

Company. She remarked that she was relieved to be away from the organization, especially, now since she could see just how warped Jones' had become and how this had affected the entire community. I wished her well and told her if she ever needed any assistance to please let me know. I talked briefly, I believe, with her brother-in-law and sister who also thanked me for helping Mrs. Blakey return.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:R McCoy:kc  
12/4/78 23449





ARA

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

B-193582

The Honorable C  
The Secretary of

UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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XDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐ December 5, 1978

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ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Mr. Secretary:

FADRC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

We have received a number of inquiries, including several from Members of Congress, concerning the legal authority for spending Government funds to pay for the removal from Guyana, and the burial in the United States of the remains of the members of the Peoples Temple who died recently in Jonestown. The inquiries also question the legal basis for the evacuation to South Carolina of the surviving members by the Government.

Before responding to these inquiries, we would appreciate a complete report from your office concerning this matter. Please include a description of the nature and total cost to date of the State Department's participation in the operation, and your views concerning the legal authority for the Department's services for these purposes. Please specify whether any of the survivors of the deceased members requested the Department to take charge of the remains and whether there is any agreement or understanding that the Department will be reimbursed by the survivors. Please also address the question of the Department's right to reimbursement, in the absence of such a request from the survivors.

We would also like your opinion as to whether the decedents' estates are legally responsible for reimbursing the United States. Is money or property in the Government's possession as a result of the airlift from Guyana available to defray the costs involved?

Finally, we ask that you include in your report a statement of any further State Department expenditures you anticipate, (e.g., for costs of autopsies performed on remains in Dover, Delaware) and your opinion as to the legal basis for incurring such costs, together with any other relevant comments you might care to make.

In light of the congressional interest in this matter, a prompt reply would be appreciated. If you or your staff have any questions, the attorney assigned to this matter is Jonathon H. Barker, 275-5544.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Rollee H. Efros  
Assistant General Counsel

12/5/78

1804

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1978

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# Cult Leader's Papers Indicate Links to U.S. Embassy

JONESTOWN, Guyana, Dec. 4 (AP) — Senior aides of the cult leader, Jim Jones, maintained much closer relationships with United States Embassy consular officials in Georgetown, Guyana, than has so far been officially acknowledged, Mr. Jones's personal papers indicate.

The papers, acquired by The Associated Press, indicate that one United States official promised to "discreetly" find out who within the embassy was spreading rumors questioning Mr. Jones's religious beliefs. They also show that the embassy complied with the vehement requests of Mr. Jones's aides for advance lists of Jonestown residents whose relatives had asked the embassy to investigate the commune.

The personal papers from Jonestown make it clear that the intention of getting the names in advance was to fully brief the subjects before the American officials arrived at Jonestown.

The United States State Department has said that in 75 interviews by consular officials with People's Temple members in Jonestown, no evidence was uncovered of repression or of people wanting to leave the community.

## Link to U.S. Consul Indicated

The Jones papers suggest that there was a close relationship between Richard McCoy, the consul at the United States Embassy until last May, and several top Jones aides in Georgetown, including his public relations chief, Sharon Amos, Terri Jones and Tim Carter. Mr. McCoy, who now serves on the Guyana desk at the State Department in Washington, has not been available for comment.

In a memo to Mr. Jones dated last April 4 this year, Miss Amos said she telephoned Mr. McCoy to complain that the American Embassy was spreading rumors that Mr. Jones was an atheist. According to the memo, Mr. McCoy said that deputy chief of mission, John Blacken, had mentioned that Mr. Jones was starting to doubt the existence of God.

Mr. McCoy expressed doubt that Mr. Blacken was the source of rumors because "John was very sophisticated in knowing what to say and what not to." He promised Miss Amos that "he would discreetly find out who was the one in the embassy that was talking."

## Sought to Influence Judge

Mr. McCoy was quoted as fully informing cult aides on pressures on Congress and the State Department over the custody battle between Mr. Jones and Grace and Timothy Stoen involving 6-year-old John Victor Stoen. The Amos memo said, "the assistant secretary of consular affairs told Dick when Dick was visiting recently in Washington that in no certain terms would they consider embassy involvement at all in this case."

Other personal Jones' documents showed that during this same period senior Guyanese officials were attempting to influence the local judge handling the custody case in Guyana.

Regarding Mr. McCoy's views on Jonestown, a March 8 document refers to him as saying "when he is asked about us, he tells people what we are doing here. He says he tells people that no allegations have been proven against us, that we are decent, law abiding citizens who

are trying to help develop Guyana." He tells people that none of the charges against us have any substantiation."

Closer links between Mr. McCoy and the cult are revealed in memos detailing the first meetings between Jones aides and his replacement, Douglas Ellis. The updated document, signed by Terri Jones and countersigned by Mr. Jones's wife, Marcelline, stated Mr. Ellis as mentioning that "there were a few people he had to see by request of some letters he had received."

The memo writer continued, "I said Dick always told us who he had to see because we could make sure they were there...I felt he [Ellis] was reluctant about this though, it was like he would tell us when he got there so we couldn't brief them."

An undated unsigned memo addressed to Mr. Ellis expresses the increasing frustration of the Jones aides over the consul's unwillingness to give an advance list.

"We are sick of this and do not appreciate being interrogated again. We are upset about it," the document said, referring to an upcoming visit to the Jonestown settlement by the consul. "We were told by McCoy that we would never have to go through this again," the memo said.

It later added, "everyone thinks it might be them" who would be interviewed. "It is upsetting people because in the past Dick McCoy has always told us who."

DO NOT FORGET THE KIDNAP

NYT  
12/5

# The Story Is Officially Over, but the Imprint Remains

WP  
125

## GEORGETOWN

ONE DAY LAST week the banner headlines in Guyana's government-owned morning paper suddenly shifted from the Jonestown tragedy to the shortage of chickens throughout the nation.

In the view of many Guyanese, that was the official signal that as far as they were concerned, the Jonestown story was over.

The shopkeepers, the taxi drivers, the hotel clerks and the ordinary people on the streets of Georgetown, who begged foreign journalists for more information, still remain bewildered by all that has happened, from the horror of Jonestown itself to the descent of hundreds of foreign journalists on their small country.

And although few groups are more entitled to a full explanation, the people of Guyana are the least likely ever to get one.

As in many poor countries, the two major daily papers—the Chronicle and the Citizen—are government-owned. Journalists screen their stories through a "comrade" stationed in their newsroom by the Ministry of Information. The censorship has been

heavy in the government papers, although several opposition newspapers seem able to print what they want.

When Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.) first came to the country, the government dailies reported only that he was there for discussions with Guyanese officials. There was no mention of Jonestown.

A week later, after Ryan and more than 900 others were dead, the papers made no mention of the questions raised in the Guyanese Parliament about how it all happened, about how the weapons used to enforce the suicide order entered the country, or about how Jonestown managed to escape the country's strict currency controls and accumulate a stash of hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of U.S. dollars.

And when questions were posed by reporters, the Government's chief spokesman, Information Minister Shirley Field-Ridley, literally fled down hallways of the Parliament building to avoid them. Subsequently she locked herself in her office, refusing to come out.

What little inside information local journalists could dig out often was funneled to foreign reporters. "There's nothing we can do with this,"

one said. "It would never make it into print."

AT THE HEIGHT of the activity in Guyana, U.S. Embassy officials also began longing for an end to it all. They would reminisce about the way things used to be.

Every new Foreign Service officer sent to Guyana, they said, had an important lesson to learn right away. "If you sent a letter to the State Department that said 'Guyana, S.A.' on it, it would wind up at the South Africa desk in Washington."

"You had to learn to write 'SOUTH AMERICA' all over it in big letters, in order to make sure it got to the right place. They never heard of us up there," said one official.

Locals in Guyana were in Guyana. Hard as the embassy staff tried during the difficult period, efficiency and sensitivity seemed constantly to elude them, especially when they teamed up with the Guyanese government.

Victims of various Jonestown crimes, for example, were placed in the same hotel with potential suspects. They glowered at each other for days.

When the white embassy van arrived at Peoples Temple headquarters in

Georgetown to pick up a batch of survivors for the trip back to the United States, the highest-ranking U.S. employee on hand was the van's driver, a local chauffeur.

Undoubtedly the most unhappy embassy employee was Stephen Kibble, the press spokesman who normally runs the U.S. library in Georgetown and is unused to dealing with panicked American reporters.

"They made me look like an ass," Kibble wailed one morning. "They made me look like an ass on network television. My 8-year-old granddaughter was probably watching."

"They called me a liar. They called me an idiot. They called me an ass and everything else under the sun. It's one thing to say the United States government isn't doing its job, but why do they have to get so personal about it?"

APART FROM THOSE directly involved in the Jonestown horror, the most tragic figure had to be the Georgetown optician in the bar at the Tower Hotel.

He had just been commissioned to make hundreds of pairs of glasses for the residents of Jonestown and had, in fact, delivered the spectacles to the

campsite along with a bill for 14,000 Guyanese dollars, equivalent to about \$5,000.

The next thing he knew, everyone was dead. The glasses were gone and the bill was never paid.

It could put him out of business, the optician told reporters as he sipped another drink. "And they were going to make me the official Jonestown supplier, too."

The foreigners represented another extreme, sometimes no less distasteful. By the fifth or sixth day, many of the survivors had been bought, sold and traded among the more mercenary of the foreign journalists seeking their story.

This became apparent when reporters were trying to interview one of the Jonestown families that had survived. While one of the younger daughters spoke freely to reporters, other members of the family could be heard caucusing in the background, discussing how to shut her up.

"Our agent is going to be furious," said one. "We weren't supposed to be talking to anyone until he gave the word."

In another corner of the same hotel, a representative of the National

Enquirer sat guarding his purchase: one of the Jonestown survivors. When any other reporter would approach, the Enquirer representative would raise his hand to silence the survivor and remind him of the deal they had made.

Some publications, especially the German magazines, were paying large sums for exclusive rights to the survivors, reportedly as much as \$10,000.

Money often was paid on the spot. Payments were followed by a flow of prostitutes into the hotel late at night, apparently summoned by a few of the newly enriched survivors.

Some American reporters who arrived at Jonestown after most of the bodies had been cleared made much of the looting by Guyana residents that had apparently gone on at the campsite after the mass suicide.

When the reporters left, however, many had their pockets stuffed with letters and documents left among the debris by the hundreds of Jonestown victims.

Some of the American GIs removing bodies from the scene seized the same opportunity. They sold their documents to reporters eager for any scrap of information for their stories.

—Fred Barbash

12/5/79  
1805

# State Dept. Defends Its Consular Officer in Guyana

By GRAHAM HOVEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — The State Department strongly defended Richard A. McCoy today but said that it was continuing to investigate his conduct as the United States consular officer in Guyana with responsibility for dealing with the People's Temple settlement of Jonestown.

"Our investigations to date lead us to the conviction that Mr. McCoy performed his duties as our chief consular officer in Georgetown in a manner completely consonant with the highest standards of professional competence and ethical behavior," said the department spokesman, Hodding Carter Jr.

Mr. Carter had been asked at the department's daily press briefing to comment on an Associated Press dispatch from Georgetown that quoted from People's Temple documents that indicated a close relationship between Mr. McCoy and the settlement.

## 'Legitimate Needs'

The spokesman said that it had been necessary for Mr. McCoy to maintain a "working relationship" with People's Temple representatives because that large community of United States citi-

zens had "perfectly legitimate needs for consular services."

"It in fact became increasingly difficult to maintain such a relationship because of Mr. McCoy's own suspicions of the People's Temple and because of their increasing hostility toward Mr. McCoy," Mr. Carter said.

"This was partially because Mr. McCoy had frequent contact with Guyanese police officials concerning the People's Temple. The People's Temple leaders were apparently aware of these contacts."

Mr. Carter issued his statement after a vigorous debate within the State Department over the last week on how best to defend Mr. McCoy's reputation and career as a Foreign Service officer without jeopardizing relations with Guyana or with Congress, officials said.

## Open Defense Urged

One faction has argued that Mr. McCoy should be allowed to attend the press briefing and defend himself against charges that he was lax about investigating allegations by relatives in the United States of repression and forced detention in the Jonestown community.

Some officials in this group have said privately that Mr. McCoy pressed his

efforts to persuade the Guyanese police to investigate Jonestown so energetically that some of his State Department superiors felt he was exceeding his brief as a consular officer.

Thus far, however, officials said, Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, to whom the argument has been referred several times, has sided with the group that believes it would set an unwise precedent to permit Mr. McCoy to speak out publicly and that it could damage relations with the Guyanese Government.

Commenting on Jonestown in an interview with The New York Times last week, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham said, "Essentially, it's an American problem of these cultists." But State Department officials have insisted that only the Guyanese authorities could have carried out a thorough investigation of the People's Temple settlement.

## Zablocki Seeks Answers

Department officials also said that they were concerned about presenting their side of the Guyanese tragedy, including a detailed account of the Jonestown investigations by consular officers, to the House International Relations Committee before making it generally available.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, has asked the department to provide answers to a wide-ranging series of questions about the Guyanese incident.

Officials said that they were still culling answers to Mr. Zablocki out of a mass of documents and did not wish to risk offending him by making too many of their responses public before they had been delivered to him.

Mr. Carter said today that consideration was still being given to the idea of allowing Mr. McCoy to appear at a press briefing in his own defense at some future date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

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NYT

12/6

# DELAWARE TO FREE BODIES OF CULTISTS

But Cremation and Burial in Other  
States Are Uncertain Without  
Any Death Certificates

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Special to The New York Times

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del., Dec. 5 — Delaware officials today cleared a major legal obstacle to the shipment of bodies of members of the People's Temple from here to other communities in the country. Despite this, however, it is unclear whether any of the bodies can be buried or cremated in any state because there are no death certificates for the more than 900 cultists who died in Guyana almost three weeks ago.

Death certificates, required for burial in virtually all states, are usually filled out in the jurisdictional area where a person died. But the bodies were flown out of Guyana without any death certificates. Apparently, State Department officials did not request the certificates because they did not foresee their importance.

The legal step taken by Delaware officials was a move to issue "letters of transmit" to allow bodies that have been identified and claimed by next of kin to be shipped out of state.

Dover Air Force and State Department officials said that they did not know how many bodies would qualify because they were not tabulating statistics on the disposition of the bodies.

## States' Views Unknown

Although Delaware's action cleared the way for shipment of bodies to other states, it is not known whether they would be accepted for burial or cremation without death certificates.

As of tonight, 331 bodies have been identified. Although all 911 bodies sent here have been prepared for burial, none had been released from Dover Air Force Base as of tonight, according to Maj. Robert W. Groom, a spokesman for the airbase.

Fred E. Stern, press secretary to Gov. Pierre S. du Pont (D), said that the decision to issue letters of transmit had been based on receipt of a photocopy of a telegram sent by the Solicitor General of Guyana to the Department of State verifying that the 911 bodies had been legally removed from the South American country.

However, Mr. Stern said that Delaware officials would not allow removal of other categories of bodies from the Dover Air Force Base until death certificates were available.

## No Mass Burial

"Unclaimed and unidentified bodies cannot be removed from Dover Air Force Base," he said, adding, "Claimed and identified bodies, for which there are requests to bury them in Delaware, cannot be removed in the absence of death certificates."

Meanwhile, Catherine Lee Marshall, a spokesman for the State Department, said that the department had made no decision regarding the disposal of unclaimed and unidentified bodies. However, it did rule out a mass burial in Delaware.

Solution of questions about how to dispose of the bodies has become a major political issue in Delaware.

Mr. Stern said that Delaware officials want the cultists' bodies moved out of the state as soon as possible.

NYT

12/6



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# The big names behind the

First a U.S. Congressman was gunned down in the jungles of Guyana. Then over 900 members of the Peoples Temple of Jim Jones died in a grisly human sacrifice ritual. Then the mayor and a city supervisor of San Francisco, the Jones cult's home base, were assassinated. Warnings of terrorism by Jones cult members, and by former members, new cults threatening suicide and murder, were the stories interspersed in all the media amid the "increasingly" gruesome coverage of every aspect of the Jonestown massacre.

Of every aspect? In fact, the American people, the Congress, and professional law enforcement officials are now farther from understanding the cause and the significance of those events than they were when the first reports were flashed from Jonestown.

While the media inundates the population with its own brand of death cultism, the real story — the big names behind the death cult — has gone unreported.

Both the "black propaganda" in most media, and the horrifying events themselves, are no spontaneous sociological phenomena. As a careful examination of the facts shows, the whole hideous business was deliberately created, cultivated, and deployed by a closely knit group of conspirators, whose control traces back to the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) and the cult formations in which the power around the British monarchy is organized. Its purpose is to wreck the foundations of the American political system, beginning with the Carter White House, to establish the preconditions for a massive wave of Bandier-Moinhet style terrorism in the United States under the cover of fanatical pseudoreligious cults, and to remove all obstacles to the installation of Senator Edward Kennedy as President on, or before, Jan. 20, 1981.

Sound like *Dr. Strangelove*, or 1934? It should. For the Peoples Temple and the rest of the scenario is all

the product of a 40-year-long British intelligence project run into the United States under the close leadership of Aldous Huxley, and employing a vast array of individuals and institutions at a cost running into the billions of dollars.

## The satanists of London's oligarchy

The following report will provide the average citizen and the trained investigator with the evidence to identify the criminals behind the death cult "movement," from the immediate controllers all the way to the top. Many have familiar names — Ted Kennedy, California governor Jerry Brown, Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski. A long list of private institutions and contaminated government agencies, acting as effective centers of SOE subversion in the U.S., put years of systematic, coordinated effort into Rev. Jones's little cult, and now they are reaping the payoff.

But the "mother" of this entire network is to be found in the Tavistock Institute in London, in the SOE, the most secretive branch of British intelligence, and in the British monarchy's official "chivalric order," the Most Venerable Military and Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta). These oligarchists, sharing their devotion to the centuries-old cult of Isis, and of its magical, feudalistic outlook, have duplicated themselves in microcosm in the zombies of Rev. Jones and other brainwashed kook groups.

As if to flaunt the fact, one of the prime press outlets of the London oligarchs has virtually declared that the Jonestown massacre signals the beginning of a new cult of Isis era. In its Nov. 25 issue, the Rothschild-owned *London Economist* ran an atrocity photo cover from Jonestown with the headline, "Is Satan dead?" and, inside, hailed the horrible events in Guyana as a

# death cult

manifestation, albeit "extreme and therefore distorted," of a new kind of religiosity sweeping the world (see box, page 10). "There are perhaps worse (events) to come," the *Economist* predicted, and concluded that by the 21st century it would all lead to "coherent new bodies of spiritual belief."

Even more horrifying was the comment of one of Jerry Brown's advisors immediately after San Francisco mayor George Moscone and city supervisor Harvey Milk, both supporters of Jones, were murdered by a former city official. "Dionysus is loose in California," he said. "That is good news. The bad news is that it is so strange to people that they are afraid."

## The immediate effects

The most visible impact of the Jonestown massacre thus far has been to set the Carter Administration up for a scandal paling Watergate by far.

Having in hand the Guyanese government's public evidence that every prominent member of the British-allied Zionist lobby in government — with the significant omission of Ted Kennedy and Jacob Javits — endorsed or supported Jones's operation in Guyana, the executive branch has declared that it will not investigate. If, as has been threatened, cultists launch a retaliation, Carter could be forced to resign immediately.

In one way, the stonewalling is not surprising. Some in the Administration — Califano and Mondale, for example — are up to their necks in the "right-to-die" movement that made the Jones cult possible, and in the vote fraud machine of George Moscone and Jerry Brown of which Jones was a part.

But the real sponsor of this "movement" is the man who stands to reap the most immediate political benefit from Carter's downfall — Senator Kennedy. The man who publicly professes to be Carter's biggest

## Cultists in the U.S. government

*The New York Times* and other leading U.S. press have hastily moved to attach blame for the murders in Jonestown to the Guyanese government, the Soviet Union, and finally, the "atmosphere" of the city of San Francisco, quietly dropping from its pages any reference to the leading American officials who underwrote Jim Jones's operations.

But last week Guyanese President Forbes Burnham released a list of U.S. dignitaries, mostly from the Kennedy wing of the Democratic Party, whose praise-filled commendations had promoted Guyana's acceptance of the settlement at Jonestown. The list of Jones's supporters reached from big-city mayors up to the White House offices of Vice-President Walter Mondale, all of them persons so closely linked to the Maltese Order's networks and the British-based cult of Isis that they believe any claim of being "fooled" by Rev. Jones. Here, some of the highlights:

### Vice-President Walter Mondale:

"Knowing of your congregation's deep involvement in the major social and constitutional issues of our country is a great inspiration to me."

### HEW Secretary Joseph Califano:

"... Knowing your commitment and compassion, your humanitarian principles and your interest in protecting individual liberty and freedom have made an outstanding contribution to furthering the cause of human dignity."

### Senator Henry Jackson:

"I also welcome hearing of the fine work of your church and the many projects which your congregation has undertaken."

supporter is intending both to pick up the pieces of the Carter Administration and to hasten the collapse of the U.S. into the sort of austerity regime typified by the hospice ethic of hustling the sick and the aged into low-cost coffins with the aid of heroin, LSD, and other drugs.

### Kissinger and Brzezinski's role

The role of Henry Kissinger in the Jonestown atrocity began with his preparation for Jones's migration to Guyana during his tenure as Secretary of State. At the time the Kissinger crowd facilitated the colonization, they knew that this was to become a drug-growing and drug-distributing operation into the U.S., in collaboration with the standing London strategy of "opium war" against America. Moreover, getting Jones's cult into the Guyana border region was an integral element of the more general British scenario for preparing the overthrow of Guyanese leader Forbes Burnham.

The Kissinger influence continues through current National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was himself personally responsible for quashing adequate security measures or intelligence on the danger to Congressman Ryan or others going to Jonestown to "rescue" inhabitants.

Now the Federal Communications Commission has admitted to having in its possession one full year's worth of tapes monitoring coded radio transmissions from the Peoples Temple to the U.S. But the agency responsible for decoding such monitorings, and for supervising the FCC, is the National Security Agency — run by Zbigniew Brzezinski!

### The investigative method

The evidence presented in this report is best understood as a set of four nested overlays. Each provides a detailed map of one feature of the overall operation, and has frequent points of intersection with the other three.

The first overlay is the dossier of Jones and his Temple, that traces Jones's personal career from his recruitment into the British Fabian-founded Fellowship of Reconciliation, to his days as a leading "get out the vote (fraud)" pol in the 1976 elections, to his drug-running operation in Guyana.

The second is the network of private and official agencies that participated in the CIA's MK-Ultra, the LSD pilot project that got the counterculture started and where many of Jones's controllers were first trained in the science of cult creation.

Third is the hospice movement, the "right to die" goes-respectable crowd, that brings together Kennedy, the Order of St. John, and the cult philosophy of "embracing death."

Last is an examination of the California case, where this entire tissue of conspiracy is effectively in place as the government of the state — with the sort of results now making lurid headlines around the world.

## 'Is Satan dead?'

*From the London Economist of Nov. 25:*

The mass suicide of several hundred members of an obscure American religious-cum-political sect in a remote corner of Guyana is not just another example of the American tendency to violence, and not just another warning of the madness that lies at the fringes of the cult world. . . .

It is also an extreme and therefore distorted manifestation of a much wider change that is happening to the world. . . .

The market place of religious innovation is one of the last and best examples of free enterprise in the world today. The cults and sects and communities which are looking for new ideas in this field are most numerous in the United States because America is, in this matter too, 20 years ahead of the rest of the world; but they are to be found in Europe, west and east. . . .

It is a period of experimentation; and, like all such periods, it is disorderly, hopeful and terrifying. Anything goes. Elements of Christianity mix in with elements of the old eastern religions and philosophies. Half-forgotten fragments of animism, and of the dark other side of the religious coin, are taken up and tried out. Some people attempt to break through the barriers of comprehension with drugs; others prefer willpower and hard work; not surprisingly the first sort, like anyone relying on external aids, is more vulnerable to darker influences than the second, self-controlled, sort. It could take until well into the twenty-first century before all these experiments finally take shape as coherent new bodies of spiritual belief, with coherent new institutions to run them. . . .

### When the wrong force is with you

If things go well. But in times of change and experiment, and especially spiritual change and experiment, many of the experimenters are flawed, troubled or damaged people; many of them do not understand the awful power of the forces they are dealing with; and the consequences they unleash can be horrifying. That is inevitable: no transformation starts with the end tidily and comfortably in view at the beginning. It explains some of the appalling or dismaying or merely embarrassing things that have already happened, from the Manson murders to the Guyana mass-suicide by way of the intellectual dishonesty of some of the "instant transcendental meditation" cults. There are perhaps worse to come. The important thing to grasp is that these horrors are only the most spectacularly visible — because most extreme — signs of a much bigger and deeper movement. . . .



# Who created the Jones cult — and why

On Nov. 18, 1978, a fact-finding mission led by Congressman Leo Ryan (D-Cal.) investigating charges of drug trafficking and involuntary imprisonment of American citizens by the Peoples Temple of Rev. Jim Jones in Jonestown, Guyana, was gunned down by Peoples Temple members as they attempted to board their airplane at the Port Kaituma airport. Five people, including Rep. Ryan, were killed and a dozen other members of the party injured.

Moments after the ambush, Rev. Jim Jones assembled 800-900 of his zombie followers in the center of the Temple commune and ordered them to commit human sacrifice by swallowing a lethal dose of cyanide mixed with a number of drugs and Kool Aid. The potion administered by Jones and his medical assistant Dr. Schacht was described fully in the New York Daily News of Nov. 23, and is very similar to the "Brompton Mix" used by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem's St. Christopher's Hospice in London.

Parroting the Order of St. John's hospice propaganda, Jones urged his psychotic followers on by extolling the virtues of "dying with dignity." According to a survivor of the death ritual in Jonestown, many of the cultists accepted the potion only at gunpoint and those who refused the spiked Kool Aid were forcibly injected with the poison.

## Drug connection confirmed

On Nov. 20, an aide to Rep. Ryan who survived the weekend ordeal delivered a statement to the San Francisco which has been blacked out of national media. He confirmed that the Ryan fact-finding group had uncovered "drug-related matters" involving Jones and the Peoples Temple. The following day, two reporters returning from the Jonestown scene reported that massive quantities of a wide variety of drugs were uncovered amidst the

human rubble — far more drugs than needed to satisfy the medical needs of all of Guyana for up to a year.

Also uncovered at the Peoples Temple scene was a half-million dollars in cash, large quantities of gold and precious jewels estimated at \$3 million, and a trunk containing over 300 U.S. passports. Subsequent reports published in the New York Post indicate that an additional \$3 million of U.S. currency may have disappeared at the time of the mass suicides.

Within the Peoples Temple complex, Jones maintained a remarkably sophisticated and high-powered "ham" radio system capable of transmitting to California and the Mid-Atlantic states. Not only were American intelligence agencies aware of this illegal radio system, it had been monitored by the Federal Communications Commission for several years as part of an official investigation. The Peoples Temple also maintained at least three large trawler-yachts, registered in the port of Mobile, Ala. (1) The trawlers operated in the Caribbean waters between Guyana and the United States and were known by U.S. and Guyanese authorities to bypass normal customs channels, often by anchoring in international waters just outside the 12-mile coastal limit. These trawlers were confirmed to have smuggled illegal weapons into Jonestown.

What was Jones running? According to federal records and on-the-scene observation, Jones was running a drug, illegal automatic and semi-automatic weapons, and other contraband on a sufficiently large scale to warrant his operation of a private fleet of boats and a sophisticated pirate radio network.

These facts could not have gone unnoticed by a number of U.S. federal security branches including the National Security Agency and the Office of Naval Intelligence, which are responsible for monitoring these areas. The counterespionage branch ("Division Five") of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Air

Force intelligence must also have known about Jones's guns-for-drugs program via a different but related channel of information to be discussed below.

This brush-stroke picture of Rev. Jones's Guyanese colony is filled out by briefly considering the published and unpublished reports on the nature of the northwest region of the South American British Commonwealth state of Guyana. The jungle area of northwest Guyana where the Peoples Temple and several other U.S. based cult-plantations are located was a horribly desolate and virtually uninhabited region until the World Bank interceded in the mid-1970s to demand that the Guyanese government initiate large-scale marijuana cultivation in the area as a condition for rolling over Guyana's debt. The area was an ideal location for the resettlement of hordes of mind-destroyed U.S. ghetto victims organized into slave gangs through the use of sophisticated behavior modification techniques and drugs administered under the pretext of Christian-based pseudo-religious cults.

Adjacent to Jonestown is another 5,000-person settlement founded by "the East" — a Brooklyn, N.Y.-based black nationalist cult known principally for its drug-running and gun-running activities in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and in Hartford, Conn. "The East," along with its affiliated Newark, N.J. "Kwameba Temple" headed by Leroy Jones (aka Imam Baraka), was founded on the basis of a synthetic religious belief structure identical to the "seven-headed cobra" of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which was run through the same San Francisco channels that fostered Jim Jones's Peoples Temple. These synthetic belief structures (i.e., brainwashing systems) were specifically developed by University of Chicago "social engineer" Saul Alinsky. (2) *The entire nest of ghetto combies in the Guyanese marijuana fields were programmed as surely as if they were minicomputers!*

### On the trail of Jones's controllers

It should be clear to the average reader and strikingly evident to the trained investigator that such goings-on require the oversight of a layer of trained intelligence personnel with specialized skills in coercive psychology. While a full evaluation of who constituted the "controller" strata at Jonestown is not yet complete, certain obvious cases can be identified that represent the crucial starting point for any serious investigation.

The two most important cases are lawyers Mark Lane and Charles Garry. Lane is particularly crucial as he has a background as an Anglo-American intelligence operative entrusted with classified assignments since World War II. Both Lane and Garry were in Jonestown throughout the period of the Ryan investigation. The two declined to leave with the fact-finding team and have admitted foreknowledge that the team would be attacked and that the mass-suicide was pending. Lane and Garry's foreknowledge of a

direct threat to Ryan's life in fact predated the fact-finding team's departure from the U.S. Lane and Garry remained in the Jonestown area until the rescue teams arrived and were segregated from those cultists coerced into the death ritual.

Lane was an Air Force Intelligence officer during World War II at a time when Air Force Intelligence was virtually run from the top by the British Air Force's Special Air Services (SAS) — the same SAS that has been the principal British counterinsurgency force deployed both within and against the Irish Republican Army Provos in Northern Ireland. Lane's tenure with Air Force Intelligence coincided with that branch's official involvement in Operation Artichoke-Bluebird, the predecessor LSD experimental projects of MK-Ultra. During the 1950s, Lane was an FBI "Division Five" counterespionage agent operating within the Communist Party USA on the East Coast. "Division Five" was the creation of British SOE head Sir William Stephenson and was run by a Canadian national and Stephenson protégé Major Louis Mortimer Bloomfield.

From the 1960s, while still the "Division Five" agent-handler, Bloomfield ran the Montreal-based Permindex Corp., a private assassination and drug-running bureau positively implicated in the assassinations of President John Kennedy and a number of European political leaders. Evidence that Lane maintained his Air Force Intelligence "Division Five" credentials well into the 1970s is highlighted by the fact that he worked under British intelligence's Lord Bertrand Russell from November 1963 on a project called the "British Who Killed Kennedy Committee," the first level of coverup of Permindex's role in the Kennedy assassination.

San Francisco-based "radical lawyer" Charles Garry was part of a team run out of the Criminology School of the University of California at Berkeley which maintained control over a variety of black radical groupings in the Bay Area, including most notably the Black Panther Party. As a member of the proterrorist National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Garry's activities prior to the Jonestown massacre bordered on criminal complicity in terrorist activities in much the same way that the activities of the Socialist Lawyers Collective in the Federal Republic of Germany eventually became indistinguishable from the activities of the Baader-Meinhof terrorists they were "defending."

During the year leading up to the Nov. 18 events, Garry was the channel of support for Jones from such Institute for Policy Studies-affiliated "radicals" as Angela Davis and Huey Newton. It is unconfirmed, but highly likely, that Garry was a recruiter for the Peoples Temple, drawing in former Black Panther Party members and Bay Area drug addicts and criminals he had "defended" through the NLG and related channels.

This "witting" classification of Garry is further

substantiated by his long-standing close association with the NLG's East Coast counterpart "old boys" Leonard Boudin and Victor Rabinowitz of Rabinowitz, Boudin and Standard. Boudin et al. were responsible for a mid-1960s study of Caribbean and South American countries that would be prime targets for drug cultivation and chemical production, including marijuana, hashish and LSD. Through the Boudin-Rabinowitz effort, an earlier cult, Timothy Leary's Brotherhood of Eternal Love, established LSD and hashish production-distribution centers in the Bahamas, Costa Rica, etc.

As reported in the *New York Times* of Nov. 20, Jones's entry into Guyana was paved by numerous leading figures in the Democratic Party, including Vice President Walter Mondale, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano, California Governor Jerry Brown, Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), and San Francisco Mayor George Moscone. All of these individuals issued letters of glowing praise for Jones's "charitable acts" and services to the Democratic Party. Since the mass suicides of Jones and 200 followers in the Guyanese jungles, these political figures have naturally attempted to distance themselves from the Jones death cult, either by disclaiming the fact of the letters' existence (as in the case of Sen. Jackson) or by portraying Jones as a man who became deranged in the last months of his life.

As we delve into the early background of Rev. Jones and trace his path from Indianapolis to California and on to the jungles of Guyana, it will become clear that Rev. Jones's preaching the "dignity of death" to a mob of suicide victims in Guyana last week was no different than the crazed Jones known to his Indianapolis neighbors in the early 1950s, when he set up his first Temple at the age of 18 with the revenues from selling imported monkeys!

Sources in Indianapolis report that a far-reaching coverup is underway to conceal the identity of the Indiana-based networks responsible for the recruitment, brainwashing, and initial deployment of Rev. Jim Jones, of convicted mass murderer and Satan worshipper Charles Manson, and Symbionese Liberation Army "soldiers" William and Emily Harris — all former residents of that state.

An investigation of the intersection points of these four cult killers would lead through the British Fabian Society-initiated "liberal dissenters' church" establishment of Indianapolis and associated pacifist and New Left groups, through a network of "free enterprise" institutions spun off the British Mont Pelerin Society and gutter-level chapters of the John Birch Society, Klan, and neo-Nazi gangs, through the linguistics and related artificial-intelligence projects launched at the University of Indiana in Bloomington by the 1940s, into the executive offices of the Eli Lilly Pharmaceutical and Chemical Corporation and its associated Eli Lilly Endowment.

This is the network that picked up James Warren

Jones, the son of an Indiana leader of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, by no later than 1955 and shaped him into the psychopathic cultist who died in Guyana on Nov. 18. Born in the depressed industrial town of Lynn, Indiana, in 1931, Jones grew up in nearby Richmond, where he met his wife, Marceline Boswell, then a nurse trainee in a local hospital. He briefly attended the Bloomington campus of the University of Indiana in 1949 before gravitating to Indianapolis and the fringe religious sects in that city. After a short appointment as "pastor" for a downtown Indianapolis Methodist church, whose congregation asked him to leave because of his "radical" views, Jones became associated with the Pentecostals, who believe that leaders demonstrate "charisma" by "speaking in tongues," i.e., by entering a trance state and babbling incoherently. An extremist wing of the Pentecostals engages in snake-handling, and has been the subject of intensive profiling by members of the Tavistock Clinic in London, and the source of numerous cult leaders, including the Rev. Kirby Hensley, founder of the multi-million-member Universal Life Church that was endorsed as a potentially valuable "Nativist Endeavor" in a recent issue of William F. Buckley's *National Review*.

### The Zionist lobby countergang

Jones's activities soon brought him to the attention of Rabbi Maurice Davis, an executive committee member of the British and Israeli-intelligence-linked Zionist Organization of America. Davis set up Jones in his first Peoples Temple in 1955, when he sold his own synagogue to Jones for \$50,000 which was to be paid back over time, apparently on the basis of Jones's primary source of revenue at the time: the street-corner sale of imported monkeys at \$25 each.

To this day, Davis retains his 1950s function as a controller of religious cults. Presently based out of Westchester County, N.Y., Davis heads an organization called "Citizens Engaged in Reuniting Families" (CERF), which has situated itself to coordinate all parental opposition to such brainwashing cults as the Unification Church and the Hare Krishna. In fact, Rabbi Davis's anticult organizing is crucial to the maintenance of the cults themselves, and to the development of hard-core terrorist options off of the cult memberships. CERF has publicly endorsed and contracted the "deprogramming" services of Ted Hargick, who kidnaps members of the "Moonies" and other cults and subjects them to sensory deprivation, drugs, and physical torture — counterbrainwashing.

The role of such "anticultists" is a crucial aspect of British intelligence's ability to maintain control over the cults themselves. The model for this sort of operation is most clearly presented in Brig. Gen. Frank Kitson's book, *Gang-Countergang Warfare*, where Kitson describes the methods he employed to

crush the Mau Mau in Kenya. After capturing Mau Mau tribesmen whom he paraded as "defectors," Kitson organized synthetic Mau Mau gangs, putting his own men in black face, who carried out murderous raids upon villages sympathetic to the original Mau Mau aims. The net effect was to undermine the Mau Mau's base of operations, driving them into a narrow region where they could be mopped up. While in prison, Mau Mau tribesmen were subjected to intense behavior modification by teams from the Moral Rearmament Movement, that was spawned by the British "High Priesthood" of the Oxford Movement, whose agents later formed the Moonies. (For more on the Mau Mau model, see **TERRORISM**.)

Rabbi Maurice "Mad Blau" Davis performs a similar role vis-a-vis the cults today. The Moonie leaders literally portray Davis as the "Devil," raising the threat of "deprogramming" by Patrick and others to intimidate those members who want to return to reality. Through his CERF parents organization, Davis has positioned himself to control independent countermeasures against the cults and to monitor and subtly misdirect all research into the cults' origins, in much the same way that Mark Lane has done to investigations of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

At the time that he picked up Jones, Rabbi Davis was: (1) rabbi of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation; (2) editorial columnist for the *National Jewish Post and Opinion*; (3) member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of American Rabbinics and chairman of its Commission on Family and Home; and (4) member of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America. The ZOA, founded in 1933 as a branch of the World Zionist Organization by British agent Herzl David Wolfson of MI-6 and others, is today associated with the right wing of the Zionist movement, specifically the ruling Likud Party of Israel, the Gush Emunim, and so on. It was in his capacity as chairman of the Indianapolis Housing Commission that Davis would aid Jones's career, including helping to get him selected as director of the Mayor's Human Rights Commission.

The fact of Rabbi Davis's early patronage of Jim Jones is significant from the further standpoint that it establishes an unbroken continuity of controllers actually directing the activities of Jones and his "disciples." Further investigation into the role of Davis should necessarily consider two additional features of his career that establish him as a cult controller. First is the fact that Davis spent several years in Lexington, Ky., just prior to his move to Indianapolis and his association with Jones. Lexington is the home of the largest federal experimental hospital dealing in drug abuse and behavior modification, and also an early experimental center for methadone maintenance, for which the drug was supplied by Eli Lilly Corp. Lexington Hospital proper was not only the center of LSD experimentation

during Davis's stay in the area, but one of the doctors then at Lexington, Dr. Joel Fort, was subsequently a key controller of Jones's Temple when the group was relocated to San Francisco in the 1970s. Second, Rabbi Davis presently maintains direct contact with terrorist circles associated with the Institute for Policy Studies headquartered in Washington, D.C., through his membership in the Westchester chapter of the United Farm Workers, headed by Saul Alinsky protégé, Cesar Chavez. Affiliated with this branch of the UFW is the Eastern Farm Workers Association, founded by Gino Parenti, a known member of a nationwide gun- and drug-running underground.

## Why Jimmy Jones?

After his initial "vetting" through the local Zionist Lobby, Jimmy Jones was put in touch with his key patron-controller during this early period in Indiana, Barton Hunter, who was at the time executive secretary of the Church in Society of the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, and is currently executive director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). FOR was founded in 1915 on the explicit model of the year-old British Fellowship and in collaboration with Jane Addams who brought the British Settlement House movement from Oxford University to the U.S. and founded the pacifist networks affiliated with the American Friends Service Committee at this time. Among "radical" institutions that members of FOR were responsible for founding were: the National Civil Liberties Bureau (now the ACLU), the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), the American Committee on Africa. FOR founder and ordained Presbyterian minister A.J. Muste also created Brookwood Labor College, both as a workingman's version of the "Rhodes Scholarship" and to funnel such Balliol College, Oxford trained British intelligence agents as James Burnham (currently, a "free enterprise conservative" with *National Review*) into the Comintern. In addition to Barton Hunter, several members of the Butler School of Religion where Jimmy Jones was trained, play prominent roles in FOR. (3)

Indianapolis is the "Vatican" of the approximately million-member Disciples of Christ, a schism from the Presbyterian Church ostensibly organized to provide a more "democratic" forum, in reaction to the Calvinistic conception of "predestination." As one local theological authority put it: "In Indianapolis, the 'Establishment' is the Disciples of Christ," its leadership ranges from a "conservative wing," centered on executives of the Eli Lilly Corp. and Endowment, to an "ultraliberal wing" centered on such figures as Barton Hunter. But the shared worldview of both wings of the Disciples of Christ is classical British liberalism, whether it takes the form of the "free enterprise" ideology sponsored by the

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which collapsed as soon as he left; immediately  
preceded a military coup d'etat there in which  
various U.S. and British intelligence agencies have  
been implicated. It also coincided with the deployment  
of members of Aldous Huxley's MK-Ultra team to  
Brazil and other Latin American countries to study,  
among other things, the use of hallucinogenic drugs by  
the Aztecs as part of their human sacrifice rituals. On  
his return, Jones was ordained as a minister of the  
Disciples of Christ and his Peoples Temple was  
accepted as an affiliated church. It was also on his  
return that Jones first began to claim that he was a  
"faith healer."

## The Redwood Valley years

Jones's alleged 1967 80 thermodynamic holocaust,  
which led him on his first trip and which ultimately  
led him to move 100 of his followers to Ukiah,  
California in 1968, was instilled by Barton Hunter and  
the pacifist organizations with which he was affiliated,  
notably the FOR. In 1961, the FOR launched a  
program to build "great shelters for homeless people."  
Ukiah, a secluded town in the Redwood Valley that  
had been the scene of earlier Huxley experiments in  
baptism and had been mentioned in a 1961 *Esquire*  
magazine article as one of the nine safest places in the  
world in the event of thermodynamic attack, provided  
the shelter site. Along with Jones's Peoples Temple,  
the tiny town of Ukiah was also the gathering point  
for members of the "Diggers," a San Francisco-  
Berkeley-based beggar cult that was a direct  
outgrowth of the MK-Ultra clinics, and for the West  
Coast branch of the War Resisters League, a British  
Fabian Society creation closely affiliated with both  
H. P. Russell and with Jones's "mother"  
institution, the FOR. It was from the Diggers  
community of ravaged 1960 victims and like-minded  
circle of the War Resisters League that many of the  
early California recruits into the Peoples Temple were  
drawn and molded into a cohesive cult of zombies in  
the so-called "shelter" ("controlled environment") of  
the Redwood Valley.

During the early months in Ukiah, Hunter made  
regular trips from Indianapolis to maintain close  
watch on the developing Peoples Temple operation. A  
new controller, however, had already been deployed  
into the group who would challenge Hunter's day-to-  
day controller role until Jones's deployment into  
Guyana. This was Tim Stoen, reported to be an FBI  
agent, and the Assistant Attorney for Mendocino  
County during the Jones cult's tenure there. Through  
the Stoen connection, Jones was appointed to the  
Mendocino County Juvenile Commission, which pro-  
vided a cover for recruiting approximately 50 youth-  
ful drug-runners (ages 12-16) for Jones's soon-to-  
be established narcotic network, under the guise of  
"rehabilitating" them from drug abuse. It was Tim  
Stoen's later "defection" to form the Concerned



Parents group, modeled on Rabbi Davis's CERF, that reportedly triggered Jones's first threat of instant suicide by 300 of his followers.

It was at the time that Stoen joined the Temple that the first public reports began to circulate of the cult's widespread use of drugs, electroshock, sodomic rape, and other bizarre practices in the "recruitment and discipline" of members. However, when two investigative reporters, Marshall Kilduff and Lester Gonsalves, both with the *San Francisco Inquirer*, attempted to follow the leads provided by a respected local Ukiah Baptist Minister, Richard Taylor, they were summarily fired.

## How the brainwashing works

The heavy introduction of drugs and perverted sexual practices to break down the individual cult member's sense of identity was a direct byproduct of Jones's integration into two subprojects of MK-Ultra, the Glide Memorial church and Project One, which were based in San Francisco where Jones and his "advisor," Stoen, traveled to recruit new cult members. Though already a practicing bisexual, Jones was bent further in that direction by a project sponsored by the Kinsey Institute (whose main offices are at the University of Indiana's Bloomington campus that Jones attended earlier) and run out of Glide Memorial. Dr. Kinsey, who founded the Institute, was a close collaborator of Aldous Huxley. Under the nominal direction of Rev. Cecil Williams, described by sources as a "less charismatic" variant of Jones, Glide was a nexus point for the New Left and counterculture established by Huxley and Margaret Mead's former husband, Gregory Bateson — joining elements of gay rights, women's liberation, and so on with support networks for such terrorist gangs as the Symbionese Liberation Army. Actual control over Cecil Williams was exercised by Ted McIlvanna, who controlled Kinsey Institute funding of projects both at Glide and the Peoples Temple. One of the projects at Glide that the Kinsey Institute sponsored, and that Jones is known to have participated in, was the National Sex and Drug Forum, whose report released two years ago concluded that everyone was a homosexual! Another Glide-based program was the Council on Religion and Homosexuality. Although never himself known to have been associated with Kinsey Institute projects at Glide personally, the "gay" networks created at Glide are known to have supported the electoral campaign of Harvey Milk, who was recently murdered in the aftermath of the Peoples Temple mass suicides (5).

Little is as yet known of early drug use — an essential aspect of the brainwashing control of most cults — by members of the Peoples Temple, although Jones's association with various projects financed by the Eli Lilly Endowment, a fortune built by one of the

country's largest drug manufacturers, is certainly suggestive. The first documented evidence of the cult's involvement with drugs is found via Jones's association with Project One, a heavily funded behavior modification factory run by Dr. Joel Fort and former Air Force Intelligence operative Captain H. Bruce Franklin in the heart of San Francisco's hippie Fillmore District. Fort was a leading member of Huxley's MK-Ultra team to produce the rock-drug counterculture. Drawing on his early experiments at Lexington Hospital, Fort coauthored *Utoplates*, a book on LSD-25 that was published by the Tavistock Clinic in London, where much of the early planning for MK-Ultra took place. Project One was funded in part by the Transamerica Corp., which owns United Artist Studios and includes as its corporate vice-president William Jones, a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Inside Project One, a large converted warehouse, Fort ran a drug clinic (methadone supplied by Eli Lilly), a paramilitary training center, a behavior modification clinic, a computer that maintained psychological profiles of local politicians, counterculture freaks, potential terrorists, etc., and an "Opportunity High School." An estimated 75 percent of the students at the high school, where Jones taught, were recruited into his Peoples Temple; an equal percentage of those recruited traveled with Jones to Guyana in 1977.

Glide Memorial and Project One were each "chosen" by the SLA to carry out its "free food" distribution program. Their connection with the SLA went much deeper. Capt. H. Bruce Franklin, who worked with Fort at Project One, was also a close associate of Rand Corporation research director Daniel Ellsberg and MIT linguistics brainwasher Noam Chomsky, who is now openly allied with the Black Rose anarchist-terrorist networks in Canada. Franklin was a founder of such Bay Area terrorist groups as the SLA, the Venceremos Brigade, and the Maoist Revolutionary Union (now the Revolutionary Communist Party). As a controlling figure in the Haight-Ashbury Glide Memorial Church, which served as a deployment point for the entire array of drug cults in the area, Franklin was instrumental in building up Jones as a frequent "guest speaker" and leading figure in the ghetto and LSD culture.

In 1971 the entirety of the Peoples Temple followers were moved from Ukiah to San Francisco, in a parallel to the current, more violent replay of the Isis myth of cult members moving from the countryside to destroy the cities. Appropriately, the site purchased for the new Temple was formerly known as the Albert Pike Memorial Temple in commemoration of General Albert Pike, a founder of the Ku Klux Klan, together with Judah Benjamin and Dr. Kuttner Baruch (the latter two also cofounders of the B'nai B'rith) and a key agent under Lord Palmerston in the explicitly satanic Scottish Rite of Freemasonry with Mazzini

(the founder of the Mafia) and such leaders of the 1848 "revolutions" in Europe as Louis Blanc, Garibaldi, and Kossuth. Through this act, the story of Jones's life came full circle; it was the Northwest branch of this conspiracy that created the KKK in Indiana, a center for both the immediate predecessor of the Klan, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and of the Klan's 1920s revival by two agents of the Red Cross-Knights of Malta — of which Jones's father was a member. (6)

It was Jones's position at the center of San Francisco's growing pool of drug and ghetto zombies manufactured by MK-Ultra that attracted local mayoral candidate George Moscone, California Governor Jerry Brown, and Vice-Presidential candidate Walter Mondale to Rev. Jones. He was billed as a man who could deliver 2,000 bodies on a moment's notice to any political rally, and mobilize the over 20,000 people by then affiliated with the Temple to vote for any candidate of his choosing. Following Walter Mondale's infamous advice to "vote early and vote often," Jones's goon squads were made available to the Democratic Party for its 1976 "Operation Big Vote Fraud" that was credited, among other things, with swinging the election for Moscone. When pressure mounted for a full investigation, Peoples Temple attorney Tim Stoen was brought in to cover up the crime from his new position as assistant district attorney for the county. Jones personally was awarded a seat on the San Francisco Housing Authority.

It was also shortly after the Temple's move into San Francisco that Jones began to contact the Guyanese government to explore opening a settlement there. Armed with letters of introduction from Mondale, Brown, Moscone, and other Democratic Party officials, Jones's Peoples Temple was considered an ideal candidate under a new "black" immigration program established by the Guyanese government called Operation MIREV. After 20 Temple members visited the country in 1973, arrangements were made for the lease of 27,000 acres for the founding of "Jonestown" near Guyana's border with Venezuela.

In 1977 the first major steps were taken to trigger Jones's paranoid schizophrenic personality when Tim Stoen dropped out to form the Concerned Parents group, taking Jones to court for control of a child whose paternity was in question. According to Charles Garry, a former attorney for Angela Davis, the CPUSA leader closely associated with H. Bruce Franklin and Huxley associate Herbert Marcuse, Jones threatened to have 300 cult members commit suicide on the spot if Stoen pursued his law suit. Also in 1977, British publisher Rupert Murdoch printed a major piece on the Peoples Temple in his *New West* magazine, designed to further trigger Jones's paranoia. It was this piece which also launched Congressman Ryan's fatal investigation into conditions in Jonestown.

— Scott Thompson

## Notes

- (1) The existence of the three trawlers off the coast of Jonestown has been reported by AP, UPI, *New York Times*, *New York Post*, and other press throughout their coverage of the mass suicides by members of the Peoples Temple.
- (2) Extensive coverage of the Alinsky Institute and Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation can be found in *New Solidarity* from spring 1973 to fall 1974. Among other connections between Alinsky and The East is the fact that a protégé of Alinsky, Ron Karenga, developed the seven-headed cobra symbol which was adopted by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and by Imamu Baraka while at the Institute. The Cobra symbol is a direct reference to the Egyptian cult of Isis. Les Campbell (aka Jitu Weusi), the head of The East, also picked up this symbology while working with Baraka.
- (3) "The Fellowship's Statement of Purpose," *Fellowship*, September 1965, "History of the Fellowship" (pamphlet), "Walk to Begin January 31," *URL News*, Number 101, Nov.-Dec., 1973. Interview with Barton Hunter, executive director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- (4) Lilly Endowment funding of the Disciples of Christ Church, the Butler School of Religion, and both "left" and "right" groups is documented in: *The Foundation Center, The Foundation Grants Index*, Columbia University Press, 1976, 1977, 1978.
- (5) Information on the role of the Kinsey Institute was obtained from direct interviews with Ted Mellyenna, who oversaw project funding to Glide Memorial Church and the Peoples Temple, and with three former associates of the Kinsey Institute's Sex and Drug Forum at Glide Memorial.
- (6) Goldstein, Paul, "How Zionists orchestrate KKK terror," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 10-16, 1973, Vol. V, No. 39.

# Cultism's roots in MK-Ultra

The immediate source for the Port Kaituma mass murder-suicide can be partially traced to a recent closed-door meeting of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in West Berlin, at which Rand Corporation terrorist controller Brian Jenkins gave a five-hour presentation on coming terrorist scenarios. The Jenkins scenario, which emphasized the time-bomb quality of cults as sources of terrorism, was given just prior to the bloodbath carried out by Rev. Jimmy Jones's Peoples Temple in Guyana.

The Rand connection, along with the appearance of Dr. Joel Fort, lawyer Mark Lane, and the Glide Memorial Church of Berkeley, California in the dossier on Rev. Jimmy Jones confirms, in shorthand, that Jones's death cult is the offspring of British intelligence's 50-year campaign in the United States to create cult formations among the general population through the use of drugs and Dionysian rituals.

In official channels, the British Secret Intelligence Services' experiment was run under former CIA Director Allen Dulles, and conducted through the Central Intelligence Agency, under the codename MK-Ultra. The project, first named Operation Bluebird in 1943, then Operation Artichoke, and renamed MK-Ultra in 1953 under direct orders from Dulles, studied the application of LSD, psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms), peyote, and other hallucinogens in mind-control and brainwashing techniques. The early phases involved the administration of hallucinogens to volunteers in university, hospital, and mental institution settings. By 1953, it was openly stated in a CIA document that "the final phase of testing MK-Ultra materials involves their application to unwitting subjects in normal life settings," a phase which began on the U.S. West Coast in 1955, and which by the late 1960s had created thousands of counterculture followers of the cult of LSD and other hallucinogens, aided by the importation and mass marketing of British ritualistic rock music.

Although MK-Ultra was a CIA black operation nominally under the control of Dulles, it was in reality a British intelligence operation run into the United States under the cover of the CIA and the Rand Corporation. Furthermore, the presence of the Office of Naval Intelligence and Air Force Intelligence in the original Operation Artichoke and MK-Ultra task force, and the subsequent importance of trained operatives of ONI and Air Force Intelligence in the creation of U.S.-based terrorist cults, points to heavy contamination of these agencies in particular by British SIS.

## The British priesthood

The three British intelligence agents heading up MK-Ultra as research directors from 1952 on were Aldous Huxley, Albert Hoffman of the Warburg-owned Sandoz drug firm (where Hoffman first synthesized LSD in 1943), and Humphrey Osmond, a close Huxley family friend and physician based at the University of London Hospital where he studied schizophrenia.

The key American researcher complicit with Huxley, Hoffman, and Osmond was Gregory Bateson, husband of the late Dame Margaret Mead of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Bateson headed a Veterans Hospital in Palo Alto, California where he aided in criminal experiments administering LSD to patients in the hospital. Bateson is currently a special advisor to California's Governor Jerry Brown — the politician with whom Reverend Jimmy Jones maintained a close relationship for many years.

Huxley was not merely the ranking British intelligence officer in the MK-Ultra infiltration project, but he was literally a high priest of the drug cult that grew out of the California experiments. Aldous Huxley, along with his brother Julian, was tutored at Oxford University, England in the 1920s by futurist H.G.



Wells, head of British foreign intelligence during World War I. Wells's writings and those of his protégés the Huxleys and George Orwell, such as *The Time Machine*, *Brave New World*, 1934 and *Animal Farm*, spelled out in fictional form the mind-control that MK-Ultra was later to implement.

In 1929, under the influence of occultist Aleister Crowley, Aldous Huxley was initiated into the Isis-Urania Temple of Hermetic Students of the Golden Dawn, a secret cult tracing back to the Scottish Rites of the Freemasons and run directly out of the British Colonial Office. At the same time, Crowley introduced Huxley to hallucinogenic drugs.

From 1937 to 1945, Huxley lived in California where he worked as a Hollywood scriptwriter along with Christopher Isherwood and other British operatives. Isherwood had been a British intelligence agent stationed in Weimar Berlin through the 1920s, specializing in cultural subversion projects. During this period, Huxley and Isherwood organized cults around the Isis Temple of the Golden Dawn and the translation of Eastern mystical documents. Preliminary investigations suggest that one of the centers of Isis cult activity founded by the Huxley team in 1937-1945 was Ukia, Cal. — later the West Coast center of Jones' Peoples Temple.

Huxley's critical training occurred in Britain from 1945 to 1952 when, in tandem with the British Psychological Warfare Division (then centered at the London Tavistock Institute), he organized a study group at the London National Hospital with Osmond on inducing schizophrenic states through the taking of mescaline.

Subsequently, Osmond was hired by Allen Dulles to play a leading role in the MK-Ultra project. In 1953, in the U.S., Osmond gave Huxley a supply of mescaline for his personal consumption. The next year, as the result of his psychedelic experience, Huxley wrote *The Doors of Perception*, the first public manifesto of the drug cult, advocating "expanded consciousness through hallucinations."

## U.S. drug networks in place

By 1954, MK-Ultra was fully operational. Dr. Timothy Leary was already conducting LSD experiments at Harvard University. Hoffman had been brought to the United States for continued MK-Ultra work. And Huxley returned to California where he recruited his 1937-45 associates Bateson and Alan Watts, who later became a propagandist for study of Eastern religions. Osmond, meanwhile, was stationed at the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute in Princeton, N.J., conducting experiments on the effects of LSD in schizophrenia.

In 1960, as MK-Ultra entered its "final phases," Huxley was appointed Visiting Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. There he created a circle paralleling his West Coast

LSD team, including Leary and associate Richard Alpert, who later became "guru" Baba Ram Das. This circle created a following of thousands of LSD veterans who were then deployed to proselytize for drugs.

One direct result of the Huxley Harvard operation was the International Federation for Internal Freedom Psychedelic Training Center in Zihuatenejo, Mexico, set up and headed by Leary in 1963. Zihuatenejo, an isolated Mexican resort town, was the site for a two-year project involving 500 people — chosen, according to Leary, out of over 5,000 applicants. The objective of Zihuatenejo was to train psychologists and other professionals, religious leaders, teachers, etc. in the values of psychedelic drug use. The center administered LSD to residents several times a week, conducting group sessions based on the Boston work of Leary and Alpert, the writings of Huxley, and particularly Leary's translation of the Tibetan Book of the Dead. The Tibetan sacred book was to be read by participants before taking the LSD, then read aloud by another person as the subject sank into a schizophrenic state.

Indeed, the death experience attitude was a central consideration of the center's profiling. After an LSD experience, one group showed that: "Some now felt convinced that there is no death, that life is really continuous despite physical change. Death to them now seems simply continuation toward the mystical goal of oneness with God. . . . Associated with lessened anxiety, greater acceptance of death. . ." (Richard Blum and associates *Utoplates*, London: Tavistock Publications, 1973).

The names of the participants in the Zihuatenejo project have never been made public although they included clinical psychologists, ministers, teachers, and businessmen. In 1963, during the second year of its operation, the center was closed by Mexican authorities.

It is known that the Mexican project was one feature of the "private," i.e., nongovernmental, side of MK-Ultra. The above-cited 1965 Tavistock Institute report also featured reports by Timothy Leary, Richard Alpert, and San Francisco's Dr. Joel Fort, who has already been identified as a principal figure in the creation of Jones's Peoples Temple.

Simultaneously, the Rand Corporation, home of present-day terrorist specialist Brian Jenkins, was conducting a "medically oriented" experiment in LSD. According to a 1963 Rand Abstract, W.H. McGlothlin conducted a preparatory study on the "Longlasting Effects of LSD on Certain Attitudes in Normals: An Experimental Proposal." The following year, McGlothlin conducted a year-long experiment with 30 human guinea pigs, called "Short-Term Effects of LSD on Anxiety, Attitudes and Performance." The study incredibly concluded that LSD improved emotional attitudes and helped resolve anxiety!

Also in California, the guinea pigs at Bateson's Palo Alto Veterans Hospital were being groomed as future leaders of the drugged Isis cult. Foremost among Bateson's recruits was Ken Kesey who received his first LSD dose from Bateson in 1959. Other "subjects" included Jerry Garcia, later the founder of the Grateful Dead rock band. Another outstanding member of the Grateful Dead is the son of Wharton School professor Eric Trist, the leading Tavistock Institute operative in the United States and a principal controller of the MOVE black terrorist gang that recently staged a gun battle with Philadelphia police.

Much of the LSD used to build the Isis counter-culture cult in the Haight-Asbury section of San Francisco found its way into the streets from MK-Ultra channels. In 1953, when Leary left Harvard, the Leary LSD operations were funded principally by Billy Mellon Hitchcock. Hitchcock's contributions to Leary were paid out through a British West Indies conduit known as the Fiduciary Trust -- a wholly controlled subsidiary of the Investors' Overseas Service, which is and was an off-shore dirty-money operation coordinated on the U.S. side through the New York holding company, the Dreyfuss Corporation. Hitchcock, an heir to the Mellon banking family of Pittsburgh, not only funded Leary's pet projects, but financed Leary's Brotherhood of Eternal Love as a major hashish marketing and LSD manufacturing operation which was based, like Jones's Peoples Temple, in California and the Caribbean.

In 1965, Leary, Ken Kesey, Alan Watts, and homosexual poet Allen Ginsberg from New York organized the so-called Summer of Love. This nationwide Dionysian celebration provided the context for a massive infusion of drugs into every part of the USA which left thousands of youth ravaged by their first experiences with addictive and hallucinogenic chemicals. To service the psychological disorders and human misery resulting from the drug epidemic, institutions such as the Haight-Asbury Free Medical Clinic were created. Today, these clinics serve as centers for the movement to decriminalize "recreational" drugs, and as recruiting centers for cult outfits such as the Glide Memorial Church and Jones's People's Temple.

Dr. Joel Fort's Project One mental health clinic in San Francisco was part of the network of clinics set up to service the growing number of youth who quickly went from marijuana and an occasional hallucinogenic trip to hard-core heroin addiction and psychosis.

— Michelle Steinberg

## The media cultists

Even in the atmosphere of untrammelled sensationalism that followed the Jones cult mass suicide, Rupert Murdoch's *New York Post* managed to sink lower than even the orgy-of-death-peddling competition. "Deathcults on the warpath": "Death in the jungle": "Sain aide knew he'd be killed" ran each day's banner headlines. For political impact, Murdoch, a protégé of British press peer Lord Beaverbrook, went pace one with a story of extremely dubious vintage headed "Jones cult planned to move to Russia," a story relegated by most of Murdoch's yellow-journal competitors to the back pages.

A *Post* editorial enjoined "Stop the evil." But the *Post* continues to act as evil's propagandist. Murdoch's lurid brand of journalism was brought to New York not to make money (as our last issue revealed, it's already lost Murdoch \$18 million on a newspaper that cost him \$20 million in the first place) but to act as the media supporter of the Big MAC operation, whose cannibalistic practices usually go under the euphemism of "austerity."

Another media star that thinks cultism is good business is NBC, which this year has become the National Broadcaster of Cults. Long before the Jonestown events, NBC was popularizing cult beliefs. For example, its widely touted "Holocaust" series fulfilled the Zionist lobby propaganda requirements for instilling necrophiliac paranoia in U.S. and Israeli citizens.

Rev. Jones got what he wanted by getting people to lose their grip on reality. NBC is looking to do the same with the whole United States. Even before the Jones blowout, NBC undertook a comprehensive series on such U.S. brainwashes as Synanon and the Hare Krishnas, to inculcate the line that "the future of the world is in the hands of the cults." Now it has announced a new bombshell, "Masada," about 900-plus Jews who, rather than fall into the hands of Roman legionaires, killed themselves en masse.

But does cultism pay? Murdoch and NBC may find there's "room for one more" in the Koolhaas set. Murdoch has been losing so much money on the *Post* that last week he was forced to cancel the recently inaugurated Sunday edition, after his planned New York morning tabloid, the *Sun*, failed to get off the drawing boards. And also last week, NBC canceled half its weekly programming after a grim look at the ratings.

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## ASSOCIATED PRESS CAUGHT IN ASSASSINATION SET-UP

BY LYNDON H. LAROCHE, JR.  
CHAIRMAN, U.S. LABOR PARTY

NEW YORK, DEC. 3 (NSIPS) - AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH, DATED JONESTOWN, GUYANA, YESTERDAY, HAS BEEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS "GREY PROPAGANDA" PREPARATION FOR A PROJECTED NEW ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST FORMER GUYANA FOREIGN MINISTER FRED WILLS.

YET-UNIDENTIFIED AP OFFICIALS ON DUTY OVERNIGHT CLEARED THIS PATENT HOAX FOR TRANSMISSION OVER THE AP NATIONAL WIRE. THE ITEM WAS BROADCAST ON CBS NEWS, WAS CARRIED IN SOME EDITIONS OF THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES, AND HAS BEEN CARRIED IN THE WASHINGTON STAR AND OTHER LOCATIONS.

THE DISPATCH PURPORTS TO SHOW MR. FRED WILLS AS THE PRINCIPAL SPONSOR OF THE JONESTOWN KIBBUTZ, AND ALSO TO REPRESENT THE JONESTOWN KIBBUTZ AS A CUBA-ALLIED ENTITY WORKING TO FORCE MR. WILLS' RE-APPOINTMENT TO HIGH OFFICE IN THE GUYANA GOVERNMENT. THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN KNOW THAT TO BE A FRAUDULENT REPORT, AND THE AP KNOWS THE REPORT TO BE FRAUDULENT.

IT IS RELEVANT THAT THE BULK OF THE U.S. LABOR PARTY'S ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF THE JONES CULT PRIOR TO THE EVENTS OF NOV. 18-19 WAS COLLECTED THROUGH INVESTIGATIONS OF HARASSMENTS DIRECTED AGAINST MR. FRED WILLS. SURVEILLANCE OF THE BROOKLYN-CENTERED GANGS BEING DEPLOYED AGAINST MR. WILLS IDENTIFIED THEM AS A DRUG-RUNNING RING, AND AS COORDINATED THROUGH A CUT-OUT BASE IN TORONTO, CANADA. COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST THE TORONTO CUT-OUT PERSONNEL ENABLED LABOR PARTY INVESTIGATORS TO BREAK THE COVER AND IDENTIFY BRITISH-CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE AS THE CONTROLLER. THIS CARIBBEAN-BROOKLYN-TORONTO DRUG-RING WAS DISCOVERED TO BE CONNECTED TO THE DRUG-PRODUCING AND DRUG-TRAFFIC OPERATIONS OF THE JONES GROUP IN CALIFORNIA AS WELL AS JONESTOWN.

THE ONLY "CUBAN" LINK TO JONESTOWN IS VIA FORMER OFFICERS OF U.S. AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE. THE CUBAN CONNECTION IS THE SO-CALLED VENCEREMOS BRIGADE OF "FORMER AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE" CAPTAIN H. BRUCE FRANKLIN, HIMSELF ALSO CLOSELY LINKED TO KOOK-OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND ELSEWHERE.

IN ADDITION TO HEAVY AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE AND RAND CORPORATION CONTROL OF GREGORY BATESON-LINKED PROJECTS AT LINDISFARNE, LONG ISLAND, MIT'S RLE, AND IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ZEN-BUDDHIST JERRY BROWN, "FORMER AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE" OFFICER DR. JOEL FORT RAN THE OPERATION WHICH HAS A 75 PERCENT OVERLAP WITH THE CHILDREN OF PEOPLE'S TEMPLE RESIDENTS IN JONESTOWN.

THE AVERAGE HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK SHOPPER MAY NOT KNOW THIS FACT, BUT ONE OF THE KEY SEED-FUNDING ELEMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF KOOK-CULTS IN THE USA HAS BEEN GREGORY BATESON-LINKED JOSIAH MACY FOUNDATION. IT WAS MEMBERS OF THE MACY FAMILY WHO SECURED A JOSIAH MACY FOUNDATION GRANT TO IMPLANT THE LATE-1940'S PROJECT AT MIT, A PROJECT LATER TAKEN OVER BY RAND AND AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE, THROUGH WHICH THE KURT LEWIN NEST OF BRAINWASHERS AT MIT WERE LINKED INTO "MK-ULTRA" AND OTHER KOOK-CULT-CREATING PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA AND THROUGH THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE'S NATIONAL TRAINING LABORATORIES.

BATESON, AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE LINDISFARNE ASSOCIATION-COORDINATED EFFORTS, ARE ALSO CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE "RIGHT TO DIE" MOVEMENT INITIATED THROUGH THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM'S ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPICE IN LONDON. IT WAS THE HOSPICE CULT WHICH DEVELOPED THE "RIGHT TO DIE" RITUALS PRACTICED BY THE JONES CULT IN PREPARATION FOR THE MASS-SUICIDE-AT-CUNPOINT HOLOCAUST IN JONESTOWN THIS PAST MONTH.

ALTHOUGH ELEMENTS OF THE PENTAGON INTELLIGENCE, SUCH AS AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE, OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, AND RAND CORPORATION, ARE MASSIVELY IMPLICATED IN DRUG-CULT OPERATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES, THE PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF THE OPERATIONS IS BRITISH INTELLIGENCE. IT WAS BRITISH INTELLIGENCE WHICH COORDINATED THE OPERATIONS BEHIND THE JONES CULT, AND IT WAS BRITISH INTELLIGENCE WHICH COORDINATED JONES' OPERATION UP THROUGH THE DAY HE DIED.

# The Jones cult and the Mau Mau model

The 'defectors' group is key to the looming terrorist deployment

The following informational report was prepared by the U.S. Labor Party Security Section.

Law enforcement officers and private public interest groups investigating the terrorist potentialities of the mass suicide in Guyana must make themselves familiar with the essential features of the two-sided Mau Mau operation of British intelligence services in Africa. The orchestrated gang and countergang deployment of the main Jones group and the so-called "defectors" group conforms in every essential detail of pedigrees and deployments to the gang-countergang operation which the British ran in the Kenyan Mau Mau operation.

The writings of Brigadier Frank Kitson of British intelligence provide the law enforcement officer with all but one crucial fact one needs to know to cope with the dangers posed by the so-called "Jones defectors" group. Kitson merely omits to mention that the original Mau Mau group was created by British intelligence; the rest of the tale as given by Kitson is close to the truth on essentials.

We outline the basic features of the British Mau Mau operation first. Then, we indicate the crucial points of agreement defined by superimposing the Jones follower-defector deployment pattern on the Mau Mau model.

## The Mau Mau operation

The basic elements of the British intelligence services' Mau Mau gang-countergang operation in Kenya are as follows:

1. Creation of the gang: The original Mau Mau cult, under the titular leadership of London-trained, "radical" Kenyan nationalist Jomo Kenyatta, was created by the British intelligence service as an Anglican Jesuit operation coordinated by the British Psychological Warfare Division at the Tavistock Institute (Sussex University).

2. Phase one of the deployment: The overall operation was set into motion through a wave of Mau Mau raids against (principally) farms owned by European settlers, with some killing of black Kenyans to spice up the horror effects.

This produced hysterical polarization among the black and white populations of Kenya, with both white-versus-black and black-versus-black features

included. This hysteria secured the British the mandate for launching phase two.

3. Phase two of the deployment: A covert, fake Mau Mau gang headed by disguised native whites was deployed as a terrorist force, while a public relations cover was developed around a group of Mau Mau "defectors." "Revelations" about the Mau Mau were prepared by British intelligence and played through the mouths of the controlled "defectors" group. The defectors group thus provided the cover required to aid terrorist operations deployed by the covert, killer squads for which the "defectors" served as a front group.

4. Phase three of the deployment: Fake Mau Mau gangs deployed by British intelligence perpetrated terror against black villages in the populated areas of Mau Mau deployment. This bloody "chases and confusion" operation impelled the villagers to distance themselves in terror from the real Mau Mau. The Mau Mau forces were thus herded into a concentration in which a final air-assisted search-and-seal paramilitary operation wiped out the organization.

5. Model for the operation—Malaya: The "wet-run" model for the Kenya Mau Mau operation was made at the close of World War II in Malaya.

During the war, the British intelligence under China-Burma-India Theater coordination of "that bastard" Lord Mountbatten, and such subalterns as Enoch Powell, had created in the Malaysia area a reserve guerrilla force headed by the Chao Chou opium-running networks of the "golden triangle." The British never fully equipped or armed this ethnic Chinese force during the military operations against the forces of Japan. However, at the conclusion of the war, the ethnic Chinese guerrilla reserves were supplied with arms and other equipment in adequate supply for a full-scale, protracted guerrilla operation.

Guerrilla assaults on plantations (especially) were used as a pretext for setting the counteroperation into motion. It was in this setting that "Malaysia" Thompson and others developed the techniques which Thompson and others introduced to CIA operations in Vietnam at the beginning of the 1950s — the techniques which contributed in the greatest degree to developing in-depth support for the National Liberation Front forces in the rural regions of South Vietnam.

The British obsessively refuse to comprehend the



qualitative distinction between such models as "war games" or "controlled experiments" and actual wars involving in-depth warfare considerations. However, the lessons of Mountbatten's bloody controlled experiment in Malaysia did provide a reference point for a successful gang-counter-gang operation in Kenya, precisely because Kenya represented a controlled experiment — where Vietnam did not.

6. Policy motives for Mau Mau: Jomo Kenyatta, prior to the Mau Mau operation, was a titular leading figure among Kenyans oriented toward national independence. The British were prepared to give Kenya nominal independence as, predominantly, an agricultural goods and raw materials exporter, within the monetary order of the British Commonwealth. The British were fearful that the newly liberated colonies would opt for either the American Revolution or the Soviet case as a model — a model of dedication to urban-centered general progress in technological development of agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. The British needed to draw potential national leaders into an operation in which those leaders and associated layers of the native populations would be sufficiently tamed to submit to the British version of "national independence."

In general, the combined Mau Mau operation was to subject Kenya to a "bloody example" of terror for this desired effect.

The Kissinger policy for southern Africa was and is based on the same British-designed Mau Mau model of white-versus-black plus black-versus-black horror shows, with white mercenaries providing the crucial catalytic element of mass butcheries needed to bring all the other conditioned elements to a maximum degree of frenzy.

#### An important consideration

The Mau Mau operation, like many other standard British intelligence covert operations techniques, relied on the foolishness of the average citizen, his or her tendency to "pick sides," either as a spectator or participant, in any ongoing fight he or she witnesses. On the basis of this principle, the following sort of operation is standard.

**Operation objective:** Assassinate a tertiary quality of target who is known to be meeting a contact in a barroom at a given time.

**Method:** Deploy two separate teams to the location. Team "A" to start a brawl. Team "B" to hit the target under the cover of the diversionary brawl.

**Procedure:** Two operatives of Team "A" start an argument in the barroom, preferably involving unwitting third or third and fourth parties. If the issues of the staged conflict are sufficiently aired to the others in the barroom, those bystanders can be psychologically involved on one side or another before the first blow is struck. In the melee, the victim is killed.

That is a crude, classic, and obvious case, but the

principle is illustrated — as in those elections during which most of the population contests preferences for two wretched candidates, both controlled by the same background interests. People generally are suckers for whatever is put front stage as the conflict of a rigged drama: audiences have great difficulty in rising to the mature levels of judgment in which they focus their attention on backstage operations, in which they have the maturity to recognize that it is the audience which is the real target of the operation.

#### Rabbi "Mau Mau" Davis

Understanding the Kenyan Mau Mau model enables the investigator to understand the case of Rabbi Maurice ("Mau Mau") Davis, formerly of Indianapolis, currently of White Plains. It was Davis, in Indianapolis, who gave Jones his first temple, a disused synagogue sold to Jones under the most informal, "softest" terms — a "pay me whenever you can" arrangement. The same Davis has been prominently associated with kidnapper Ted Patrick in so-called "deprogramming" of youth recruited to both cults and non-cult organizations.

Although Davis's organization operates under the public-relations cover of rescuing persons from "brainwashing," two known sets of facts concerning the kidnapping operations reveal the true character of the "deprogramming" cult headed by Davis and others. First, although some of the kidnapped persons were in fact "rescued" from behavioral modification groups, this is essentially a convenient, diversionary, public relations cover for the actual character and broader purpose of the "deprogramming" operation. Second, the methods used by Ted Patrick and other "deprogrammers" are based on the most brutal sorts of "backroom" brainwashing techniques.

A study of the pedigrees of the Jones "defectors" group, and the background to the organizational cover of the group of "ex-Mau Maus" publicized in the wake of the Jonestown suicide-murder orgy, warns us that any terrorist deployments linked to the Guyana bloodbath are coordinated by forces separated only by "cut-offs" from the sponsorship of the "defectors" group. Any person given the crucial facts concerning the background and current propaganda-line of the "defectors group," provided that person knows the Mau Mau model, recognizes immediately that this conforms on all crucial test points of intelligence evaluation to the "NAG" front-group aspect of a standard British intelligence gang-counter-gang terrorist operation. It is the same Mau Mau model which the British intelligence services have been perfecting for years in the Ulster horror show.

This conforms to the fact that California hacker has been developed chiefly through various British intelligence deployments, and that the Ukin-cults, which the Jones case is an example, were developed under the auspices of the "Golden Dawn" operation, British intelligence, the same operation in which All-

Duiles's "MK-Ultra" and Rand corporation involvements were key.

The connection between Lilly Endowment-funded and related operations in Indianapolis to California kookery is second in significance only to the kook-operations played into California and other locations via nasties embedded in the University of Chicago. In New York State, Edgar Bronfman's Westchester County, plus Rockland State Hospital, is one of the nastiest centers of cultism and other kookery — including the "Son of Sam" killings.

If one also knows the basic rules for untangling Zionist networks, and knows the key role Israeli intelligence played in the Timothy Leary operations side of the "MK-Ultra" project, the general pattern of British-Zionist-Quaker networks involved in the development of the Jones and other kook cults is understood. Rabbi "Mau Mau" Davis's overlay fits all crucial points of the "Golden Dawn" deployment pattern.

The case of Timothy Stoen gives another, useful overlay. Stoen, quite likely a former CIA agent, was crucial to Jones's success during the early phases of development of the Peoples Temple, and was involved in every phase of the "nasties" which came abruptly

to the surface between Summer 1977 and the recent Guyana bloodbath. Stoen is now key to the "defectors group" and the central figure in the chain of circumstances leading directly into the murder of Congressman Ryan and the mass bloodbath. This does not necessarily imply that Stoen is fully witting of the implications of his role, but merely that he is at least a controlled element in the threatened terrorist phase of the "Mau Mau" model under consideration.

Key in the planning level of any terrorist activities linked to the Guyana horror-show is Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corporation. Jenkins is cooperating at high executive levels with British intelligence in planning terrorist operations, and has taken a key role in planning the cult phase of terrorism. This should not be surprising to anyone who is informed of the background of Rand or its various involvements in creating Jones and other cults. Rand was integral, together with such entities as Israeli intelligence and the Office of Naval Intelligence's British-controlled National Training Laboratories, in furthering the British "MK-Ultra" project run under Allen Dulles's CIA cover. Undercover and other most-reliable sources have given us a hard dossier on a very, very "dirty" Brian Jenkins.

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1807

EVENTS READING

Meeting With HIRC Guyana Investigative Staff

ARA and H representatives met today with the three HIRC staffers investigating the role of the federal government in the incidents leading to the death of Congressman Ryan and the mass suicide at Jonestown. *Copy of all*  
*in State Department files and Embassy Guyana files*  
documents and cables in which Peoples Temple activities

were discussed were presented to the committee staff. *Can*  
*Alpern's to question from Chairman 2.5.11.11*  
~~extension of the deadline for answering Chairman Sablock's~~  
~~will be submitted on December 12.~~  
~~Letter of November 28, 1978 was requested and granted;~~

~~however, an interim reply was requested which would~~  
~~explain the reasons for the delay. In response, The~~  
staff indicated that they have conducted a number of  
Interviews and that they will independently investigate  
allegations which have come to their attention. They  
also expressed an interest in interviewing certain  
individuals in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/WR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
PROJECT IDENT. DATE _____	
TO WHOM _____	
FROM _____	
SUBJECT _____	
REMARKS _____	
PL or FOR _____	

Drafted:

H:JBAtwood 12/5/78 x21042

Clearance:

ARA:EGrove



1809

DRAFT MEMORANDUM - EUR/EE/EE-111111-12,6/78

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

To: The Record

From: Frank Tamminia

Subject: Visit to Jonestown

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

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PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

During my orientation trip to Guyana January-February 1978, I visited Jonestown together with the Embassy's DCW, John Blacken. During the visit we held a 3-hour discussion with Jim Jones. Jones appeared quite rational, though he exhibited a distinct persecution complex. Several times during the talks, which he monopolized, Jones referred to right-wing forces in the United States which were determined to destroy the Peoples Temple and all it stood for. On the other hand, however, during the meeting Jones pointed out that he was convinced the U.S. Government was not involved in any plots against him.

During the visit, the reporting officer and Mr. Blacken had the opportunity to visit a number of facilities within the settlement. Since the tour of the settlement was made together with Jones and a number of his close advisors, including Mike Prokes, Tim Carter and Maria Katsaris, there was little opportunity to determine whether or not we were seeing the real thing. My general impression of the facility was a favorable one. It contrasted vividly with the surrounding area -- totally undeveloped, as well as the Guyanese

own facilities in Port Kaituma, the nearest town to the settlement.

One of the things that struck me at the time and upon which I remarked to Embassy staff as well as Department officials, was my feeling that many of the people with whom I met and spoke appeared drugged and robot-like in their reactions to questions and, generally, in their behavior toward us visitors. In view of my short stay in the settlement -- a total of about four hours -- and my lack of training in what would amount to be psychiatric skill, I must qualify the above statement by saying that it was a personal reaction probably influenced by what I had read about religious brain-washing.

I could not detect any sign of violence, indication that people were being held against their will or the presence of weapons. Because my trip was not specifically of a consular nature but merely one of orientation, I made no attempt to talk with any resident of the settlement alone. The only time I had the opportunity to have what amounted to a semi-private conversation with a resident, whose name I do not recall, he indicated to me that he was satisfied with conditions and had no desire to leave Jonestown.

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The kinds of questions which are going to be included, which are not crisis-related, include the status of SAIT II, East-West relations, the state of the North Atlantic Alliance and European developments.

Actually, this is all a read-through from the White House, and I hesitate to take a lot of your time on it because some of your fellows are going to

Jody answered all those questions.

I am confident that he did.

Regarding any reaction on the referendum

Yes. Although we do not have final figures, it appears that the draft constitution has been overwhelmingly approved by the Spanish electorate.

We are, of course, very pleased at this historic step in the transition to democracy in Spain, and wish to congratulate the Spanish people and their leaders on the occasion of this milestone in the development of Spanish democracy.

I would also note that the White House has made an announcement on this which is available there, but if you don't have it there, I have a copy of it here which I will be happy to make available.

Q. Regarding, was Hall brought in because there was a feeling in the Administration that there was no one in the Administration who has his expertise? And if the answer is yes, why not?

A. I think he was brought in to fill a specific function, which is to remove from the daily business of Government, to take a long-term look at a situation.

I don't think it is a lack of confidence in Government that is at question. It is a lack of time that some of those who are equally competent would have to address this kind of a long-term problem.

Q. Regarding, I would like to ask a little nit-picking question on what you said earlier about SAIT, just to close a suspicious gap.

Is it possible that there might be a summit level meeting this month on SALT?

A I know of no plans for one.

Q Thank you.

Q Hodding, are you at liberty to say what subjects the Secretary and Ambassador Dobrynin discussed this morning?

A I don't know about this morning. Yesterday afternoon -- when was that meeting?

Q Yesterday.

A Yesterday. While I am not going to be able to give any read-out, it was not the only subject discussed, and I am not going to be able to say what else, but SALT was discussed.

Q Hodding, yesterday, I believe that you said -- you gave us some hope that we would be able to question Mr. McCoy, that in effect he would no longer be unavailable, and so forth, and you didn't specify when.

I am wondering, Hodding, are you saying Mr. McCoy so that his first debut publicly, and so forth or otherwise, will be when he is -- if he is questioned and asked to come to the Hill to the House International Relations Committee? Is that what you had in mind, or what?

A I think the general feeling is that that would be the first and most proper place for him to.

Q That will?

A Yes.

Q In other words, that is why he has been unavailable, he has been kind of kept under wraps, is that correct?

A I can hardly think he has been kept under wraps, since some of the questions that were put to him yesterday came from earlier interviews that individuals had had with him.

Q Hodding, can you take a Middle East question, please?

A Yes.

Q Hoddin, the situation in Guyana is rather confused, to say the least. I wondered if you could tell us if the State Department has asked the Guyana Government to give any special consideration to any particular group of American journalists or writers who might be going down there? I ask with reference to the "Far" team this afternoon.

A That's true, insofar as giving the usual courtesies to somebody who is writing a book. It is also true that in the course of my 20-something months in this job, I've sent out at least two dozen cables asking for the same thing, indicating that somebody is coming to do a certain kind of job.

Q You mean a book or a large article, a long article?

A A long article, or sometimes, in fact, a working reporter who simply is going to spend a specific amount of time there. As a matter of fact, I've never turned down a request from any journalist or writer.

Q But in this case --

A The whole answer is yes.

Q But in this case, it is one writer, and this writer is planning a book.

A Yes, but let me --

Q You're saying it's not unusual?

A But let me repeat that I have never turned down a request from a journalist for that kind of cable assistance.

Q Could you give us an idea what kind of basic courtesies --

A What you usually say is, so-and-so is coming, that the dates are such-and-such, that what he has in mind is whatever it is he has in mind, that we hope that you will be able to provide assistance to him in whatever the functional desires are that he has; i.e., seeing members of the host government.

Q The host government. Not American?

A Well, always you say the same thing. I don't know what was said in this one, but I'm talking about general things.



Q In view of the President's remarks that it would be very, very serious if the December 17 deadline were not met, does that mean that the Secretary, having an open-ended schedule, could surely achieve a peace treaty by that deadline?

A I always have to be careful on this. I could not rule out the possibility; I cannot rule the possibility in. I think that whatever happens out there, as of now the planning is to come back at mid-week; but that is, I have to say, subject as always to change on what you find on the ground.

Q Another subject?

A Yes. I'm sorry. You are next, yes.

Q Sure. A two-part question: What, I wonder, has been the reaction of the State Department towards the Czech threats to Congressman Murphy and Congressman Wilson by the Senator?

A We view any such threats aimed against any public official as serious matters.

Q Have you said anything about this? Have you been any announcement about this? It is a widely reported --

A I was asked that a few days ago, yes, I think by Reed, actually. But I'm just saying, of course, we view it seriously. I would add that it is my personal understanding that death threats have been received from various factions in many countries by officials inside this building. All such threats are viewed as possibly dangerous and certainly are not just lightly taken.

Q Does this lead you to the conclusion that the Sandinistas might be terrorists?

A Given the nature of the kind of death threats that come, what you have to believe is that whoever has offered the threats -- and unfortunately with printed, written threats, unless a guy is getting ready to get up in front of a camera and say, "I'm the one who is making the threats," it's a little hard to identify him -- but anybody who makes such threats is clearly operating outside of the framework within we find either acceptable or legal.

Q One follow-up, and that is: In the President's recent reference to the fact that certainly human rights continue to be a cornerstone of the Carter administration, with one exception I think he made -- he made reference to self-appointed messiahs who operate under the guise of religion. What is the State Department's assessment of that? Is that considered to include this other colony that fugitive from Cleveland that has another colony in Guyana, or could this be applied to the gentleman in charge of Libya?

A I think it has to apply generally, and how is applies specifically, you have to deal with in each case.

Let me advance something to you, if you don't mind, on Nicaragua. Just where we understand the mediation effort is going now. The opposition has informed the international mediators that before they would agree to discussions with the Government concerning a possible formula, they wanted the Government to lift the siege of Somo, grant amnesty to those convicted or charged with politically motivated offenses, and abolish remaining censorship rules.



The international mediators relayed this position to the Government. News reports we have seen this morning indicate that President Scherer apparently is disposed to accept the opposition's pre-conditions to substantive discussions of a ceasefire and will announce that willingness at noon our time today. Obviously, if these reports are correct, we would view this as a positive sign which we would be very happy to see. I'm unable, unfortunately, to confirm what happened at noon today.

Q Hodding, I just want to ask you a specific question: Does the U.S. Government have any information about the possibility of a meeting between the Prime Minister of Egypt and the Israeli Minister?

A On that question, I have some difficulty in trying to speak for other governments' plans and would not normally do so, in any case. That really is one that ought to be addressed to the Egyptian and Israeli Governments. It is not a matter in which we have been involved, though. Of course, we would welcome any and all such contacts. Beyond that, I don't have anything to offer.

Q Another question on Guyana: I don't think we've had an updated estimate of the cost of the operation in two weeks. At that time, it was \$2 million to \$3 million, and this was well before the operation was completed. Did you ever come up with an updated figure?

A I do not have an updated figure. I'm not going to send you on a circular path; but at any rate, major costs were incurred in several places. And, again, figuring them through, the process isn't completed yet. That figure will, of necessity, have to be made public because this is a matter of extreme public interest; but I do not have that figure.

Q The Department also sent a legal adviser to Guyana a week ago, I believe, to see if he could recover some of the money that was left there at Jonestown and to see if it was possible to defray some of these costs. We have not heard from him since he left. Could you --

A That process of trying to determine whether a legal basis exists for defraying the costs of this operation from assets of the Peoples Temple has not been concluded, and I don't have an interim report to give you. I mean that literally.

Q Hodding, I'd like to follow up George's question.

A O.K. Follow up the question.

Q It's a follow-up, and that is, George asked about trying to recover the money from Guyana. In view of the New York Times interview with Wayne Rubick, who is the attorney for the Disciples of Christ, who was sent from headquarters in Indianapolis to Ukiah, and he admits now that he didn't inspect things very carefully -- he only stayed for one day; he said, I wish I'd done more. Since this is a corporation of the State of Indiana and is an incorporated body, and it was their clergyman, the Reverend Jim Jones, is the State Department considering sending its lawyer to Indianapolis to see what this denomination, the Disciples of Christ, might be prepared to pay for the cost of bringing back all of the victims of one of their ordained clergymen from whom they accepted money?

A Les, I don't know the answer to that. In terms of internal investigations, I don't think State would be sending somebody there; I think that Justice would.

Q Do you know whether Justice is?

A I don't. I'm sorry.

Q I see.

A I recognize how much you all enjoy this tooth-by-tooth approach, but nonetheless I was asked the question yesterday about Mr. McCoy's interviews and the locale for them; i.e., it was alleged, based on some kind of reporting, that some of those interviews had taken place in a radio shack or some place that was easily bugged.

Mr. McCoy tells me that no interviews took place inside of a building, that the interviews were held in the central compound area -- that is to say, close in -- but that either they were held in that kind of area or were held out in the field that he referred to, holding some 40 or so of those 70-something interviews.

In any case, on that specific question, which I did not really in fact take, but I'm just trying to respond to something Reed said yesterday.

Let me see if I have anything else here.

QUESTIONS

4

ANSWERS

12/7/7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1/20/46	
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D R A F T

December 7, 1978

ABA/CAR:ACHewitt/btk

### Peoples Temple

Answers to Questions in Chairman Zablocki's letter of November 21 to Secretary Vance

1. QUESTION: To what extent were the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, aware of the potential danger to the Ryan Delegation of a visit by them to Jonestown?

ANSWER: The Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown were not of the opinion that Congressman Ryan and his party would be in physical danger as a result of visiting the Peoples Temple community at Jonestown providing permission for the visit had been obtained in advance from the Peoples Temple. The Peoples Temple agricultural commune had been visited on some eight different occasions by U.S. Government officials in the four years since its inception without incident. <sup>(MEMO AT TAB-)</sup> In addition, there were a number of visits by various dignitaries, including Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally of California in December 1976. High officials of the Guyanese Government including then Foreign Minister Fred O. Wills visited Jonestown during this same period, also without incident. The Guest Book

of the Jonestown community, which came into the Embassy's hands after the tragedy there, indicates that outside visitors were quite frequent. This book, which covers the period from early July through mid-November 1978 records some 98 visitors, including GOG officials, officials of the Government party, members of the Guyanese media, representatives from foreign embassies, and others <sup>(Copy ~~sent to TAO~~ at TAO)</sup>. Apparently these visits passed without incident as well. In addition, Embassy officers discussed the Peoples Temple with local police and district officers at Port Kaituma and Matthews Ridge in the course of their visits to the area. Some of these officers were uneasy about the Peoples Temple but none of them was able to report a single incident of violence or aberrant behavior by residents of Jonestown. Indeed, the most critical specific ~~complaint~~ <sup>COMPLAINT</sup> made by a local official was that the Peoples Temple was in the habit of distributing food to the Guyanese inhabitants of the Port Kaituma region. This official implied that the generosity of the Peoples Temple made the GOG look bad by comparison (Log ).

Many of the visitors to Jonestown noted above were probably sympathetic to the Peoples Temple and its

announced goals, and hence could expect a warm reception. However, in September 1978, Jonestown was visited by Joseph Mazon, the San Francisco private investigator who had for several years been representing the parents of minors who, it was claimed, had been brought to Guyana illegally by the Peoples Temple. It is clear from letters written by officials of the Peoples Temple that the Reverend Jones for some time regarded Mazon as one of the temple's principal enemies, and indeed seemed to have him in mind in his rambling references to "mercenaries" who might some day attack Jonestown. When he visited Jonestown, Mazon was acting on behalf of an unnamed California movie producer. He reported afterwards to the Embassy that he was received cordially by the Reverend Jones and the residents of Jonestown, and that he was deeply impressed by what he saw there. Given the former hostility between the Reverend Jones and Mazon, the latter's sudden conversion is open to several interpretations. Nonetheless, he was a visitor who, because of his previous record, might have expected to encounter extreme hostility from the members of the Peoples Temple, and it is worth noting that he encountered none. (LOS)



Only on two occasions does the record show that the residents of Jonestown behaved in a hostile manner to outsiders. Both occasions involved attempts by Jeffrey Haas, Attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Jim Jones, to serve papers on the Reverend Jim Jones at Jonestown. Both attempts were unsuccessful, although Haas was accompanied by a Guyanese Marshal, because it was claimed that Jones was absent from the settlement. On both occasions the members of the Temple were unfriendly and hostile to Haas, but not [actually] violent. (LOS 4)

Both the Department and the Embassy emphasized to Congressman Ryan and his staff the importance of securing advance agreement for the visit from the Peoples Temple and indicated that failure to do so might result in permission to visit Jonestown being refused. (LOS 4) It was clearly implied in the Embassy briefings that any attempt to force entry into the community "could have unfortunate consequences of a legal and possibly even a violent nature". Indeed, in the statement released by the Peoples Temple on November 19 after it had withdrawn permission for the delegation to visit Jonestown because of the presence of newsmen and concerned relatives, the Temple threatened to ask

the GOC to station police around the community to prevent the delegation from attempting a forced entry. Once permission to visit Jonestown had been finally negotiated through the intervention of the Embassy, however, ~~the GOC and the Peoples Temple attorneys, there was~~ no further reason to expect violence.

As indicated above, it became evident during the Department's and the Embassy's briefings of Congressman Ryan that he was much more familiar with the Peoples Temple and its practices. ~~It was~~ if he had thought there was a serious possibility of violence being directed at him or his companions by the residents of Jonestown, he probably would have discussed it in the course of these briefings, but the subject never came up. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Although neither the Department nor the Embassy had reason to expect violence from the members of the Peoples Temple directed towards the Congressman or his party providing prior agreement to the visit was obtained, the Congressman was warned about the rugged physical conditions in northwest Guyana, and it was made clear that a visit to Jonestown would be a difficult undertaking at best, and might be impossible depending on weather conditions and the availability of aircraft and ground transportation.

persons on the Government's case as outlined above. Several witnesses testified who witnessed Rosenberg during the previous several years and held conversations with the persons concerned subsequent to their deportation. However, the Government seemed to be directed so clearly "conspirators" or "materialists" "necessary" whom he believed were out to destroy him and his "mission". He had created "another mission" by the spring of 1978, the Embassy had received a large volume of correspondence from communist individuals and relatives making inquiries and questions about the Government's case and the "mission" which

2. QUESTION: "In a review of the Department of State and the Embassy in Guatemala since congressman Ryan with respect to the potential violence which could arise as a result of such a visit of the presence of weapons in Guatemala and the mode of its manifestations with respect to visits by outsiders?"

ANSWER: As indicated in the answer to Question 1, neither the Department nor the Embassy had any reason to expect violence from the inhabitants of Guatemala directed towards Congressman Ryan or members of his party based on their record of previous behavior with respect to visits by outsiders. The single exception was the of the unwelcome visits of the attitude towards attorney has when he tried to serve

involved the use of violence within the community for disciplinary purposes. ~~He~~ was unable to confirm or refute these charges despite many efforts to do so and, as indicated above, there had <sup>never</sup> been a case recorded of violence being directed by members of Jonestown community towards visitors or other outsiders.

The Department and the Embassy were unaware of the presence of firearms at Jonestown beyond a few that might be expected in a fairly sizable agricultural community located in a remote jungle area. The possession of firearms without a license is illegal in Guyana, and the GCG has since informed us that only four licenses had been issued to members of the Jonestown community. At one time Guyanese officials indicated concern to our Consul that the Peoples Temple might be engaged in smuggling arms, and thereafter subjected the Temple's crawler to inspection as it went back and forth <sup>TO TROPICAL AND OTHER PORTS.</sup> However, no weapons were ever located.

The Embassy and the Department were also aware of the reports of armed guards at Jonestown appearing in the Blakey affidavit, the petition from the GCG to Prime Minister Burnham, and in individual letters. Once again, it had proved impossible to confirm these allegations.

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either through direct observation by Embassy officers visiting Jonestown, or through the reports of Guyanese police officials and district officers whose visits to the community were often unannounced.

3. QUESTION: Once Mr. Ryan made known his intent to visit Jonestown, did the American Embassy request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance? If not, why not, and if so, what was the nature and extent of the response on the part of the Government of Guyana?

ANSWER: The Embassy did not request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance. It was felt that security protection was unnecessary in advance agreement to the visit from the Peoples Temple had been secured in view of the many visits to the community by both local and foreign officials which had occurred without incident in the past. The Government of Guyana was informed of the delegation's visit well in advance of Congressman Ryan's arrival, and the Foreign Minister of Guyana received the Congressman for an hour-long meeting on November 15, the day after his arrival in Georgetown. In the meeting



with the Foreign Minister, Congressman Ryan made brief mention of the purpose of his visit, but made no request for protection. In fact, Congressman Ryan spent most of the hour discussing bilateral and international issues. (LCC) At no time did the GOC suggest protection for the party or seemed to think it was necessary. The Government did send with the delegation on its visit to Jonestown an official from its Ministry of Information who was with the Congressman during his entire time in the Jonestown community. This officer accompanied the delegation into Jonestown, spent the night there, and returned to the airstrip with the delegation the following morning. (LCC)

As previously indicated, both the Department and the Embassy expressed uncertainty about the reaction of the Peoples Temple to the presence of newsmen and concerned relatives with the party. However, once the entry of newsmen and relatives into Jonestown had been negotiated by attorneys Lane and Garry, concern on this score subsided. In addition, the presence of Lane and Garry seemed to constitute an additional guarantee of security to the delegation. (LCC)

Although the Embassy did not request that the GOC provide security protection to the delegation and at no

time did Congressman Ryan or members of his staff request it, it seems likely that the GOC would have provided security had the request been made.

4. Question: What communication facilities were available to the Ryan delegation during the member's stay in Georgetown and Port Kaituma? What special arrangements for communications with Jonestown, if any, were made for the Ryan delegation?

ANSWER: While Congressman Ryan's delegation was in Georgetown the full range of communications facilities at the Embassy were available to him. In addition, Georgetown is reasonably well served by international telephone and cable communications. It was explained to the delegation by the Embassy that communications between Georgetown and Jonestown were primitive at best and consisted of an amateur radio link <sup>between the commune and</sup> to its Georgetown office. Both terminals were, of course, under Peoples Temple control. In addition, there were telephone links <sup>between Matthews Ridge and</sup> between Georgetown and Matthews Ridge and Port Kaituma of uncertain reliability. Both the aircraft used by the party had the usual radio equipment, but this was

of limited utility while the aircraft were on the ground.

No special communications arrangements were made for the Ryan Delegation and its accompanying party, nor were they requested by the delegation. The Embassy lacked mobile radio equipment capable of reaching Georgetown from either Jonestown or Port Kaituma, and, in any event, there was no perceived need for such equipment once the visit had been accepted by the Peoples Temple. However, on the afternoon of November 17 an Embassy officer went to the Georgetown office of the Peoples Temple and used their radio to confirm the arrival of the Congressman and his party and that they had been admitted to Jonestown. It will be remembered that there had been some doubt up until the previous ~~last moment~~ that Congressman Ryan and his party would be admitted to Jonestown. The Consul spoke to Deputy Chief of Mission Richard Dwyer who was accompanying the delegation, was informed that the party had arrived and had been admitted, and that things were "going well". (L.C.)

5. QUESTION: How many visits to Jonestown has the American Embassy made on behalf of citizens' inquiries since the inception of the settlement? What were the specific findings and results of these visits? Did the Embassy representatives have full and complete access to the inhabitants and facilities in Jonestown?

ANSWER: Officials of the U.S. Government made a total of eight visits to Jonestown since its inception in 1974. Five of these visits were made in the fifteen-month period between August 1977 and November 1978. Dates of these visits were August 30, 1977, January 10, ~~March 2~~ May 10, and November 7, 1978. The visit on ~~March 2~~ May 10 was made by the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy and the Guyana Desk Officer who was visiting from Washington. The purpose of this visit was orientation and familiarization. No consular services were performed by these officers, ~~nor~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~did they conduct any formal interviews on behalf of~~ <sup>was conducted</sup> inquiries from friends or relatives of Jonestown residents. However, they did move freely around the community and had the opportunity to chat informally with some of its inhabitants. The other four visits were conducted for consular purposes. A consular visit was scheduled for early August 1978, but had to be aborted and postponed because heavy rains had rendered the airstrip at Port

maintainable, and because the aircraft habitually used by the Embassy for these visits was unavailable due to mechanical difficulties. The transfer of Richard McCoy, who had headed the Consular Section of the Embassy for the previous ~~eighteen months~~ <sup>in August</sup>, further complicated the rescheduling of the visit. Another brief visit to Jonestown was made by the Director of the USAID Mission in Guyana, who happened to be passing through the region in . However, USAID had no other contacts with the Peoples Temple nor did it provide any assistance to the colony. Individual reports on each of these visits by U.S. Government officials to Jonestown going back to the earliest in 1977 are at Tab .

The first of the regular consular visits to Jonestown that the Embassy attempted to make on a quarterly basis took place in August 1977. A regular program of visits had been made necessary by the rising population of Jonestown and the growing number of complaints from concerned relatives that Peoples Temple members were being held against their will or otherwise mistreated. Richard McCoy, who made this first consular visit and



the two succeeding ones in January and May of 1978, adopted a regular methodology in conducting his visits. It was necessary to inform the Peoples Temple of forthcoming visits in order to insure that Jonestown residents whom the Consul wished to see on more routine matters would not be absent from the community. In addition, there was some concern that those who had allegedly been mistreated or held against their will could be concealed and the Consul informed that they were absent from the community for one reason or another unless he provided the names of at least some of them to the Peoples Temple office in Georgetown in advance. Hence, he gave ~~a~~ <sup>him</sup> list of Jonestown residents he wished ~~to see at~~ the Georgetown office of the Peoples Temple. However, he ~~did~~ <sup>did not</sup> withhold some names of people he wished to interview as a result of allegations by concerned relatives and asked to see them only after he arrived at Jonestown. In every case those he wished to interview, both those on the list he previously provided and those whose names he had withheld, were produced and he was able to interview them. He further required that those he wished to interview present their



assports to him to avoid any possibility of incorrect identifications.

during his three visits to Jonestown, Consul McCoy conducted some 75 interviews of Jonestown residents as a result of inquiries from concerned relatives. More than ~~50~~ of these were conducted under carefully controlled circumstances that assured complete privacy. Most of these interviews were conducted in an open space at a distance from any structure and with unimpeded vision in all directions. ~~Some~~ interviews were conducted in a corner of the Pavilion, a large open structure which permitted privacy and largely eliminated the possibility of electronic surveillance. No interviews were ever conducted indoors anywhere in the community. Specifically, ~~no interviews were ever conducted in the Jonestown radio shack as stated by Miss Jackie Spiers, assistant to Congressman Ryan, after her return to the United States.~~

In conducting sensitive interviews the Consul would inquire about the wellbeing of the individual and state the specific allegations that had been made by his friends or relatives. He would then ask the person if these

allegations were true. He would also offer to escort the person from the Jonestown community then and there and repatriate them to the United States. In no case did those interviewed confirm the allegations that had been made or take advantage of the Consul's offer to escort them from the community and repatriate them to the United States. The Consul never had the impression that those interviewed were afraid or suffering from emotional pressure, nor did their answers seem unspontaneous. (L.C.)

It has since been alleged by Mrs. Deborah Blakey that, as the Consul's visits were known in advance, as well as the names of those he wanted to see, his visits were easily stage-managed by the Reverend Jones and his lieutenants and individuals to be interviewed were rehearsed in their answers. This, of course, is possible. However, as indicated above, the names of some of those the Consul wished to interview were withheld until after his arrival and there was no way for the Peoples Temple to know in advance who he might ask to see. In addition, some of the reports of mistreatment should have been subject to visual verification. For

example, one report claimed that a <sup>female</sup> ~~female~~ resident of Jonestown had had <sup>her</sup> ~~his~~ head shaved as a disciplinary measure. However, when the Consul interviewed <sup>him</sup> ~~her~~, <sup>he</sup> ~~she~~ had a natural growth of hair at a length that adequately refuted the report. Other reports of mistreatment did not lend themselves so easily to visual verification, but the Consul was on the lookout for any evidence of starvation, exhaustion, or severe beatings of the sort sometimes claimed in letters from concerned relatives. He was never able to discover evidence of such severe mistreatment. He indicated in his reports that some residents of Jonestown performed hard physical labor as one might expect on a large farm, but he stated that they seemed well fed and cared for, and many expressed great satisfaction with their existence. (Log - )

The subject of possible brainwashing or other forms of mind control came up during Congressman Ryan's first visit to the Department on September 15. It was explained to him that consular officers cannot make definitive judgments on whether a person has been subjected to brainwashing or mind control, and it was suggested that

a trained clinical ~~psychiatrist~~ <sup>psychiatrist</sup> equipped to make such judgments be included in the delegation.

It was sometimes alleged in reports received by the Embassy that the Peoples Temple <sup>AT JONESTOWN</sup> had elaborate punishment facilities or locations where reluctant members could be concealed at Jonestown. Embassy officers visiting the community were alert for this possibility but were never able to locate such facilities or identify any structures not consistent with ordinary domestic, agricultural, or maintenance purposes. On one occasion, the Consul, <sup>while in the aircraft</sup> asked the pilot of the aircraft in which he was traveling to Port Kaituma to make a number of passes over Jonestown and the surrounding area at a height of approximately 200 feet. He observed the community clearly and took photographs in order to discover <sup>if there were</sup> any facilities he had been unable to observe from the ground. None was discovered.

The Consul was always accompanied on his trips to Jonestown by an official of the Government of Guyana, usually <sup>The</sup> ~~a~~ ~~Police~~ ~~or~~ ~~a~~ district officer from ~~either~~ Port Kaituma ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~. This was necessary to assure transportation independent of ~~that~~ which might

be provided by the Peoples Temple, and it was also felt that the presence of a Guyanese official might reassure those who were fearful of accepting the Consul's offer to escort them from the community and repatriate them to the United States.

6. QUESTION: What information does the Department of State have with respect to the relationship between the Government of Guyana, its officials, and the Peoples Temple Church settlement in Jonestown and its facility in Georgetown?

ANSWER: The Government of Guyana had encouraged the establishment of the Peoples Temple Agricultural Cooperative in 1973. The files contain no report specifying why the GOG was receptive to the proposals of the Reverend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple.

Probably, the GOG saw a parallel between the espoused philosophy of the group, a form of cooperative socialism, and its own ideology. The agricultural plans of the Peoples Temple were clearly consistent with the high priority adopted by the GOG to opening up the interior of the country for agricultural development. In

addition, the GOC probably favored the development of a prosperous and populous community in an area that has been the subject of a long-standing border dispute with Venezuela. The GOC has since said that the Reverend Jim Jones showed them a number of letters from prominent people in California and elsewhere including both political and religious leaders praising him, the Peoples Temple, and its work among the disadvantaged. The files contain two such letters dating from this period from Congressman D. Claiborne of California, and then Mayor D. Alioto of San Francisco (logs 359 and 360).

The files also lack documents explaining the reasons why the Reverend Jones and the Peoples Temple chose Guyana for their agricultural commune rather than other countries where such an undertaking might have been possible. The sympathetic attitude of the GOC and the availability of large tracts of land on favorable terms were certainly major factors. The fact that Guyana's language is English and its people are largely Black as were more than half the adherents of the Peoples Temple may also have made it easier for the Americans.

The precise legal status of the Peoples Temple in



Guyana is being investigated but is as yet unclear.

In the spring of 1978 five members of the Peoples Temple at Jonestown applied for Guyanese citizenship. During his subsequent visit to Jonestown, the Consul interviewed them, explained that by assuming Guyanese citizenship they might jeopardize their American citizenship, and asked the reasons for their decision. They explained that the Peoples Temple commune had applied for status as a corporation under Guyanese law which also specified that half of the members of the board of directors of the corporation must be Guyanese citizens. The Consul asked why they wished to assume Guyanese citizenship to do this since it would be easier to get the required number of Guyanese to sit on the board as this was frequently done. They responded that they preferred to do it their way, the implication being that the Temple wished to retain total control over its own affairs. The GOG has since informed us, however, that the application of the Peoples Temple for status as a Guyanese corporation was still pending as of November, 1978.

The precise terms on which the Peoples Temple held the land on which they began to develop their agricultural

communities are also unknown. However, the terms are referred to a number of documents, including a memorandum prepared by former U.S. Ambassador Max Krebs (Feb ), as a lease. The amount of land made available to the Peoples Temple is variously reported in the files as 27,000 acres, 23,000 acres, 2350 acres, and a thousand acres. It seems likely that the Jonestown immigrants were in fact homesteading, and that the GOG was glad to make available as much land as they could clear and work on nominal terms.

The GOG continued to give its blessing to the Peoples Temple agricultural community up to the date of Congressman Ryan's visit. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development, Dr. Prohman Reid, was widely regarded as the principal patron of the Peoples Temple in the Guyanese Government. Guyanese Ambassador to the United States, Laurence E. Mann, and a long time associate of Dr. Reid's, also reportedly kept in touch with the developing community at Jonestown. While Prime Minister Forbes Burnham met with the Reverend Jim Jones on at least one occasion, he does not appear from the record to have been particularly interested in the community, and apparently he never visited it.

In addition to these contacts, there were reports that the Peoples Temple sought to ingratiate itself with other officials of the Guyanese Government. This behavior was consistent with patterns set earlier by the Peoples Temple in California where it became deeply involved with political figures and the political life of the community.

Some senior officials of the GOC began to become concerned about the Peoples Temple at the time of the major migration from California in the spring of 1977. Foreign Minister Fred O. Wills expressed concern to our Ambassador about the possible political motives of the Reverend Jones and the Peoples Temple in greatly enlarging the community at Jonestown; while the Chief of Immigration asked the Peoples Temple that the arrival of the first contingent of some 330 persons be delayed a week so that he could check on their desirability as immigrants. The Reverend Jones sought to allay these fears by showing additional letters and statements from prominent people in California. The Reverend Jones also reportedly showed GOC officials an envelope which he said contained a check for \$500,000 which would be deposited in a bank in Georgetown and used to meet the

expenses of the new immigrants. The Peoples Temple is known to have maintained a working account in a government-owned bank in Georgetown which averaged several hundred thousand dollars. The Peoples Temple office in Georgetown also carried out an active public relations campaign designed to maintain and improve the public image of the Peoples Temple and the Jonestown community.

In addition to giving the community at Jonestown its general blessing, there were from time to time indications that the GOG was willing to protect the Peoples Temple from acts it regarded as deliberate harassment. For example, when a team of investigative reporters from the U.S. visited Guyana they told the Embassy they were pressured by the Guyanese immigration service to limit their stay to one day. In another case, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Stoen, the parents of John Victor Stoen, who were in Georgetown to attend court hearings in their child custody suit, had their visas shortened from one month to two weeks and indicated that they had been pressured by the Guyanese immigration service to leave the country.

While the Peoples Temple apparently continued to have the approval of the Guyanese Government at high levels, some working level officials in the police,

customs, and immigration service expressed concern to the Embassy about a large community of Americans living in their country beyond the range of their effective jurisdiction and control. For example, the police expressed concern that the trawler owned by the Peoples Temple which frequently traveled to Trinidad or elsewhere, might be bringing in guns, drugs, or currency illegally. The trawler was subsequently required to stop at the police post at Maharuma on its homeward journeys to be searched. As far as the Embassy is aware, however, no contraband was ever discovered.

Another police official expressed concern that the Reverend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple had established the Jonestown community for some criminal purpose, but he did not specify what kind of activities he suspected. He hinted that he intended to increase police surveillance of the Jonestown community in an effort to explore his suspicions. Later, in the spring of 1978, he told a Consular Officer that he had been instructed to "lay off" the Peoples Temple and as a result told his people to have nothing more to do with it.

After the appearance of the New West article and other press coverage in California critical of the Temple and its practices, the Government of Guyana began to receive

complaints and allegations from friends and relatives in the United States as did the Embassy and the Department. Once again, the Peoples Temple countered with a spate of letters from prominent political and religious leaders many of them addressed personally to Prime Minister Burnham, in California, praising the Temple and the Reverend Jones. A number of these letters are in the files (Logs 369-377).

The slow progress of the Stoen child custody case through the Guyanese courts was sometimes cited by members of the Organization of Concerned Relatives as evidence of GOG influence in collusion with the Peoples Temple. However, the judge hearing the case was regarded locally as a man of rectitude who believed in the Guyanese tradition of judicial independence. When he withdrew from the case and returned it to the Chief Magistrate for reassignment in August 1978 he cited outside harassment designed to influence his decision as a reason, but he made no mention of pressure from within the Government. Others with whom the Embassy consulted, including the Minister of Justice and the local attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, indicated that lengthy delays in civil cases were not uncommon in Guyana. Nonetheless, the Embassy sent two sharply-worded diplomatic notes to the GOG in connection

with the Stoen case, one protesting pressure on Mr. and Mrs. Stoen to leave Guyana, and the other protesting the apparent intervention of the GOG into the judicial process (Log 438).

7. QUESTION: Was the Department of State and/or the American Embassy aware of the presence in Jonestown of extensive quantities of firearms and ammunition? If so, was this information given to the Ryan Delegation? Did the presence of the firearms and ammunition conform to relevant Guyanese laws? If not, what action, if any, did the Government of Guyana take with respect to the presence of the weapons?

ANSWER: Neither the Embassy at Georgetown nor the Department was aware of the presence of large quantities of firearms and ammunition in Jonestown. As stated above in answer to Question 2, the community was known to have a certain number of firearms which were used for hunting game in the region, a common practice in that part of Guyana, and the GOG later informed us it has issued a total of four gun licenses to members of the Jonestown community. The



Embassy was aware of allegations from concerned relatives that there were armed guards at Jonestown who intimidated its inhabitants and prevented their escape. During the various visits of Consular Officers, however, no weapons whatsoever were observed. It is now evident that as many as 40 or more firearms were available in the community, and others may yet be found by the Guyanese police. Reports of survivors of Jonestown appearing in the press indicate these weapons were smuggled into Guyana piecemeal over a period of time. The presence of these unregistered weapons was illegal under Guyanese law. However, the GOG was presumably unaware of their presence. At least, Guyanese police officials had informed the Embassy that they had been unable to confirm their suspicions that the Peoples Temple might be running guns into Jonestown. While the attitude of the GOG towards the Peoples Temple and the Jonestown community was generally benevolent, it is probable that it would have been sensitive about a large stock of weapons in the hands of foreigners, even those it viewed sympathetically, in a disputed area where it was extremely concerned about its own authority and control.

Hence, we conclude that the GOC probably was unaware of large stocks of weapons at Jonestown beyond those that could be readily explained by the nature and location of the community.

The Department does have in its files an interim report dated August 26, 1977 of an investigation carried out by the U.S. Customs Service of California between February and August 1977 of possible illegal export of up to 170 guns from California to Jonestown in Guyana. The report also mentions other charges lying outside the jurisdiction of the Customs Service such as various forms of physical and mental abuse of Peoples Temple members. The Department apparently received no further reports of this investigation and we have no knowledge of any charges or indictments arising from it. Officers involved in briefing Congressman Ryan before his departure for Guyana were unaware at the time of the existence of this report because it ante-dated the period beginning in the fall of 1977 of the Department's and the Embassy's most active interest in Jonestown and had become buried in the files. There is no evidence that this report was forwarded to the Embassy or shared with the GOC.

As indicated above, it was evident in the course of the briefings given to Congressman Ryan and his staff in the Department and the Embassy that he knew a great deal more in many ways about the Peoples Temple both in California and in Guyana than the Department or the Embassy did because of his intensive investigation extending over a period of several years. Specifically, he had been in close touch with Mrs. Deborah Blakey since her defection from the Peoples Temple in May of 1978 and, indeed, Mrs. Blakey accompanied Congressman Ryan at his meeting with Department officers on November 13, 1978. Mrs. Blakey was the source of much of the information available on the presence of armed guards and large stocks of weapons at Jonestown. During his meeting with Assistant Secretary Vaky on September 15, 1978, Congressman Ryan asked if the Embassy or the Department were aware of these reports. Department officers replied that we had seen the reports and discussed them with Guyanese officials, but that neither we nor the Guyanese had ever been able to verify them.

QUESTION: Were the activities of the Peoples Temple Church investigated by the FBI and/or other U.S. Government agencies and, if so, were their findings made available to the Department of State?

ANSWER: The CIA has informed the Department that it had conducted no investigations of the Peoples Temple prior to the death of Congressman Ryan. As reported in the press, Congressman Ryan apparently requested that the Justice Department conduct an investigation of the Peoples Temple at one time. (Log).

The Department is unaware of any other investigations which may have been conducted by agencies of the Federal Government, or of state or local governments, of the Peoples Temple or its activities other than the single report of the Customs investigation noted above.

9. QUESTION: What efforts were undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana to insure that American lives and property of the Jonestown inhabitants were adequately safeguarded?

ANSWER: As indicated above, four visits by Consular Officers were made to Jonestown over the last sixteen months during which the Consular Officer investigated every specific charge of abuse or mistreatment made by relatives of residents of Jonestown, and also every charge that people were being held there against their will. The Consular Officer offered to escort the individual from Jonestown and see that he was repatriated to the United States. In no case were the allegations substantiated by the person interviewed on the offer of escort and repatriation accepted. Consular Officers also attempted to verify visually charges and reports about the presence of armed guards, special punishment facilities, and forms of physical mistreatment which might lend themselves to visual verification. These attempts too were unsuccessful.

The Embassy also investigated the possibility that Peoples Temple members, many of whom were elderly, were being denied of their social security checks by the

Reverend Jones and the Peoples Temple. The Consul interviewed annuitants at Jonestown who said that they received their checks personally and personally endorsed them. They admitted making donations to the community but said that this was their right. One annuitant remarked how nice it was to receive a social security check without fear of beingugged. During his trips to Jonestown the Consul personally carried with him and delivered checks on hand at the Embassy pending delivery. He also emphasized to the Peoples Temple and to the Guyanese regional district officer at Port Kaituma the importance of <sup>duly</sup> registering births and deaths at the Jonestown community. In so doing he had in mind the possibility that the Peoples Temple might continue to collect the social security benefits of deceased members.

As the Committee is aware, American citizens residing abroad are subject to the laws and regulations of the country in which they reside. The State Department and the U.S. Embassy have no legal jurisdiction over them and no legal right to interfere if these Americans choose to avoid contact with U.S. authorities. Under the Privacy Act and basic constitutional guarantees, there is clearly

no authority for any agency of the U.S. Government to launch an investigation into the activities of U.S. citizens in the absence of evidence of the commission of a crime. The Embassy over a period of sixteen months made every effort to investigate the specific allegations of mistreatment that had been made by concerned relatives of Jonestown residents without success, and it also attempted to verify the charges which had appeared in print in the U.S. about general conditions at Jonestown, also without success. Many of these allegations and charges had been discussed informally with Guyanese authorities, some of whom showed concern or indicated that they had suspicions of their own that they had been unable to verify.

The reference to the safeguarding of property of Americans in the question is not entirely clear. The question of the proper disposition of social security benefits is discussed above. Residents of the Peoples Temple commune had very little in the way of personal property. Major items of property including buildings, machinery, farm equipment, etc. <sup>WERE</sup> ~~was~~ presumably the property of the commune. The Department is investigating the legal relationship between individual members of the commune and the Peoples Temple as an institution.



10. QUESTION: Was the U.S. Embassy in Guyana aware of any reports of physical violence being directed against members of the Peoples Temple Church and, if so, was this information made available to the Department of State in Washington?

ANSWER: Both the Embassy and the Department had received over a period of time a large volume of correspondence in the U.S. which was strongly supportive of the Peoples Temple, and also a substantial amount of correspondence highly critical of the Temple. As described above, the Embassy ~~made every effort~~ <sup>NEVER FAILED</sup> to investigate specific charges and allegations and to ~~attempt~~ <sup>verify</sup> general charges about conditions in Jonestown which had appeared in print. Its findings were fully reported to the Department.

It was evident throughout the contacts of the Department and the Embassy with Congressman Ryan and his staff that they had far more knowledge about the Peoples Temple and its practices including the possible use of violence than we did as a result of ~~the~~ <sup>THEIR</sup> comprehensive investigation of the Peoples Temple and its activities in California. The Department and the Embassy reported the results of our own inquiries to

to the Congressman and his staff. Congressman Ryan indicated at one point he had no fault to find with the handling of the situation by the Embassy, but said that stronger measures were necessary and that he could do things that the Embassy and the Department could not.

11. QUESTION: Was the Government of Guyana ever requested to investigate the activities of the Peoples Temple Church? If not, why not?

ANSWER: Neither the Department nor the Embassy ever officially requested the Government of Guyana to investigate the activities of the Peoples Temple. Such a request would have been inappropriate in the absence of strong evidence that a crime had been committed or that the welfare of American citizens was seriously threatened. There were ample charges by third parties that this was the case, but the supposed victim of mistreatment was never willing to verify the charge. Embassy officers did discuss these reports informally with Guyanese officials with the police, customs, and immigration departments. They too were

aware of some of these reports but had been unable to confirm them despite efforts to do so. Specifically, a Consular Officer discussed the petition forwarded by Mr. Tim Stoen to Prime Minister Burnham with copies to the Secretary of State and the Embassy with the Commissioner of Police who indicated that he really didn't know what he could do about the allegations contained in the petition in the absence of any corroborating evidence.

The Organization of Concerned Relatives also sent copies of the Blakey affidavit to a number of officials in the State Department and to the Embassy and the GOG. The Embassy did not discuss Mrs. Blakey's charges with the Government of Guyana. However, Consul McCoy did discuss her information and concerns with her on the aircraft on which both were returning to the United States after he had assisted her to leave Guyana. She asked him if she should go to the press with her information. She repeated the question in a telephone conversation with him after she had returned to California. He responded that she was naturally free to do whatever she wished, but that ample press coverage in the U.S.

of the alleged misdeeds of the Reverend Jones and the Peoples Temple had thus far failed to produce any concrete results. He recommended that she go to the relevant investigative law enforcement agencies in the U.S. such as the FBI, U.S. Customs, and the alcohol tax unit of the Treasury about possible firearms violations.

He made clear that what he and the Embassy needed to jog the GOC into action was solid evidence of the commission of crimes. Thus far no such evidence had been forthcoming.

In June 1978, the Embassy in a cable to the Department emphasized that there was no effective Guyanese jurisdiction or control at Jonestown, and asked the Department to review the situation to determine the legal authority and responsibility of the United States Government with respect to a community of American citizens living voluntarily (at least presumptively) abroad. The Embassy's cable stated the view that legal responsibility and jurisdiction for Jonestown and its citizens lay with the GOC. If the Department confirmed this view, the Embassy suggested that it be instructed that it approach the GOC and urge it to assume effective jurisdiction at Jonestown.

The Department replied that jurisdiction plainly belonged to the Government of Guyana, but that it assumed that both the GOC and the Peoples Temple were aware of this. It advised that an approach to the Government of Guyana in the absence of a request from American citizen-members of the community or their families do so, or of evidence of lawlessness within the community could be construed by some as U.S. Government interference. Hence, the Embassy did <sup>not</sup> make such a formal approach to the GOC.

12. QUESTION: Did representatives of any U.S. Government agency interview individuals who had "defected" from the Peoples Temple Church in Guyana? If so, was this information made known to Congressman Ryan?

ANSWER: As described in the answer to the preceding question, the head of the consular section of the Embassy interviewed Mrs. Deborah Blakey in May 1978 on the plane returning to the United States and had a further conversation with her by telephone after she had returned to California. The Consul's

interview with Leon Broussard in August 1977 and his action in assisting Broussard to leave the Peoples Temple and return to the U.S. was also described earlier. The Consul also met with Timothy and Grace Stoen in January 1978. They were defectors of the Peoples Temple, but had little personal experience with conditions at Jonestown since they had left the Temple prior to the mass migration of Temple members to Guyana. They did describe the practices and methods of the Peoples Temple up to the time they severed relations with the organization. As noted above, Congressman Ryan had been in close contact with Mrs. Blakey and the Stoen's and was fully aware of their information and allegations. Memoranda on the Blakey and Stoen cases are at Tab

Reports of interviews of former Peoples Temple members which may have been conducted by other agencies of the U.S. Government or of state or local governments were apparently never sent to the Department with the exception of the single customs investigation cited above.



13. QUESTION: Was any consideration given to restricting the passports of potential inhabitants of Jonestown who applied for a passport for the purpose of going to Guyana pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 211a as amended.

ANSWER: Passports of persons travelling to Guyana for the purpose of taking up residence in Jonestown could not have been restricted under current laws and regulations. (The pertinent regulations are stated in Title 22 CFR 51.70 and 51.71. at Tab ).

There are no restrictions on the use of U.S. passports for travel to any geographic area at present. Passports may be denied only in specific cases where the applicant is subject to court orders, requests for extradition, non-payment of government loans and the like, as enumerated in the mentioned sections of the Code of Federal Regulations attached. We are not aware that any members of the Peoples Temple were subject to the provisions for denial of or revocation of a passport.

4-17

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR MANAGEMENT:  
WASHINGTON

1815

MEMORANDUM

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM: \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCUSSION: \_\_\_\_\_  
REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS December 7, 1978

TO:

Mr. James F. Barie  
Office of Management and Budget

Governor John J. Gilligan  
Agency for International Development

Ms. Deanne Siemer  
Department of Defense

Mr. Philip B. Heymann  
Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Department of State:

Ambassador Vinton P. Vaky  
Assistant Secretary for Inter-  
American Affairs

Ms. Barbara M. Watson  
Assistant Secretary for  
Consular Affairs

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Mr. David E. Mark  
Acting Director, Bureau of  
Intelligence and Research

Mr. Herbert J. Hansell  
The Legal Advisor

Ms. Joan M. Clark  
Director, Management Operations

Mr. Hodding Carter III  
Assistant Secretary for  
Public Affairs

Mr. Peter Tarnoff  
Office of the Secretary

FROM: Ben H. Read *gk*  
SUBJECT: Interagency Working Group on Guyana

Secretary Vance has asked Deputy Legal Adviser Lee R. Marks to chair a Working Group on Guyana. The Group will meet daily, beginning today, to identify issues and expedite decisions.

The Group will include representatives of the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, AID, the FBI, and OMB. OMB will chair a Subcommittee dealing with the problems of funding.

The Group will include:

OMB - Mr. Barie  
Justice - Mr. Keuch  
          Mr. Epstein  
DOD - Mr. Rushforth  
AID - Mr. Ball  
State - Mr. Marks  
          Mr. Bushnell  
          Mr. Atwood  
          Mr. Gise  
          Ms. Clark

Info: OMB - Ed Sanders

PS-9 PEOPLES  
TEM.

928C  
996C



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1973 JP

1816

S/S *W* 7822675  
EDUCATION  
TO AIR. *W* *W*  
EFFECTIVE *W*  
DECLASSIFICATION *W*  
RELEASE *W*  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : The Secretary  
FROM : ARA - Viron P. Vaky  
: H Douglas J. Bennet, Jr  
SUBJECT : Letter to Congressman Fascell  
Concerning the Jonestown Tragedy

On November 20 Congressman Fascell wrote to the President to express his concern over the death of Congressman Ryan and perhaps hundreds of other Americans in Guyana. He urged that there be an investigation of these events.

A day later you received a letter from Congressman Zablocki requesting documents pertaining to events in Guyana and posing a number of questions for reply by the Department. Our response will be ready by the beginning of next week.

Due to the gravity of this matter and Congressman Fascell's clear concern, we believe it appropriate that you reply to his letter to the President.

Recommendation:

That you sign the letter to Congressman Fascell at Tab 1.

Attachments:

1. Letter to Congressman Fascell.
2. Congressman Fascell's November 20 letter.

Drafted: ARA: *W* *W* *W*  
12/11/73; ext 28385  
S/S #1222602, 3R 7822575; 3R 103 1928C, 996C.

Clearance: *W* *W* *W*

UNCLASSIFIED

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

ARA/Grove  
PS-9 PEOPLES TEM. 1/5/79

December 8, 1978

Dear Dante:

I am replying to your letter to the President of November 20.

I fully agree that it is necessary to have a thorough examination of the events leading to the tragedy at Jonestown. We have also been working closely with the Government of Guyana to investigate the deaths of Congressman Ryan and the other Americans at Jonestown.

Chairman Zablocki has submitted to us a number of questions to which detailed replies will be provided in the next few days. We have already made available to the International Relations Committee copies of some nine hundred records, both from the Department and Embassy at Georgetown, concerning the Peoples Temple, and the events, as we are aware of them, that occurred up to the time of the assassination. Our response to the Committee will address the role of the Government of Guyana, and will also provide information on the responsibilities of consular officials in assisting Americans abroad. There are of course important constitutional issues involved in any investigation of other colonies of Americans abroad.

The Justice Department, in particular the F.B.I., is conducting its own investigations into the assassination. I can assure you that the State Department will make every effort to keep the Congress fully informed of the progress of our efforts. We are proceeding with these matters on

The Honorable

Dante H. Fascell, Chairman,

International Operations Subcommittee,  
Committee on International Relations,  
House of Representatives

an urgent basis. You will be provided a copy of our response to Chairman Zablocki as soon as it is available.

May I also take this opportunity to express to you again our great sense of loss and tragedy over the deaths of Congressman Ryan and all the other Americans at Jonestown.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

*C. Vance*

Drafted: ARA:BGrove, Jr.:bgt  
12/7/78, ext 28386  
RE-TYPED IN ARA 12/13/78  
S/S #7822602, YR 7522675  
ARA Log # 928C, 996C

Clearances: D:MBarnes  
CA:EWatson  
L:JMichel  
L/ARA:MKozak  
H:EKrizak  
ARA:VPVaky  
ARA:JFBushnell  
ARA:GLister



DANTE B. FASCELL  
1218 Democracy, Tallahassee

CHARLES W. F. BRESAN  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS  
POLICY  
POLICY  
POLICY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

7822675

November 20, 1978

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS  
POLICY  
POLICY

MISSION ON SECURITY AND  
OPERATION IN EUROPE  
CHAIRMAN

ADJUTANT-GENERAL  
LEGISLATIVE GROUP  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

*S*  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

CA

The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

*Re: Tragic events in Guyana  
including death of Congressman  
Ryan.*

Dear Cy:

Enclosed, for your information, is a  
copy of a letter which I have sent to the President  
today.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

*Dante*

DANTE B. FASCELL  
Member of Congress

DBF:BB  
Inclosure

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 NOV 24 AM 10 13

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*4*

DAVID B. FASCELL  
1st DISTRICT, FLORIDA

CHARLES H. OWEN  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

7822602

SINIC

COMMITTEE  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE  
MEMBER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 20, 1978

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
MEMBER LEGISLATION AND OVERSIGHT  
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND  
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

CHAIRMAN

CANADIAN-UNITED STATES  
INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP  
CO-CHAIRMAN, U.S. DELEGATION

ACK.FM/NSC  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

NOV 21 1978

Dear Mr. President:

The tragic events of this weekend, which resulted in the death of Congressman Leo Ryan and perhaps hundreds of other Americans in Guyana, require a full, formal investigation by the United States government and the apprehension of those responsible, if they are still alive.

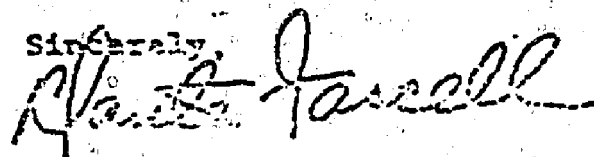
Any such investigation would, of course, require the full cooperation of the Guyanese government and I assume that the necessary steps for seeking such cooperation have already been initiated. I trust that our government has also offered its full assistance to the Guyanese.

The investigation should focus not only on the specific events of this incident, but also on the existence and maintenance of other colonies of Americans which may be located abroad and the effect on the rights and welfare of U.S. citizens. There are a number of issues to be addressed, some of which are: the status of their citizenship; the role of the host government; and the role of responsibility of the United States government.

I believe a joint State-Justice Department investigation should be launched immediately to look into all of these issues. As the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations, I would want to be kept fully informed of the progress and results of such an investigation.

I know you share my sense of horror and sadness over Congressman Ryan's and the other Americans' deaths and will act promptly to do whatever is necessary to uncover the facts of this bizarre event.

Sincerely,



DAVID B. FASCELL  
Member of Congress

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

SUR

CLASSIFICATION: U

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7822602

REFERRAL

Date: 11/20/78  
NSC log # 7058

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Congressional Correspondence

To: The President  
From: Dante B. Fascell  
Date: November 20, 1978  
Subject: Guyana re Death of Leo Ryan

ACTION REQUESTED:

XXXXXX Direct Reply

Copy of Interim Reply  
and Incoming Attached

XXXXXXXX ON INTERIM PAK HAS BEEN  
SENT BY WHITE HOUSE

XXXXXX Furnish info copy

COMMENTS: Please furnish a reply within seven days.  
Thank you.

*Christine Dodson*  
for CHRISTINE DODSON  
STAFF SECRETARY

Received in 5/5-I  
11/24 at 12:15

CLASSIFICATION: U

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

928C  
7822602

REFERRAL

Date: 11/22/78  
NSC log# 705E

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Congressional Correspondence

To: The President

From: Dante B. Fascell

Date: November 20, 1978

Subject: Guyana re Death of Leo Ryan

ACTION REQUESTED:

XXXXXX Direct Reply

Copy of Interim Reply  
and Incoming Attached

XXXXXXXX AN INTERIM ACK HAS BEEN  
SENT BY WHITE HOUSE

XXXXXX Furnish info copy

COMMENTS: Please furnish a reply within seven days.  
Thank you.

*Christine Dodson*  
FOR CHRISTINE DODSON  
STAFF SECRETARY

Received in 5/5-3  
11/24/78 12:15

CLASSIFICATION:

U

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7822602

REFERRAL

Date: 11/22/78

NSC log# 7058

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Congressional Correspondence

To: The President

From: Dante B. Fascell

Date: November 20, 1978

Subject: Guyana's Death of Leo Ryan

ACTION REQUESTED:

XXXXXX Direct Reply

Copy of Interim Reply  
and Incoming Attached

XXXXXXXX AN INTERIM ACK HAS BEEN  
SENT BY WHITE HOUSE

XXXXXX Furnish info copy

COMMENTS: Please furnish a reply within seven days.  
Thank you.

*Handwritten signature*  
FOR CRISTINE DODSON  
STAFF SECRETARY

*Received in 5/5-I  
11/24 at 12:15*



The attorney, Mr. Jeffrey Haas, first met with the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. John Blacken on August 31 to discuss the case. On September 1 upon my return from Jonestown I joined the discussions. Mr. Blacken has arranged an appointment for Mr. Haas to meet with the Minister of Justice who was also the Minister of Foreign Affairs on September 1. The Minister of Justice after reviewing the documents that were presented by Mr. Haas called in the Solicitor General of Guyana to also review them. Both officials agreed that under Guyanese law these documents were not enforceable. The Minister of Justice thought that the case should be resolved quickly and the child returned to his mother. The Minister instructed the Solicitor General to assist Mr. Haas in retaining a competent Guyanese attorney.

At the initial hearing a summons was prepared for Jim Jones to appear with John Stoen in court in Georgetown on Friday, September 5. However, an attempt to serve summons on Jones on September 5 was unsuccessful. On September 9, Haas, a Guyanese Court Marshall, and two police officers again attempted to serve summons.



The group was met by a hostile reception and attempts to have a Temple representative accept summons were unsuccessful. When the Court Marshall nailed three copies of the summons on different buildings, they were torn down by Temple members and thrown into the group's land rover. {Georgetown 2178 and 2175; Log 2b}

I attended the September 12 hearings when the presiding judge issued orders for the arrest of John Stoen to bring him into court. He further directed Jones summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court and finally, if Jones failed to appear to be taken into custody. {Georgetown 2206; Log 2d}

Unfortunately, it became apparent that the order of habeas corpus issued on September 12 along with the arrest order would not be signed and enforced. Apparently political figures within the GOC had decided to allow Jones to appear in court voluntarily rather than by summons. After several days passed with no movement, Mr. Haas met with the Charge' on September 15 to request Embassy assistance.

After reviewing the information presented by Mr. Haas, the Charge' decided to send the Minister of Foreign Affairs

a diplomatic note expressing United States Government concern over the intrusion of the Government of Guyana (GOG) into a judicial matter. The Embassy pointed out that such intrusion of the Government into what was purely a judicial matter for the courts to decide created a dangerous precedence. The note reminded the Minister of Foreign Affairs that all of the disputants in this case were American citizens and that the case involved an order by a competent U.S. judicial authority awarding custody of John Stoen to his mother. (Georgetown 2315; Log 33)

Several days later on September 21, the Foreign Minister notified our Charge that the GOG had decided to act on the court orders issued on September 10. (Georgetown 2315; Log 35)

The case continued on September 23 when the Peoples Temple Guyanese attorney challenged a motion of previous rulings of the presiding judge. In particular, the Peoples Temple attorney indicated that an additional individual, Joyce Touchette should be included in the case on the grounds that the child had been given to her by his mother. Arguments by Stoen's local attorney that Jones and John Stoen be brought to Georgetown were not decided upon at this meeting. (Georgetown 2334; Log 36)

The case continued in this vain through September 30, 1977 when hearings had been completed on the motion of Habeas Corpus and the arrest of Jones. Peoples Temple attorney told me that he believed the Judge would rule in his favor because of certain errors that had been made in the early stages of the case. He cited the following reasons: a) the lack of personal service on Jones; b) the order to arrest John Stoen was not legal under Guyanese law; and c) the ~~question~~ <sup>question</sup> of admissability and enforceability of the California court order. (Georgetown 2435, Log 40)

On October 5, the judge had cancelled all previous orders by the court because the Peoples Temple attorney was able to present a valid unrevoked custody order signed by Mrs. Grace Stoen giving custody of John Stoen to Joyce Touchette. The Temple attorney was able to show the court that the original court order issued in California and all subsequent orders emanating from previous hearings in Guyana should be set aside because Mrs. Stoen had not made full disclosure of all pertinent facts. (Georgetown 2525, Log 25)

The Department of State received from Mr. Haas on November 22, a California court order assigning joint custody of John Stoen to his parents and revoking any

previous custody assignments signed by the father or mother. The lawyer also presented notarized statements from Mrs. Stoan revoking any and previous powers of attorney or other authorization granting custody of her minor son, John Stoeh to any third party.

{Georgetown 27920; Log 45}

On January 5, the Department received a request from Congressman Ryan among others on behalf of the Stoeh family expressing his concern about the impartiality of the courts in this case. The Embassy responded on January 6 that the next hearing was scheduled for January 7 and expressed their opinion that they thought the court would be impartial. {State 00264; Log 61; Georgetown 0057; Log 62}

In addition to the concern expressed by Congressman Ryan, Jeffrey Haas complained to Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations Douglas Bennett that the Embassy and the Department had not provided his clients with sufficient assistance. It was Haas' opinion that the Government of Guyana had intervened in the case on the side of the Peoples Temple and continued to block the arrest order that had earlier been given by the presiding judge. Haas considered that this was a classic denial of justice and

indicated strong evidence that the courts were partial to Jones. (State 00455, Log 63)

The next hearing on the case was held on January 7, 1978. In a reversal of his earlier opinion, Haas told me that he was now optimistic about the outcome and was convinced that this time the GOG was not influencing the judge to decide against Stoen. Nevertheless, Haas mentioned that the evidence submitted by his clients was so strong that the judge had no alternative but to rule in their favor. He did express concern that the GOG might not enforce a court decision in favor of the Stoens. In this connection Mr. and Mrs. Stoen met with the Minister of Home Affairs on January 6 and received his assurances that the court's ruling would be enforced. (Georgetown 00924, Log 64)

At this hearing on January 7, the Judge still did not rule on whether he would stay the original arrest order issued against Jones but he did mention that the court had jurisdiction and that Haas had proper authority to represent Grace Stoen. The judge ruled that the Temple had until Tuesday, January 10 to conclude arguments on its behalf.

The hearings on January 10 concluded with the judge reserving his decision on motions that the order of arrest against Jim Jones be voided and the motion of the Stoen's attorney for habeas corpus be enforced. The judge indicated

he would present his decision in writing. During the hearings the presiding judge indicated that he and his clerk had received telephone calls from individuals who sounded like Americans inquiring about the case. He emphasized to all participants that he would decide this case solely on the law and the facts presented in court. (Georgetown 0147, Log 66)

As a side issue to the custody case, the Stoens were ordered on January 13 by the Guyanese Immigration Service to depart Guyana within 24 hours. No reason was given for the expulsion order. The Embassy immediately contacted the Foreign Minister to request the expulsion order be lifted. A diplomatic note was also sent requesting that the Stoens be permitted to remain in Guyana until the case was concluded. As a result of the Embassy actions the expulsion order was lifted and the GOG stated the Stoens could remain until the case was concluded. (Georgetown 0201, Log 75 and Georgetown 0202, Log 74)

The Stoens departed Guyana on January 16 and 20 respectively after the judge had not presented his decision. Jim Jones had informed me on January 11 that if the decision should go against him he intended to appeal. (Georgetown 0270, Log 80)

On January 27, Timothy Stoen came into the Department to request that the U.S. Government obtain from the GOG specific

guarantees that any court decision awarding custody of John Stoen to his parents be enforced with due diligence. Stoen informed State Department officers that he thought Jones would attempt to circumvent any adverse decision. Department requested Embassy's advice and thoughts concerning substance of this request by Stoen. (State 022542, Log 62)

The Embassy replied on February 1 that at this time we thought making such a request on the Stoen's behalf could prejudice the case. The Embassy reminded the Department that the Minister of Home Affairs had given his personal assurances to Timothy Stoen that the order would be enforced. The Embassy also mentioned that it had made the GOG acutely aware of both USG and congressional interest in this case. It had been discussed with several cabinet ministers and numerous GOG officials. The Embassy had maintained a position that since all the disputants were American citizens, it would be improper for it to take sides and such a request could be construed as U.S. Government interference in the hearings. (Georgetown 0405, Log 64)

The Department agreed with Embassy assessment and believed it would be inappropriate for the Embassy to make any approach at this time. (State 025903, Log 63)



The Department on February 9 requested the Embassy to hire a local attorney in order to provide advice on the Stoen case. The Department felt that such advice would be invaluable should there be other custody cases in the future. (State 034403, Log 69)

On February 14 the Department asked the Embassy to approach the GOG and inquire when a decision on the Stoen custody case could be expected. The Department reported rising number of congressional inquiries concerning the slow pace of the proceedings. The Department did not wish the Embassy to interfere in the proceedings per se, but they believed one month to be sufficient time to rule on motions presented on January 10. (State 034014, Log 91)

The Embassy responded to the Department's cable on February 15. I discussed the case with Stoen's local attorney. The Attorney advised me that a one month delay was not unusual since the court calendar was extremely full and that it could take up several months of research and drafting before the Judge could complete his opinion. I also met with the Minister of Justice on February 24 to discuss the Stoen case. The Minister stated that the time that had lapsed since the last hearing was not considered excessive. He stated that the normal period was up to four months. I mentioned to the Minister of the heavy

congressional interest in the Stoen case and pointed out that my visit was for information purposes only and not to indicate U.S. Government concern. The Minister remarked that he had recently been appointed as Minister of Justice because of his reputation as a legal technician who would defend the judiciary from government interference. Accordingly, at this time the Embassy decided not to retain a local attorney but to continue to consult with its wide range of judicial and legal contacts. (Georgetown, 0549, 0581, 0531; Log 92, 96, 97)

Case entered hiatus with the departure of presiding justice from Guyana to attend a seminar on labor law.

Case took an abrupt and unexpected turn when on August 12 the presiding judge announced that because of pressure tactics mounted upon on the government and the court, he had decided to disassociate himself from the case involving the custody of a non-Guyanese child and had returned the case to the Chief Justice for reassignment. (Georgetown 2629, Log 135)

The Department was contacted by Mr. Timothy Stoen after the judge's decision and was understandably upset by this unexpected occurrence. In view of the judge's action and delay in adjudicating the case, Embassy was requested informally to discuss this matter at the appro-

private level of the GOC to determine if the case had been reassigned and if the case can be acted upon expeditiously. (Georgetown 228391, Log 126)

The Embassy reported on September 18 that the Deputy Chief of Mission had met with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Registrar of the Court to discuss the status of the Stoen case. He expressed concern that after many months the case appeared to have made no progress and inquired as to what measures were next contemplated. The Chief Justice regretted the loss of the work and time with the withdrawal of the judge from the case. He explained that the judge had been harrassed by offensive calls and had found it necessary to hire a security guard for his residence. The Chief Justice said that unfortunately under Guyanese law, the case must be heard again from the beginning. (Georgetown 3015, Log 140)

On October 5, Timothy Stoen informed the Department by Telegram that he intended to retrieve his son within two months by any means and considered the State Department conduct inexcusable in ignoring the intervention of Guyanese Government into the custody case involving his son. (State 255332, Log 147)

On October 12, the Embassy reported that the Stoen case had been assigned to a new high court justice. The Embassy understood that the preliminary hearings had been held on October 3 with the next hearing to be held on November 7 at which time a date was to be set to begin once again the motions on the case. {Georgetown 3333, Log 148}

The hearing on November 7 was postponed upon agreement of all the parties. The case ended with the tragic event that occurred at Jonestown on November 18.

12/3/76

RF

7822524

1820

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1978

COPIES TO:

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S/S-5  
TMB  
TMC  
ARA  
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RF:WEB

Dear Clem:

I want to give you an interim reply to your letter of November 21 concerning the deaths of Congressman Ryan and the Peoples Temple members in Guyana.

We are undertaking an exhaustive review of the events leading up to this tragedy. On December 6, we presented to your staff copies of some nine hundred documents in State Department and Embassy Georgetown files.

These events are of great complexity. I hope you are not distressed by our need for a little more time, until early next week, to provide you a reply to your questions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
With warm regards,

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EDITOR REVIEWED DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS, LTR. \_\_\_\_\_ OF (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
EXCISE A \_\_\_\_\_  
DECLASSIFIED \_\_\_\_\_  
RELEASE DATED \_\_\_\_\_  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Sincerely,

*Q. J. Lawrence*

The Honorable  
Clement J. Zablocki,  
Chairman,  
Committee on International Relations,  
House of Representatives.

CLARENCE A. BARNETT, JR., CHAIRMAN  
 J. M. STANTON, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN  
 DONALD C. WHEELER, JR., CLERK  
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RECEIVED  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
 Congress of the United States  
 Committee on International Relations

1978 Nov. 22 AM 11 01

House of Representatives  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

FAORC  
 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

November 21, 1978

37

ACTION  
 is assigned to

ARA

Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
 Secretary of State  
 Department of State  
 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Members of the Committee on International Relations are deeply distressed and concerned over the tragedy which befell the mission to Guyana headed by the late Hon. Leo J. Ryan. As you know, there have been allegations that the Department of State was negligent in this affair.

In determining what steps might be taken in the wake of this matter, the Committee intends to look into all of the circumstances which might have a bearing on this tragic incident. It is, therefore, essential that the Department of State cooperate fully with the Committee in the conduct of this inquiry.

Specifically, we request a copy of the following: all cable traffic between the American Embassy in Guyana and the Department of State regarding the activities of the Peoples Temple Church and its agricultural commune in Jonestown since the establishment of the facility in Guyana; and all communications on the activities of the Peoples Temple Church which the Department has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies.

Additionally, we need answers to the following questions (unless such answers are contained in the materials requested above):

1. To what extent were the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, aware of the potential physical danger to the Ryan Delegation of a visit by them to Jonestown?

3

CLEMENT J. ZABLOC

Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
November 21, 1978  
Page Two

2. What advice did the Department of State and the Embassy in Guyana give Congressman Ryan with respect to the potential violence which could arise as a result of such a visit in view of the presence of weapons in Jonestown and the mood of its inhabitants with respect to visits by outsiders?

3. Once Mr. Ryan made known his intent to visit Jonestown, did the American Embassy request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance? If not, why not, and if so, what was the nature and extent of the response on the part of the Government of Guyana?

4. What communication facilities were available to the Ryan delegation during the members' stay in Georgetown and Port Kaituma? What special arrangements for communications with Jonestown, if any, were made for the Ryan delegation?

5. How many visits to Jonestown has the American Embassy made on behalf of U.S. citizens' inquiries since the inception of the settlement? What were the specific findings and results of these visits? Did the Embassy representatives have full and complete access to the inhabitants and facilities in Jonestown?

6. What information does the Department of State have with respect to the relationship between the Government of Guyana, its officials, and the Peoples Temple Church settlement in Jonestown and its facility in Georgetown?

7. Was the Department of State and/or the American Embassy aware of the presence in Jonestown of extensive quantities of firearms and ammunition? If so, was this information given to the Ryan delegation? Did the presence of the firearms and ammunition conform to relevant Guyanese laws? If not, what action, if any, did the Government of Guyana take with respect to the presence of the weapons?

8. Were the activities of the Peoples Temple Church investigated by the FBI and/or other U.S. Government agencies and, if so, were their findings made available to the Department of State?



Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
September 21, 1978  
Page Three

9. What efforts were undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana to insure that American lives and property of the Jonestown inhabitants were adequately safeguarded?

10. Was the U.S. Embassy in Guyana aware of any reports of physical violence being directed against members of the Peoples Temple Church and, if so, was this information made available to the Department of State in Washington?

11. Was the Government of Guyana ever requested to investigate the activities of the Peoples Temple Church? If not, why not?

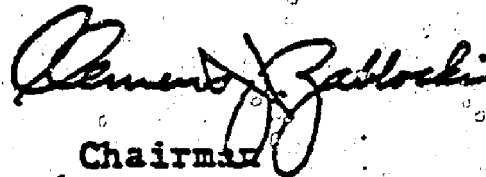
12. Did representatives of any U.S. Government agency interview individuals who had "defected" from the Peoples Temple Church in Guyana? If so, was this information made known to Congressman Ryan?

13. Was any consideration given to restricting the passports of potential inhabitants of Jonestown who applied for a passport for the purpose of going to Guyana pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 211a as amended?

It is respectfully requested that the information sought by the Committee be submitted not later than December 1, 1978.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Chairman

CJZ:jbd



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

S/S

December 8, 1978

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : The Secretary

FROM : ARA - Viron P. Vaky  
H - Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.

SUBJECT : Interim Reply to Congressman Zablocki  
Concerning the Jonestown Tragedy

On November 21 Chairman Zablocki wrote to you concerning the tragedy which befell the mission to Guyana headed by the late Congressman Ryan. He requested documents bearing upon these events and addressed 13 questions to the Department on behalf of the Committee.

We have been engaged in an exhaustive examination of these events and our dealings with the Peoples Temple at Jonestown. On December 5 we delivered to the Committee staff copies of more than 900 documents in Department and Embassy Georgetown files. Our efforts to reply in a forthcoming way to the questions raised by the Committee have led us down paths we had not anticipated. We were unable to meet Chairman Zablocki's deadline of December 1 for a reply to these questions and the other matters we are bringing to the Committee's attention. We will, however, be able to provide our response by December 12.

We believe it desirable that you give Chairman Zablocki an interim reply to his letter, explaining our need and noting that we will be able to respond to his letter soon. The Committee staff has already agreed informally to this postponement.

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-2-

Recommendation:

That you sign the interim reply to Chairman Zablocki at Tab 1.

Attachments:

1. Interim reply to Chairman Zablocki.
2. Chairman Zablocki's November 21 letter to you.

 Drafted: ARA:BGrove, Jr.:bgt  
12/7/78, ext 28386  
S/S #7822524  
ARA Log # 904C

Clearance: H:EKfizek 

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

UNCL

(Attachment Classification)

SADIXED

S/S CONTROL NUMBER

7822524

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:

ARA

DATE

11/29

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

ACTION REQUESTED

\_\_\_ STATE TO NSC MEMO  
\_\_\_ STATE TO

\_\_\_ with Draft reply for signature  
by \_\_\_  
\_\_\_ with Comment or Recommendation

\_\_\_ DIRECT REPLY

\_\_\_ provide info copy under cover  
of State-NSC transmittal form  
\_\_\_ provide comeback copy  
for \_\_\_

✓ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE  
BY S

\_\_\_ RECOMMENDATION FOR  
\_\_\_ with Memorandum for the President

\_\_\_ APPROPRIATE HANDLING

\_\_\_ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY: 12/4

CLEAR WITH: H, L, D, CA

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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FROM:

Julie Jacobson

(NAME)

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✓ EVENING READING - GUYANA

VPV  
1821

The New York Times reported on the contents of the Jonestown tapes, allegedly from official American sources. Guyanese officials and the Departments of State and Justice have confirmed the existence of the tape. Ambassador Burke in Guyana is investigating the possibility of a leak from the few American personnel who have heard the tape; thus far all deny talking with the Times. The Ambassador indicates that ~~some~~ <sup>several</sup> items reported by the Times such as that gunshots can be heard on the tape ~~appear to be~~ <sup>are</sup> in error. We are referring questions to Justice which is refusing substantive comment.

Drafted: ARA - JABushnell  
12/8/78

thus the Times  
report is at best second or  
third hand.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
REASON FOR REVIEW _____	DATE _____
REASON(S) _____	DATE _____
REASON(S) _____	DATE _____
REASON(S) _____	DATE _____
REASON(S) _____	DATE _____

Taken Question - December 11, 1978

1823

Guyana

Q: Is Richard McCoy talking to staff investigators of the House International Relations Committee this week?

A: It is likely that Mr. McCoy will be talking to members of the Committee staff, but we do not have specific information as to when he would be doing so.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ARA:WJDietrich

ARA:JBushnell  
ARA/CAR:AHewitt

- I. SUBJECT: Support Cost for Jonestown Disaster
- II. PURPOSE: To provide revised estimated cost for US military support to Department of State, following Jonestown disaster.
- III. ESTIMATED COSTS:

12/11/78

1824

Gross estimates as of 11 December 1978 follows:

— Defense Logistics Agency	\$117,000
— USSOUTHCOM	
— Army	141,544
— Radios to GOC	26,500
— Air Force - incl in USAF O&M	
— USREDCOM	
— Jt Comm Spt Ele	5,000
— Army	100,000
— US Air Force	
— ASIF	1,397,200
— O&M	1,803,400
— MFP XII (incl \$218,400 for	
EH 53, \$250,109 for USSOUTHCOM)	786,800
— MFP IV	100,000
— MFP VIII B	24,000
— Reserves	32,000
— Mortuary	860,600
— Recapitulation	
— DLA	117,000
— USSOUTHCOM	147,944
— USREDCOM	105,000
— Air Force	3,200,600
	<u>\$3,590,644</u>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

POSTER REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

CS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY \_\_\_\_\_

REASON(S) FOR EXEMPTION \_\_\_\_\_

11 December, 1978



12/11/78

1825

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

*-Jonestown-*

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Charles B. Seib

# What the Media Did

## The News Business

The spinoffs have begun. Even before the headlines fade from memory, the horror of Jonestown has become a marketable commodity.

Late last week, a team of Washington Post staffers holed up in the Madison Hotel to grind out an instant book to be called "Guyana: The Eyewitness Account." Thanks to the miracles of technology, you may be able to buy it today.

Across the country, a San Francisco Chronicle team has produced "Suicide Cult: The Inside Story of the Peoples Temple Sect and the Massacre in Guyana." That, too, should be for sale today.

So in the book department, at least, Jonestown has been reduced to a contest between two fast-moving publishers—Berkley, which put out The Post's book, and Bantam, which handled the Chronicle's—to see who could tap the morbidity market first.

There may be other book projects in the works. And I suppose that in the show-biz warrens of New York and Los Angeles the possibilities of film or television docu-dramas on Mad Jim Jones and his cult are being run up the flagpoles.

That's the way it is these days, and there is no point in decrying it. But before the entrepreneurs take over, there are a few things that should be said about the coverage of Jonestown, by the print and broadcast news media.

It was what we call in this business a hell of a story. And that is the way we covered it. Acres of newspaper, hours of air time were devoted to it. All the shocking developments—the airport murders, the nightmare of mass suicide at the Jonestown pavilion, the escalating body counts, the sickening task of removing the dead—were reported at length.

Never was the ability of television to destroy the insulation of distance more dramatically demonstrated. Because of

the remarkable performance of NBC's Robert Brown, who kept his camera operating until he was gunned down, we saw the airport massacre a matter of hours after it happened—and in full color. And soon thereafter we were taken—and retaken, again and again—to the body-heaped pavilion.

Barely had the television and newspaper assaults on our senses abated when Time and Newsweek hit us with their dreadful color pictures, more horrible in a way than the television pictures because they wouldn't go away. Both news magazines displayed bodies on their covers and proudly promoted what was inside under identical titles: "The Cult of Death." Newsweek topped Time, incidentally, with 26 pages on the story to Time's 8.

Getting back to the daily coverage, the hype level was mercifully low. That favorite and, in this case, totally inadequate word "bizarre" was overworked, of course. And there were a few attempts at sensationalizing a story that was sensational enough. For example, a Chicago Tribune banner headline: "Reporters Visit 'City of the Dead.'"

As the week wore on there were the inevitable what-does-it-all-mean articles, discoursing learnedly on cults and previous mass suicides and mixing reassurances (it has happened before) with foreboding (today's society encourages this sort of thing).

One eminent purveyor of the big picture managed to relate Jonestown, the Middle East negotiations and the SALT talks, the common denominator being a decline of manners and a confusion of responsibility and authority.

In assessing the coverage, a nagging

question surfaces: Would it have turned out differently if reporters and cameramen had not accompanied Rep. Leo Ryan on his mission? Was it the presence of the press that drove the paranoid Jim Jones to his final madness?

It is a legitimate question but an unanswerable one.

Often the presence of reporters and cameras can be a deterrent to violent or irrational acts. But in this instance, there was a fatal, unknown ingredient. Jones was mad.

It could be—we'll never know—that, when he became aware that the reporters were finding members of his community who wanted out, he realized his world was crumbling and decreed its destruction.

The media have told us what happened at Jonestown. But the larger question remains: What enabled a suicidal madman to take 900 people with him? The psychiatrists, the behaviorists, the religionists and even the philosophers will be chewing on that one for a long, long time.

I hope they also give some thought to what Jonestown and its vivid media coverage did to the rest of us. Can a society take bloated bodies and trailerloads of shiny corpse containers with its evening meals and be unchanged? How much can one read and hear about the stench of death and grisly mortuary logistics and come out unscathed?

Are we emerging from the shared experience of Jonestown more caring and more aware of our common humanity? Or have we, in self-defense, become harder and more isolated?

The answers to those questions are important to the public and the media. But they must come later. For now we can say that the media did what they were supposed to do. As society's messengers, their job was to deliver a terrible and frightening message. And they did it well.

WP  
12/11

# -Jonestown-

William Raspberry

## ... And What Government Can't Do

One of the persistent threads running through conversations about the mind-numbing tragedy at Jonestown, Guyana, is that the U.S. government was somehow at fault.

The FBI, the CIA, the State Department—somebody—should have done something to stop Jim Jones and his followers before they went off the deep end.

Perhaps the clearest statement of the theme came in a recent column by Carl T. Rowan:

"The gruesome tragedy in Guyana is an appalling example of governmental failure to act," he wrote, "primarily because government officials are timid about breaching sanctuaries of 'religion'...."

"It is easy enough for the State Department, the FBI, the army and a host of other agencies to spring to action after a congressman and a news team are murdered and more than 700 (now at least 912) members of the Peoples Temple are found dead."

No less than Rowan and others who are faulting the timidity of the government, I wish the stupefying tragedy in Guyana could have been averted. Perhaps it could have been, if there had been some solid evidence that Jones had threatened beforehand to do in 900—or nine or even one—of his followers.

We did know some things that were deeply disturbing to a lot of us. We knew that Jones's followers seemed to have an unhealthy commitment to him, that thousands and thousands of dollars in Social Security and welfare checks were being endorsed over to the Peoples Temple, that hundreds of his members were signing their property to the organization and that there exist-

ed the opportunity for someone to become awfully rich as a result.

But what action would we have wanted the government to take?

Before answering that question with regard to Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple, ask yourself what government action you would recommend in the following situation:

You learn that a group of women, all of them single, many of them smilingly naive and some of them, quite frankly, "different," has been taken to some remote place and hidden away from the public view.

You learn that they have been talked into giving up their personal property for the good of the organization and that they now live in unbelievably modest circumstances, working long, arduous hours for little or no pay. Even on those rare occasions when they are permitted to leave the compound, they must be accompanied by at least one other member.

For all you know, many of them may wish to escape, but perhaps they fear for their lives if they try to get away. Maybe someone has convinced them that some unspeakable thing worse than physical death will be their lot if they turn on their overseers. You simply don't know.

Question: Would you urge a government investigation of the organization, to see what was going on? Or would you scream bloody anti-Catholic murder if the FBI raided the convent?

The point is: some things that look terrible when they are done by members of "cults" seem perfectly all right when they are done by members of established religions.

At what point does it become the gov-

ernment's role to decide which religious group is legitimate and which is only a "cult"?

Should Abraham have been convicted of attempted murder when he tricked his son Isaac up the mountain to do him in?

Should Moses have been brought up on charges for taking the children of Israel off into the wilderness, away from the fleshpots of Egypt, risking mass starvation in the process?

Should Jesus of Nazareth have been treated as a public threat (he was so treated) for talking ordinary hardworking citizens into quitting their jobs and abandoning their families in pursuit of his farfetched promises?

The point is not that Jim Jones (or Elijah Muhammed or Brother Gene Ewing or Rev. Ike) can be compared with Abraham, Moses or Jesus. The point is that all of these leaders were seen by their contemporaries as smooth-talking slicksters, and their followers were seen as naive fools.

But it is not against the law to be either slick or naive. The government must tread with great care in protecting people who do not wish to be protected.

And it must be a thousand times more careful when the impulse is to protect people from what appear to be misguided religious beliefs.

A lot of things went wrong—inside Jim Jones's head, among his followers and in the American society at large—to produce the tragedy at Jonestown.

But I'm not sure it's fair to lay much of the blame at the feet of governmental "timidity."

There are some things the government can't do for us—and shouldn't even try.

WP  
1211

# Justice Dept. Vows To Probe Causes Of Guyana Deaths

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
and Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Justice Department declared its intention yesterday to find out exactly how and why more than 900 Americans died in the jungle of Guyana and whether any Peoples Temple church survivors there or in the United States pose a danger to other Americans.

"We want to know who led it, who planned it and how did these events come about," said Assistant Attorney General Philip B. Heymann referring to the forced mass suicide of 911 American members of the Peoples Temple in Jonestown, the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and four others at a nearby airstrip, and the murder of four other temple members in the capital city of Georgetown.

The Justice Department's legal jurisdiction is limited specifically to trying to find and prosecute Ryan's murderer because of a statute that makes conspiracy to murder a congressman a federal crime. But Heymann told reporters at a briefing yesterday that the investigation also will try to determine whether there is any future danger for American citizens from surviving cult members.

The FBI is checking reports that members of the cult once compiled a "hit list" of prominent politicians and journalists to be kidnaped or assassinated if something happened to the cult, Heymann said. But he cautioned that some of the allegations were "dated" and said at one point "I don't want to suggest we have a valid list."

Justice Department inquiries about ongoing investigations are rare, but officials said yesterday's unusual session was held because of the intense public interest and voluminous press inquiries about the federal investigation of the murders in Guyana. At one point Heymann said that Justice wanted to help answer the question of "how 900 people can be made to kill themselves."

The Justice Department also refused the total number of bodies of Americans still buried from Guyana to the U.S. Air Force base at Dover, Del. to 911. There is relatively little hope that many more survivors will be found.

Guyanese police sources had said in Georgetown last week that a Venezuelan law enforcement official passed along to them a report from a pilot of a Venezuelan border patrol plane who said he saw perhaps 30 to 40 people in the rain forest in Guyana heading toward the Venezuelan border. However, officials here in Guyana and Venezuela said yesterday they knew nothing about any such sighting and are not aware of any evidence of possible Jonestown survivors in Venezuela.

Among the other questions that remain unanswered is how many of cult leader Jim Jones' top lieutenants, many of whom were armed security guards in Jonestown, are among the survivors.

Guyanese authorities believe they have under arrest the only survivor among the Jonestown gunmen who ambushed Ryan and his party at the Port Kaituma airstrip. That man, Larry Layton, 33, from San Francisco, has been charged in court in Guyana with the Ryan murder.

Layton is put on trial there as expected, he could not be extradited here to face more charges in the United States because of the terms of the extradition treaty between the two countries, Heymann said. "We will do anything in our power," he added, "to assist Guyana in its investigation."

Earlier attempts to send a team of FBI investigators to Guyana were rejected by the Guyanese government. But the State Department now has arranged for four FBI evidence specialists to fly there, sources said. They were expected to arrive in Georgetown last night.

One Justice Department source said the FBI team will photograph and examine the scene of the murders and suicides, but will not interview survivors or suspects in the murders.

Heymann also said yesterday that the U.S. government has decided to perform autopsies on four random victims of the forced mass suicide to determine the cause of death. The Guyanese government earlier had asked for an autopsy of Jim Jones, and the Justice Department decided too, to examine the bodies of Jones' mistress,

and—after a request from his parents—the doctor Lawrence Schacht, who mixed the batch of poisoned soft drink.

None of the other five or six gunmen identified by survivors of the airstrip massacre is known to be alive, according to the Guyanese authorities. But Michael Abbell, the Justice Department attorney coordinating the U.S. investigation, said Wednesday that thus far just two of the gunmen have been identified as being among the dead.

Heymann, who said repeatedly yesterday that he did not want to discuss specifics of the U.S. investigation because that might hinder future prosecutions or the parallel probe in Guyana, added "a number of [the airstrip shooting suspects] will probably have turned out not to have survived."

Peoples Temple survivors have said they also fear others among the survivors, especially those still under house arrest by the Guyanese authorities in the cult's Georgetown headquarters house. Jim Jones' 19-year-old son, Steve, and other members of the Jonestown basketball team who are inside the house have been accused by other survivors of being trained sharpshooting members of the Jonestown security force.

One resident of the Georgetown house, Charles Belmar, 42, from Indianapolis, has been charged with the murder of fellow temple member Sharon Amos Harris and her three children, who were found inside the house with their throats slashed on the night of the forced mass suicide in Jonestown. Guyanese police are still investigating whether others in the house also were involved in the murders.

The deputy police commissioner in Guyana, Cecil A. Roberts, told reporters there yesterday that most of the survivors in the house and those staying under police guard in a Georgetown hotel have been cleared of involvement in any crimes. He indicated that they may be released to return to the United States as soon as this weekend.

He said all the survivors have been interviewed to determine whether any more should be detained as suspects or witnesses. Those interviewed, Roberts said, described at least three "dry

12/11/78

1826

WP

12/11

102

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 — The State Department received explicit warnings for more than a year that the lives of American citizens were in jeopardy at the People's Temple commune in Guyana and that the Guyanese Government had been corrupted by the Rev. Jim Jones, according to two lawyers.

The lawyers, who represented defectors from the sect who were concerned about relatives and friends still loyal to Mr. Jones, said that they had made three visits to the State Department starting in August 1977 and had written numerous letters warning of the situation in Guyana. They said that they had also sought help from United States officials in Guyana but received little response.

Last June 13, the lawyers said, they sent an affidavit to the State Department signed by a defector from the cult, Deborah Layton Blakey, asserting that Mr. Jones was "sick" and was plotting "mass suicide for socialism." She said that she was convinced that "Reverend Jones had sufficient control over the minds of the

residents that it would be possible for him to effect a mass suicide."

The lawyers said that they had received no reply to the warning from the State Department.

"We were shouting into a tunnel," Jeffrey Haas, one of the lawyers, said. "We told the State Department responsible for the deaths of these people," his colleague, Margaret Ryan, said, referring to the more than 500 members of the commune who committed suicide or were murdered Nov. 18.

In September 1977, they asserted, the State Department, at their request, filed a formal protest to the Guyanese Government complaining of apparent "intervention" by that Government in the country's judicial process in a dispute involving the custody of a child that Mr. Jones contended was his.

But they asserted, the United States Government did not follow up the matter even after Joseph Frontal, the San Francisco District Attorney, wrote to President Carter and other senior American officials asserting that the rights of American citizens were being suppressed in Guyana in the custody fight.

#### Seclusion and Blackmail

The child, who died in Guyana last week, was the son of a former church member, Grace Stoen, and her husband, Timothy, although Mr. Jones asserted that he had fathered the child.

## STATE DEPT. CALLED LAX ON MASS DEATHS

Lawyers Say They Sent Warnings  
on Cult for More Than a Year

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

In an interview, Mrs. Blakey, a former member of Mr. Jones's inner leadership circle, asserted that high officials of the Guyana Government had been compromised by Mr. Jones, who sent female members of the commune to seduce and then blackmail them. She said that one of the highest ranking officials of the Guyanese diplomatic corps had a mistress assigned to him by Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Blakey is the sister of Larry Layton, who is being held in connection with the slaying of Representative Leo J. Ryan, the California Democrat who went to Guyana to investigate the commune.

Mrs. Blakey said that before she left the commune last May 13, she was part of a delegation that made daily visits to the Russian Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, to negotiate the transfer of the commune to the Soviet Union. She said that the negotiations had proceeded slowly but had been scheduled to accelerate after her departure. She said that the Soviet intelligence agency, the K.G.B., had sent at least one agent to investigate the commune.

#### Told Not to Go to Press

She asserted that United States officials at the American Embassy in Georgetown were "extremely close" to Mr. Jones, and she said that one of them, Richard McCoy, had told her not to take her assertions of oppression and possible mass suicide to the press.

The warning, she said, came in a telephone conversation with Mr. McCoy after she left the country and he was in Washington.

A few days after the call, she said, she received a letter, apparently from Mr. Jones, that referred to her conversation with Mr. McCoy and threatened her life if she took her complaints to the press.

Mr. McCoy, in a brief telephone interview from Washington, where he is now stationed, acknowledged that he had advised Mrs. Blakey not to go to the press but said that he had done so because going to the press would not be effective in dealing with the problems in Guyana.

He also said that he had told her instead to go to a law enforcement agency. He denied that he had ever told Mr. Jones about his conversation with Mrs. Blakey.

Mr. McCoy said that he could not discuss other charges made by Mrs. Blakey unless the interview was approved by Hodding Carter, the senior State Department spokesman. Subsequently, Mr. Carter approved a longer interview, but a few minutes later the State Department rescinded the approval and said that Mr. McCoy would not be available to answer questions.

Mrs. Blakey's June 13 affidavit forecasting the possibility of mass suicide was sent to Stephen A. Dobrzhenski, chief of the State Department's emergency and protection services division; Elizabeth A. Powers of the department's special counselor services; and Douglas J. Bennett Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional relations.

The covering letters asserted, "While the State Department has made some contact with American citizens living in Jonestown, its investigation to uncover the actual conditions is inadequate."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

INFO: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INFO: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

PRESS GUIDANCE

ARA 5 December 12, 1978

1829

GUYANA: Allegation of Sexual Compromise

(For info-the-briefing volunteering, preferably during discussion of Guyana)

A With respect to an allegation that an Embassy official had been sexually compromised by a member of the Peoples Temple in Guyana, it was stated from this podium on December 1 that the officer in question had executed a sworn statement of denial and the Department was continuing its investigation of the allegation. For the record, the Department's Office of Security yesterday completed its investigation, which included interviews with people conversant with the officer's activities in Guyana. The Office of Security has found that the allegation was totally groundless.

ARA/P - [unclear]

ARA/CAS - [unclear]  
ARA/CAS - [unclear]  
ARA - [unclear]  
ARA - [unclear]



GUAYANA TASK FORCE

Report #3  
December 12, 1978

REVISED BY

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1830

1. Arrestees - Belkman's trial  
trial of Layton  
today.

is supposed to begin  
is supposed to begin

2. Survivors - No change, 36 still remain in Georgetown.

3. Identified bodies - As of 303 today 590 bodies had been  
identified.

4. Notification of next-of-kin - We have contacted persons  
negotiating 414 deceased individuals.

5. Unclaimed bodies - So far we have received telegrams  
covering 33 bodies that will not  
be claimed.

6. Released bodies - As of upon yesterday only 12 bodies  
had been released. Apparently Col.  
Cohen, APT, has been dilatory in  
signing the statement that allows  
the release of the body. Forty  
statements were given to Col. Cohen  
last night for signature. Another  
40-50 will be given to the Colonel  
today for signature.

7. List of identified - The Guyana branch is compiling  
a list of positive IDs for release  
to the press this Friday. The list  
will include Wilson next-of-kin. We  
have notified, and will show date,  
piece of birth, last state and city  
of residence, and zip code. We hope  
to be able to locate additional  
next-of-kin/interested parties so as  
to minimize the number of unclaimed  
bodies.

8. Wayon's Creek bridge - We are working on a  
bridge over the creek. We are  
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9.

AFIP - On Friday, 12/15/78, the AFIP teams are supposed to leave Dover AFB. Information on the unidentified bodies will be stored in computers for later retrieval when additional identifying information is received, such as foot prints and medical records. The AFIP has thoroughly examined all the bodies, and has taken x-rays, foot and finger prints on them.



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14  
1832

Mr. William H. Webster  
Director  
United States Department  
of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C., 20536

Dear Mr. Webster:

This responds to your November 27, 1978 letter to the Secretary requesting that the Department make available for review by Special Agents of the Bureau correspondence in the Department's files relating to the People's Temple Disciples of Christ.

In response to an inquiry from the House International Relations Committee, the Department has assembled in a single file all documents pertaining to the People's Temple organization. This file contains 932 documents and is complete through November 18, the date of the attack on Congressman Ryan's party. These documents have been transmitted to the Committee, and a duplicate file has been retained by the Legal Advisor's Office.

We will be glad to make the duplicate file available to your agents for examination. Please have them call Mike Hozak, Assistant Legal Advisor for Inter-American Affairs, to make the necessary arrangements. He can be reached at 632-3322.

Sincerely,

Lee R. Marks  
Acting Legal Advisor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY Mr. A

DATE 2/5/82

LEA:TRFortune:W:R

Clearance: APA - Mrs. Vandy

H - Mr. Barnes

CA/SCS - Mr. Debranch

2780179-0396

7823449 (S/S)

# WALSH

SIS CONTROL NUMBER

7823440

(Attachment Classification)



DATE 12-1

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

**ACTION REQUESTED**

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by

with Comment or Recommendation

— provide info copy under cover  
of State-NSC transmittal form

☒ provide comeback copy  
for 44-5

for 44-4

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in mg/L.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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REMARKS SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

LEGAL ADVISER

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FROM

S.S.S.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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P780179-0396

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7823449

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 27, 1978

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ACTION

is assigned to

Sy

Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
The Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation into the facts surrounding the death of Congressman Leo J. Ryan of California, you are requested to make available for review by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any correspondence your Department may possess relating to the Peoples Temple Disciples of Christ.

Your cooperation in this matter is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*William H. Webster*

William H. Webster  
Director

NOV 29 1978  
FBI - WASH DC

P78018632437

FADRC

December 13, 1978

DECEMBER 13 1978

1833

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your November 21, 1978, letter requesting documents and asking questions with respect to Congressman Ryan's tragic visit to Jonestown, Guyana. In the Secretary's interim reply dated December 8, he noted that the documents had already been delivered to you. As we have indicated, the documents should not be made public without prior consultation with the Departments of State and Justice; some are classified, some contain information protected by the Privacy Act, and others may become important with respect to the ongoing criminal investigation.

We respond below to the Committee's specific questions. The answers are prefaced by a brief background summary that may help put the answers in perspective.

Background

The Department has no first-hand knowledge of the establishment of the People's Temple settlement in Guyana. Representatives of the People's Temple in California apparently visited Guyana initially in 1973 to explore the possibility of establishing an agricultural development there. In February 1974, the People's Temple, through two of its trustees, applied to the Guyanese Government for a long-term lease of 25,000 acres of land near Port Kaituma, approximately 130 miles northwest of Georgetown. This region of Guyana is primarily tropical rain forest, sparsely populated, and inaccessible by land from the capital. People's Temple members began to develop a site in that area some time in 1974, although it was not until February 1976 that the Guyanese Government finally granted the Temple a lease of 3,842 acres.

The Embassy's first recorded contact with members of the People's Temple was in June 1974, when two of its

The Honorable  
Clement J. Zablocki,  
Chairman,

Committee on International Relations,  
House of Representatives,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

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members appeared before the Consul to sign on as crew aboard a U.S. flag ship just purchased by the Temple, the MS CUDJOE. At about the same time, the Venezuelan Government expressed concern about reports of U.S. citizens establishing communities in Guyana near the Venezuelan border, an area in dispute between the two countries. In July 1974, Embassy officers visited the two agricultural communities being established in the vicinity of Port Kaituma--the People's Temple Agricultural Mission (not yet called Jonestown) and the Shalom Cooperative, which later failed. Nine Americans were then living at the People's Temple site and beginning to clear it for development. They reported that the Mission was expected to have roughly fifty members by mid-1975.

As the Mission grew, members of the People's Temple contacted the Embassy as necessary for consular services. Ambassador Max V. Krebs met with a group from the Temple at his request in Georgetown on January 23, 1975, and visited the project in March of that year, in connection with a trip to a Guyanese livestock project in the same area. The Ambassador found several hundred acres in various stages of clearing, some of them already planted, and fifteen to twenty men living at the site. The visit was without incident.

Sometime in 1975 the People's Temple established an office in Georgetown to carry out administrative tasks, act as liaison with the Guyanese Government, and promote the Jonestown community.

In May 1976, Wade Matthews, then Deputy Chief of Mission, visited the People's Temple along with members of his family. Some 40 individuals appeared to be living there. A number of rustic buildings and sheds had been completed, and a dozen or more pieces of large mechanized agricultural equipment were visible. Residents spoke enthusiastically about their work.

In March 1977, the Embassy learned through the Guyanese Foreign Minister that the People's Temple in California had decided to have 380 of their members immigrate to Guyana. The Guyanese Minister of Home Affairs asked the People's Temple to postpone the arrival of these immigrants so that the Guyanese Embassy in Washington could review their immigration applications. The Guyanese Government subsequently granted permission to immigrate.

In July 1977, an article in New West magazine accused the People's Temple in California of violating the human rights of members and possibly the criminal laws. Other articles critical of the People's Temple followed. (Questions about the People's Temple in San Francisco and Los Angeles had been raised earlier in 1977 by the California authorities and press, but neither the Department nor the Embassy was aware of them at the time.)

In August 1977, Jim Jones resigned as Housing Director for the City of San Francisco and moved to Jonestown. In September, the attorney for the parents of John Victor Stoen came to Guyana to try to enforce a California court order granting custody of the child to his mother, then living in California. (The Stoen custody case became a major issue in relations among the People's Temple, the Embassy, and the Guyanese Government. The Embassy twice raised the matter with the Guyanese Government to urge an impartial judicial resolution of the dispute. The case was important both to the People's Temple and to the Organization of Concerned Relatives, of which the Stoens were leaders.)

During the fall of 1977, the Department and the Embassy began receiving numerous inquiries from friends and relatives of Jonestown residents indicating concern about their well-being and, on occasion, charging the Temple with specific abuses of its members. The population of Jonestown was then approximately 800. (It eventually approached 1000). The Embassy initiated a policy (not customary in normal Consular practice) of scheduling periodic visits by consular officers to Jonestown to follow up on these inquiries--by interviewing the Jonestown residents who were allegedly being mistreated--as well as to perform other consular functions (i.e., advising on social security, registering births and deaths).

The U.S. Consul, Richard McCoy, conducted some 75 interviews during three visits between August 1977 and May 1978. Because of the nature of the allegations then being made against the Temple, precautions were taken to ensure that the interviewees could speak freely. The people interviewed denied the allegations of mistreatment made by their friends and relatives; so far as could be observed, the denials appeared to be genuine. In no

case did an interviewee accept the Consul's offer to... escort him/her from Jonestown and ensure repatriation to the United States. (The interviews are described in greater detail in response to question number 5).

Beginning in the summer and fall of 1977, some working level officials in the Guyanese police and other agencies began to express concern to the Embassy about this large colony of Americans living in a remote area where effective jurisdiction and control was limited. There was some concern that the People's Temple might be smuggling arms, currency, or other contraband or that it might be engaged in other criminal activity. Guyanese authorities began to pay greater attention to People's Temple activities. The trawler belonging to the Temple was required to stop at Port Maharuma for customs and immigration inspections. So far as we are aware, however, Guyanese authorities were not able to corroborate their suspicions.

In May 1978, Deborah Layton Blakey, a member of the People's Temple living in Georgetown, asked the Embassy to help her return to the United States. The Embassy provided the necessary assistance. In conversations with the Consul, Mr. McCoy, Mrs. Blakey revealed much of the information included in the affidavit she later distributed, including the rehearsal of mass suicide. Mr. McCoy urged Mrs. Blakey to take her information to U.S. law enforcement authorities.

At about the same time, Tim Stoen, father of John Victor, forwarded to the Secretary of State two petitions signed by 57 members of the Organization of Concerned Relatives--one calling on the Secretary to launch an investigation of the People's Temple in Guyana, the other addressed for a similar purpose to the Prime Minister of Guyana. Mr. Stoen also sent copies of the second petition directly to Prime Minister Burnham and the Embassy in Georgetown. Mr. McCoy discussed the second petition with police officials of the Guyanese Government, who said they did not feel that they could pursue the matter without evidence of criminal conduct by the People's Temple.

When Congressman Ryan proposed a visit to Jonestown earlier this year, the Department offered its cooperation



and assistance. Viron P. Vaky, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, and other Department officers met with the Congressman and members of his staff on September 15 to discuss the visit. Among the issues discussed were logistical problems of traveling to Jonestown, the importance of gaining permission in advance to visit the community, and the difficulty which might be encountered in obtaining such permission if representatives of the media or concerned relatives of Temple members were in the Ryan party. Additional briefing sessions were held in the Department during October and early November. Mr. McCoy, who had just returned from his tour as Consul in Georgetown to become the Guyana Desk Officer, was in frequent contact with the Congressman's staff.

The People's Temple's representatives initially seemed agreeable to the Ryan visit, but subsequently informed Embassy officials that Congressman Ryan would not be received in Jonestown when they learned that media representatives and concerned relatives would be accompanying him. The Embassy and the Guyanese Government both intervened with the Temple in an effort to persuade it to accept the visit. The Temple then agreed to the visit on the conditions that the delegation include people sympathetic to the Temple, that there be no media coverage associated with the visit to Jonestown, and that the Temple's attorney, Mark Lane, accompany the delegation to Jonestown.

In addition to making arrangements for the delegation's stay in Georgetown, Ambassador Burke and Embassy officers briefed Congressman Ryan and his party after they arrived on the status of the proposed visit to Jonestown as well as the tentative administrative arrangements which had been made for the trip. Congressman Ryan's party, including newsmen and some concerned relatives, left for Jonestown at midday on November 17. At that time, permission had not been received from the People's Temple for the visit. Attorneys Mark Lane and Charles Garry accompanied the group, as did Deputy Chief of Mission Richard Dwyer. That afternoon an Embassy officer went to the People's Temple office in Georgetown and spoke with Mr. Dwyer over the radio link with Jonestown to make sure that the delegation had been admitted to the settlement and that all was going well. Mr. Dwyer

reported that the delegation had been admitted and that press and concerned relatives had also been received. He also reported that, due to the lateness of the delegation's arrival, it had been decided that the Congressman and his staff would spend the night at Jonestown, while others would find quarters in Port Kaituma, seven miles from Jonestown. This was the last word the Embassy had of the delegation until the following afternoon when Ambassador Burke was informed urgently by Prime Minister Burnham that the party had apparently been attacked at the Port Kaituma airstrip while boarding aircraft to return to Georgetown, and that Congressman Ryan and some of those accompanying him might have been killed.

Responses to the Committee's Questions

1. To what extent were the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, aware of the potential danger to the Ryan Delegation of a visit by them to Jonestown?

The Department and the Embassy had no reason to anticipate the possibility of the violent attack against Congressman Ryan's delegation which occurred on November 18, 1978. There was no prior instance--known or alleged--of the use of physical violence against a visitor.

We were aware of allegations that the People's Temple used corporal punishment to maintain discipline among community members, but we had had no reports of physical violence directed against outsiders.

Prior to the visit of the Ryan delegation, the Department and the Embassy had received information concerning a large number of visits to Jonestown by outsiders. In addition to visits by Embassy officers and by officials of the Government of Guyana, we had received reports concerning visits by private individuals, several of whom were regarded as antagonistic. In none of these cases, so far as we were aware, was physical violence directed or threatened.

2. What advice did the Department of State and the Embassy in Guyana give Congressman Ryan with respect to the potential violence which could arise as a result of

such a visit in view of the presence of weapons in Jonestown and the mood of its inhabitants with respect to visits by outsiders?

We did not specifically advise Congressman Ryan with respect to potential violence because, as indicated in our answer to question 1, we did not anticipate violence.

Embassy officers were aware that the Jonestown community had some weapons; neither the quantity nor the type of weapons was unusual for a frontier settlement in a jungle region. (Weapons are discussed in more detail in our response to question 7 below.) The presence of weapons at the settlement was discussed with Congressman Ryan at a meeting attended by representatives of the Department and two "defectors" from the People's Temple on November 13, 1978. At that meeting, Ms. Deborah Blakey noted that there was a squad of security guards at Jonestown who often carried pistols. A Department representative asked Ms. Blakey whether to her knowledge the guards had ever drawn their weapons to injure or intimidate people. Ms. Blakey responded in the negative.

The mood of the People's Temple members toward outsiders was also discussed with Congressman Ryan and members of his staff. The Department and the Embassy had emphasized that the Congressman could not compel the People's Temple to grant him access to the Jonestown community, and that the Temple's consent to his visit would therefore be necessary. We advised the Congressman that the People's Temple was antagonistic towards and suspicious of the "Concerned Relatives" group and the press, and that including these groups on the delegation would be an obstacle to obtaining the Temple's consent.

3. Once Mr. Ryan made known his intent to visit Jonestown, did the American Embassy request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance? If not, why not, and if so, what was the nature and extent of the response on the part of the Government of Guyana?

The Government of Guyana was not asked to provide security protection to the Ryan delegation. The delegation did not request protection; the Embassy had no

reason to believe that it would be necessary. We had had no indications of potential violence from the residents of that community or from other sources. (See our responses to questions 1 and 2 above).

With respect to other forms of assistance, the Embassy informed the Government of Guyana of the delegation's visit well in advance. The Guyanese Ambassador to the U.S. urged officials of the Temple to receive the delegation. The Foreign Ministry of Guyana received the Congressman for an hour-long meeting on November 15. The Guyanese Airways Corporation provided an aircraft to the delegation on a charter basis. Neville Annibourne, an official of the Guyanese Ministry of Information, accompanied the delegation to Jonestown.

4. What communication facilities were available to the Ryan delegation during the member's stay in Georgetown and Port Kaituma? What special arrangements for communications with Jonestown, if any, were made for the Ryan delegation?

The Ryan delegation had access to commercial and Embassy communications facilities while in Guyana. Georgetown is reasonably well served by international telephone and telegraph companies, and the Embassy made its full communication apparatus available to the Congressman. The Embassy explained to him that the only direct link between Georgetown and Jonestown was by amateur radio operated by the People's Temple. Jonestown did not have telephone service. The aircraft used by the Ryan party had the usual radio equipment, but it was of limited utility on the ground.

The Congressman did not request any special communications arrangements for his trip to Jonestown. In any event, the Embassy had no mobile radio equipment capable of reaching Georgetown from either Jonestown or Port Kaituma.

5. How many visits to Jonestown has the American Embassy made on behalf of citizens' inquiries since the inception of the settlement? What were the specific findings and results of these visits? Did the Embassy representatives have full and complete access to the inhabitants and facilities in Jonestown?

Representatives of the Embassy and the Department made eight visits to Jonestown since the community was founded in 1974. Four were carried out by U.S. consular officers for the purpose of making inquiries on behalf of relatives as to the welfare of individual members of the community and of performing other consular functions, such as registering births and deaths of U.S. citizens. These four visits took place on August 30, 1977, January 11, May 10, and November 7, 1978.

Our consular officers adopted a procedure for these visits designed to assure full access to inhabitants of the community. To minimize the possibility that Jonestown residents whom the Consul wished to see would be absent from the community during his visit, or that they could be concealed during a visit on the pretense that they were absent, he orally gave a list of such persons to the Georgetown office of the People's Temple. However, he withheld some names of interviewees and asked to see them only after he arrived at Jonestown. Those he wished to interview, both those on the list he previously provided and those whose names he had withheld, were produced and he was able to interview them. He further required that interviewees produce their passports to avoid any possibility of substitutions or incorrect identifications.

During his three visits to Jonestown, Consul Richard McCoy conducted some 75 interviews of Jonestown residents as a result of inquiries from concerned relatives. On each occasion, he was accompanied by a Guyanese official. More than 40 of these interviews were conducted under circumstances designed to assure privacy. Most of these interviews were conducted in an open space at a distance from any structure and with unimpeded vision in all directions. Other interviews were conducted in a corner of the Jonestown Pavilion, a large open structure which permitted privacy and minimized the possibility of electronic surveillance.

In conducting interviews, the Consul would look for signs of mistreatment in cases where physical abuse of an individual had been alleged by concerned relatives. He would ask the individual to describe his general situation and would state the specific concerns that had been raised by his friends or relatives. He would then

ask the person if these allegations were true. He would also offer to escort the person from the Jonestown community immediately and to provide the assistance necessary for repatriation to the United States.

The results of these interviews varied in terms of the specific responses of individuals to questions from their relatives or to suggestions that they communicate with their relatives, etc. Those whose relatives had expressed concern that they were being held against their will or otherwise mistreated, denied the allegations.

The Consul's offer of assistance to return to the United States was not accepted by any of the persons interviewed. During a visit in August 1977 Consul McCoy interviewed Leo Broussard a resident of the settlement in Matthews Ridge. At Mr. Broussard's request, Mr. McCoy informed Reverend Jones that he had requested assistance in returning to the U.S. The Embassy later confirmed that the People's Temple assisted Broussard and that he had returned to the U.S. In May 1978, Mr. McCoy assisted Ms. Deborah Blakey, who resided in Georgetown at the time, to return to the U.S., in the face of apparent disapproval by Temple officials.

6. What information does the Department of State have with respect to the relationship between the Government of Guyana, its officials, and the People's Temple Church settlement in Jonestown and its facility in Georgetown?

The People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ Church was incorporated by act of the Guyanese Parliament on March 7, 1975. After exploratory discussions between representatives of the People's Temple and officials of the Guyanese Ministry of Agriculture and Development, a lease was executed in February 1976 granting the People's Temple use of 3,842 acres of land in the North West District of Guyana. In exchange for a nominal rent, the People's Temple agreed to clear, cultivate, and occupy a minimum of 1/2 of the leased acreage during the initial seven years of the lease period. In seeking approval of the lease, the People's Temple stated its intention to invest approximately \$400,000 U.S. in the project during the initial two years, and deposited a substantial amount of capital

with a government owned bank.. The lease required the People's Temple to submit reports on its operations to the Government at intervals of five years.

Aside from the legal relationship established by the act of incorporation and the lease, there were ongoing contacts between representatives of the People's Temple and officials of the Government of Guyana occasioned by the presence of the People's Temple and, ultimately, a large number of its members in Guyana. The documents transmitted earlier to the Committee reflect the extent of the Department's knowledge of such contacts.

In general, the People's Temple appears to have enjoyed good relations with the Guyanese Government. The Government appears to have approved of the group's plans to develop and settle a remote area of the country and of its general philosophy of cooperative socialism. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agricultural Development Ptolemy Reid was regarded as a supporter of the Temple. At the same time, Guyanese police, customs, and immigration officials had some concern about their ability to enforce local laws in a large community of foreign nationals living in a remote area. The transportation and administrative resources of the Government were severely limited; the daily routine of the People's Temple was beyond close scrutiny by the Government.

7. Was the Department of State and/or the American Embassy aware of the presence in Jonestown of extensive quantities of firearms and ammunition? If so, was this information given to the Ryan Delegation? Did the presence of the firearms and ammunition conform to relevant Guyanese laws? If not, what action, if any, did the Government of Guyana take with respect to the presence of the weapons?

Although early media reports referred to large quantities of sophisticated weapons, it is our understanding that in the search of the Jonestown area following the tragedy, the only firearms discovered were 10 pistols, 13 small caliber rifles, and 7 shotguns. Three pistols were taken from members who survived the mass suicide.



As indicated in our response to question 2, the Embassy and the Department were aware that the inhabitants of Jonestown had some firearms, although we did not know how many or what kind. Firearms were discussed during a meeting attended by Congressman Ryan, Department representatives, and "defectors" from the People's Temple community.

During a meeting with Assistant Secretary Vaky on September 15, 1978, Congressman Ryan asked if the Embassy or the Department was aware of reports that there were large stocks of weapons at Jonestown. Department officers replied that they were aware of such reports and had discussed them with Guyanese officials, but that neither we nor the Guyanese had been able to verify them.

A search of our records following the tragedy has revealed a copy of an interim report prepared by the U.S. Customs Service dated August 26, 1977. This report concerns an investigation carried out by the Customs Service between February and August 1977 with respect to the possible illegal export of up to 170 guns from California to Jonestown, Guyana. The Department apparently received no further reports of this investigation. (The Department officers who briefed Congressman Ryan were not aware of the report.) The Customs Service has informed us that subsequent investigations resulted in one search of a shipment bound for Guyana, but that no contraband was discovered.

As regards potential violations of Guyanese law, the Government of Guyana has advised us that it issued four licenses to possess firearms to members of the Jonestown community and that several license applications were pending. Thus, it would appear that the remaining weapons found at Jonestown were not registered in accordance with Guyanese law and procedures. (As noted above, Government officials suspected that the People's Temple might be importing firearms illegally, and instituted customs searches of People's Temple vessels. No evidence was found to support the suspicions.)

6. Were the activities of the People's Temple Church investigated by the FBI and/or other U.S. Government agencies and, if so, were their findings made available to the Department of State?

The Department of Justice has informed the Department that it conducted no investigations of the People's Temple prior to the death of Congressman Ryan. We have been informed that the Federal Communications Commission investigated use of amateur radio stations by the People's Temple to determine whether that use violated the Federal Communications Act of 1934.

The Department is unaware of any other investigations that may have been conducted by other U.S. Government agencies of the People's Temple or its activities other than the single report of the Customs investigation noted in our response to question 7 above.

9. What efforts were undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana to insure that American lives and property of the Jonestown inhabitants were adequately safeguarded?

In view of the large number of U.S. citizens resident in Jonestown, and the remoteness of the area, the Embassy instituted periodic consular visits to the community in August 1977 to provide normal consular services for the residents. The specific measures taken by the Embassy with respect to individuals allegedly mistreated or held against their will are described in response to question 5.

In response to allegations that elderly members of the community were being defrauded of social security payments, in January of 1978 the Consul personally delivered the payees checks that had been transmitted to the Embassy for delivery. During this visit he also interviewed annuitants at Jonestown who said that they received their checks and personally endorsed them. Many Jonestown residents admitted making donations to the community but said that they were voluntary and that it was their right to make them.

The consular officers also sought to make the residents of the community aware of the types of consular assistance they were in a position to provide to U.S. citizens overseas and to encourage them to take advantage of these services whenever necessary.

10. Was the US Embassy in Guyana aware of any reports of physical violence being directed against members of the People's Temple Church and, if so, was this information made available to the Department of State in Washington?

The Embassy was aware of general allegations that corporal punishment was used by the People's Temple for disciplinary purposes. Specific allegations of such punishment were investigated in the course of the consular visits described in response to question 5, and the results transmitted to the Department. To the extent permissible under the Privacy Act, the results were forwarded to the relatives. The allegations were not corroborated.

11. Was the Government of Guyana ever requested to investigate the activities of the People's Temple Church? If not, why not?

The Government of Guyana was not asked to investigate the activities of the People's Temple. We received allegations that U.S. citizens were being mistreated, and the Guyanese Government had some concerns about possible illegal activities being conducted in Guyana. Allegations called to our attention were investigated during consular visits; the allegations were not corroborated. Similarly, actions taken by the Guyanese Government, such as the customs inspection of the People's Temple trawler did not produce evidence of wrongdoing by the Temple.

In June 1978 our Embassy requested the Department's view regarding the desirability of a request to the Government of Guyana to exercise its jurisdiction in Jonestown more effectively. The Department concluded, however, that absent some credible evidence of wrongdoing or unlawful conduct at Jonestown, a U.S. Government request to investigate the activities of the People's Temple might well have raised legal and policy issues related both to concerns for the privacy of U.S. citizens and for freedoms of association and religion.

12. Did representatives of any U.S. Government agency interview individuals who had "defected" from the People's Temple Church in Guyana? If so, was this information made known to Congressman Ryan?

Richard McCoy, head of the consular section of the Embassy, interviewed Mrs. Deborah Blakey in May 1978 on the plane returning to the United States and had a further conversation with her by telephone after she had returned to California. The Consul's interview with Leon Broussard in August 1977 and his action in assisting Broussard to leave the People's Temple and return to the U.S. is discussed above. The Consul also met with Timothy and Grace Stoen in January 1978. They were defectors of the People's Temple, but had little personal experience with conditions at Jonestown since they left the Temple prior to the mass migration of Temple members to Guyana. They did describe the practices and methods of the People's Temple up to the time they severed relations with the organization.

With the exception of the customs investigation cited above, the Department has received no reports of interviews of former People's Temple members which may have been conducted by other agencies of the U.S. Government.

The Department did not communicate to Congressman Ryan specific interviews between its representatives and former Temple members. As noted above, Congressman Ryan was present at a meeting at the Department on November 13 during which Mrs. Blakey and Mrs. Stoen discussed allegations which they had made earlier concerning the People's Temple.

13. Was any consideration given to restricting the passports of potential inhabitants of Jonestown who applied for a passport for the purpose of going to Guyana pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 211a, as amended?

The Department did not consider restricting the issuance of passports to potential Jonestown residents under 22 U.S.C. 211(a), as amended. Section 211(a) was amended only on October 7 of this year--by which time Jonestown had nearly reached its final population. Existing Department regulations, which do not yet reflect the amendment to Section 211(a), provide for area restrictions on passports only upon determination by the Secretary that a country or area is: "(a) a country with which the United States is at war, or (b) a country or area where armed hostilities are in progress, or (c)

a country or area to which travel must be restricted in the national interest because such travel would seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs . . . ." 22 C.F.R. 51.72. None of these standards is applicable to our relations with Guyana or the situation there since 1974.

The recent amendment to section 211(a) eliminates foreign policy as a grounds for restricting passports and substitutes in place of category (c) above: "[a country] where there is imminent danger to the public health or the physical safety of United States travellers." Public Law 95-426. Even under the new standard, it is unlikely that the Department would have sought to restrict travel to Guyana. Prior to November 18, the Department had no reason to believe that there was "imminent danger" to the physical safety of U.S. travellers to Guyana.

Sincerely,

(S)  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

L/ARA:TFortune:jv  
12/13/78 ext. 23022

5/5-22524

Clearances: ARA - V. Vaky 77  
L - L. Marks 77  
CA - S. Dobrenchuk 77  
ARA/CAR - A. Hewitt 77

EADRC  
1834

1834

Dear Mr. Hacklert:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Margaret M. Hackler,  
House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

*08/62*  
Douglas J. Runkle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*JS*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreibler:mbb

#0179-2263

Clearances:

Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JBuchnell

H:ENef

*JS*  
*EA*



The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in moving and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the 30 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Fushnell. His telephone is 632-8702.

P-780 17922263

1419C

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 4, 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARP

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

REC'D  
DEC 7 AM 11 11  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Very truly yours,

*Margaret M. Harker*

M.C.

10<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts

Re: US airstrip of bodies from People's Temple  
in Guyana.

(2)

OFFICE OF CONGRESSWOMAN MARGARET M. HECKLER  
10th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - MASSACHUSETTS

Date Received: 12/4/78  
File Reference: State  
Staff Member: Judge  
Information obtained at:  
Washington (X) Taunton ( )  
Fall River ( ) Wollastley ( )  
Mobile Office ( )

Case referred by: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

Constituent of Case: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

MILITARY CASE:

Service Branch: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_ SSN: \_\_\_\_\_

Military Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_ File Number \_\_\_\_\_

Veterans Claim Number: \_\_\_\_\_

DETAILS AND HISTORY:

My office has received many inquiries regarding the U.S. airlift of bodies from the People's Temple suicide in Guyana. Your response providing justification for the use of taxpayers' money for this purpose will assist me in answering my constituents.

Please send written response to: Hon. Margaret M. Heckler  
343 Cannon House Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515

200-882-442

EADR

1835

December 13, 1978

Dear Senator McGovern:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 6 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy at Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
George McGovern,  
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/LR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RECD: [ ] TS: [ ] ENCL: [ ] DEC: [ ] RELEASE: [ ] SA: [ ]	

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

12/14/78:K23722

CLEARANCE:

Inter-Agency

ARA:GL:stet

ARA:JBushnell

H:ENOT

# 0180-1578

EX/cw

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Cyprus. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$5 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Marshall in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-3362.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations



1448

P780180-1578

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 6, 1978

37

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received a torrent of communications from my State strongly objecting to the use of public funds in relation to the Jonestown tragedy in Guyana.

I am writing to inquire what steps, if any, the Department is taking to seize and impound the assets of the "People's Temple" in an effort to recover all or part of the tax dollars expended for that purpose. It is my understanding that your office made the decision to involve the United States in this situation.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

*George McGovern*  
George McGovern

Honorable Cyrus Vance, Secretary  
U.S. Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

FACTS  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

918 DEC 8 AM 10 36

RECEIVED  
DOCUMENTS

11



PHOTOGRAPH

FAD

1836

December 13, 1975

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 4 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our Government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana.

The Honorable

Adam Benjamin, Jr.,

House of Representatives

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	
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PA OR FOR EXEMPTIONS	

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-0562.

Sincerely,

*2B/aw*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*Raw*  
ARA/PPC:JSC/reiber:mbb  
12/14/78:x23722

# 0179-1762

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:EXes  
*EX/GW*

ADAM BENJAMIN, JR.  
1st DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEE  
APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1608 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE (202) 223-2481

P780179E1762

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1375C  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
507 STATE STREET  
HAMMOND, INDIANA 46320  
(219) 832-4500 EXT. 251

FEDERAL BUILDING  
610 CONNECTICUT STREET  
CLAY, INDIANA 46032  
(219) 894-2411 EXT. 308

1601 NORTH INDIANA AVENUE  
GRANTVILLE, INDIANA 46319  
(219) 832-6043

4 December 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to request that you take immediate action to assure recovery of expenses incurred by the federal government in the evacuation of the victims of the mass suicide in Guyana.

While it is my understanding that there is no official confirmation of this information, there has been widespread newspaper coverage of reports that a secret cache of \$10-\$12 million belonging to the People's Temple is held in bank accounts around the world. My office was advised by the State Department on November 29, 1978, that approximately \$8 million in federal funds had been spent on the operation to date and the evacuation was still in progress.

The entire episode in Guyana is without question reprehensible and a tragedy of incomprehensible proportions. However, in light of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the creation and eventual destruction of the Jonestown community, many of our citizens are concerned and outraged that the U.S. taxpayer should bear the burden of the costs of the evacuation of the victims of the suicide particularly since the host country refused to accept the responsibility of burial despite its U.S. foreign aid assistance.

SISATM urgently requests that all efforts be made to locate and proceed against the money supposedly held in the bank accounts and urge you to apply all funds confiscated at the Jonestown site towards repayment of federal monies used in the operation.

1701 NY 2 330 666

1701 NY 2 330 666

Adam Benjamin



The Honorable Cyrus Vance

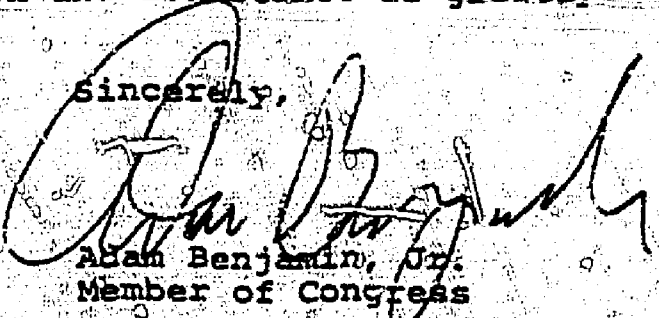
Page 2

4 December 1978

Please advise me of any action and investigations underway at this time in regards to the above matter.

Your prompt cooperation and assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Adam Benjamin, Jr.  
Member of Congress

AB:bs

P700188E1116

P700188E1116

FADRC

1837

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of November 27, in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency evacuation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Jennings Randolph, Chairman,  
Committee on Environment and Public Works,  
United States Senate

RECEIVED	DATE
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EX-200	

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/GW*  
Douglas J. Renner, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*AW*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb  
12/14/78:x23722

# 0176-1745

*AW*  
Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENR  
*DB/GW*

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA., CHAIRMAN  
 BOB D. TROTT, MAINE  
 BILL GRAY, ALASKA  
 LLOYD BENTLEY, TEX.  
 GUYTON B. HUNTER, N. CAR.  
 JOHN E. CALVER, ARIZ.  
 BERT HART, CALIF.  
 WENDELL R. ANDERSON, MINN.  
 DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, N.Y.  
 ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.  
 EDWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.  
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 PETE V. DOMERICK, N. ME.  
 JOHN H. CHAFFEE, R.I.  
 MALCOLM WALLACE, WYO.

JOHN W. YARD, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR  
 DALEY QUINN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

1122 C  
 1780176-1745  
 United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 27, 1978

ACTION  
 is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
 Assistant Secretary of State  
 Congressional Liaison  
 Department of State  
 Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

This communication is relative to the recent deaths associated with the Peoples Temple in Jonestown, Guyana.

I have had numerous inquiries in regard to the cost to the American taxpayer for the return of the bodies. Is there any plan to recoup the expenses for the return and preparation of the bodies from the Peoples Temple Church or families? If so, please provide me with the procedure and the estimate of the amount that may be recouped.

With appreciation for your attention to this request, and with best wishes, I am

Truly,

  
 Jennings Randolph

RECEIVED

NOV 28 1978

RECEIVED



FADRC

EMO 108E+138

December 13, 1978

1838

Dear Mr. Stangeland:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 6 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Arian Stangeland,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDO/MS	
DATE	_____
TIME	_____
BY	_____
FOR	_____
FILE	_____
RECEIVED	_____

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-2562.

Sincerely,

*03/cw*  
Douglas J. Fennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*RA*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb  
12/14/78:x23722

# 0179-2483

Clearances: Inter-Agency *RA*  
ARA:GLister *RA*  
ARA:JBushnell *RA*  
H:EHef  
*EN/cw*

ARLAN STANGELAND  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT, MINNEAPOLIS  
DIRECTOR  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION

87801792483

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1978

43  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
2315 Capital Building, 10th Floor, Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-2100

ALF. STANGELAND  
2315 Capital Building, 10th Floor, Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-2100

67 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Secretary Vance:

It is my understanding that the U. S. Government has spent between three and eight million dollars to return the bodies of the more than 900 victims of the Peoples Temple mass suicide and murders in Guyana. I also understand that the State Department is presently investigating methods of obtaining Peoples Temple's funds located in Guyana for the purpose of covering part of this cost and have sent legal staff to assist the United States Embassy in Guyana with a wide range of legal issues concerning this matter.

I strongly encourage the State Department to exhaust all possible methods to recover Peoples Temple's funds to cover these costs. At a time when government is trying to reduce spending and our citizens have strongly shown their desire to get government spending under control, especially in questionable expenditures such as this, it is very important that the government set an example by recovering funds from the Peoples Temple to pay for the expenses incurred.

Again, I strongly encourage that all efforts be made to recover Peoples Temple's funds and would appreciate being informed of your actions to accomplish this.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration and assistance, I am

Sincerely,

*Arlan Stangeland*  
Arlan Stangeland  
Member of Congress

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FACRC

87801792483

87801792483

1

FADR

1839

R101044350

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Boland:

Thank you for your letter of December 1, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Joseph Wilczek, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable

Edward P. Boland,

House of Representatives.

- 2 -

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost. The U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -  
If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell  
in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8362.

Sincerely,

*DB/ow*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

~~Correspondence returned.~~

*for*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmernann:bp  
12/13/78 X 29447-00180-0242  
~~Clearance:~~ Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
*for*  
*EN/ow*



PM 10:04 E 11:12

FADRC

1840

DECEMBER 13 1978

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Archer:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed, as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1200 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable

Bill Archer,

House of Representatives.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/cw*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

~~Correspondence returned.~~

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:fb1 # 178-0265.  
12/12/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency *BA*  
ARA:GLister *BA*  
ARA:JABushnell *BA*  
H:28e *BA/cw*

BILL ARCHER  
5TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

MEMBER:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
COMMITTEE

P780178-0265  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1201C  
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE  
LONGWORTH  
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

DISTRICT OFFICE  
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

November 17, 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

Dear Doug:

I am now receiving letters from a number of constituents who are raising question similar to those contained in the enclosed telegram.

I will appreciate it very much if you can send me a response which I may forward to all those who have contacted me regarding our government's involvement in this matter.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*Bill Archer*  
Bill Archer, M.C.

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet  
Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations  
Room 7261  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

P.S. I am specifically interested in any plans being made to recover the cost of the airlift by attaching the assets of the organization or other means.

*re: U.S. money spent to bring bodies back from Saigon.  
From: F.L. Gordon*

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

79 DEC 4 PM 1 57

RECEIVED  
PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBER

FADRC

P7001042174

184

DECEMBER 13 1978

Dear Mr. Whitahurst:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy on behalf of your constituent, Fred Snyder.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
G. William Whitahurst,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/UDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
HDS/OF HDS/OF HDS/OF	
TS/ANTH.	WACOW/131
EXPOSED	WACOW/131
DECLASS	WACOW/131
24 DEC 1978	



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosures:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:fbl.  
12/13/78 X 29447 # 178-0262  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLaster  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EX/cw

REC-1842-1842

FADRC

1842

DECEMBER 13 1978

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 28 in which you request, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Rocco L. Versace, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Donald J. Mitchell,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

DATE



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

3

If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell  
in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/6*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

*DB*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmerman:fbl  
12/12/78 X 29447 4179-0411  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENaf  
*EN/ow*

DONALD J. MITCHELL  
31st DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE

ARMED SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
MILITARY COMPENSATION  
RANKS AND MINORITY MEMBERS

ASSISTANT REGIONAL WHIP

SHERWOOD L. PODOLSKY  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

P788 179 E6441

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1327C  
1527 LANCASTER HOUSE  
OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20511  
TELEPHONE (202) 223-3835

DISTRICT OFFICES  
270 BROADWAY SUITE 501  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10006  
(212) 646-1831

100 WEST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10018  
(212) 724-4300

290 CANNON STREET  
ROME, NEW YORK 13440  
(315) 338-8013  
(MONTICELLO)

6 SYDENHAM PARK  
LYNCH, NEW YORK 13361  
(315) 724-8202

November 26, 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas Bennet  
Congressional Relations  
Department of State, Room 7261  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Enclosed is a copy of a communication I received from Mr. Rocco Versace of Rome, New York requesting information as to who authorized the expenditure of taxpayers' money for the airlift of bodies from Guyana and what the total cost of the project will be.

I would appreciate answers to these questions.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

*Donald J. Mitchell*

Donald J. Mitchell  
Member of Congress

DJM:pgm  
enc.

From: Rocco L. Versace

(2)

DEC 6 1978

P780 184 E + F

1843

DECEMBER 13 1978

Dear Mr. Badhan:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested on behalf of your constituent, Mr. John O. Spongall, information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana, and by whose authority this was done.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Robert L. Badhan,  
House of Representatives.

DEPT. OF STATE	DATE
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DEC 14 1978	
STATE A/CDC/MB	
100-100000-1000	

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bannet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmerman:fbl  
12/12/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

164-2002



1192 C

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

4 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

11:29..... 1978

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

Upon return please forward to the attention of Argyle Nelson.

*is info on why U.S. is paying  
to have bodies removed from  
Guyana.*

*From: John S. Perazich*

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. RADHAM .....  
1108 Longworth HOB ..... M.C.  
D. C. 20515 .....  
..... District.

RECEIVED  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

578 DEC 4 AM 10 40

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EX-108-E-474

FADRC

1844

DECEMBER 13 1978

Dear Senator Case:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Clifford P. Case,  
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
RECEIVED BY _____	DATE _____
EX-108-E-474 (S)	
TO _____	
FROM _____	
SUBJECT _____	
REMARKS _____	

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expenses of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:fbl

12/12/78 X-29447

Clearances: Inter-agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JABushnell

H:ENef

EN/GW

#178-0273

P780178-0273

1203C

1203C

~~United States Senate~~

November 29, 1978

RE: Mrs. Herbert A. Knapp  
512 Third Avenue  
Bradely Beach, New Jersey 07720

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Respectfully referred to

Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

for such consideration as the communication  
herewith submitted my warrant, and for a report  
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of  
inclosure.

By direction of

Clifford P. Case

U. S. S.

CPC:KC A NO NAME RESPONSE COULD BE APPRECIATED  
AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

FROM  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

770 DEC 4 PM 2 31

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. money spent to transport bodies from Europe

(3)

FADRC

M80184E+727

DECEMBER 18 1978

1845

Dear Mr. Lagomarsino:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 1 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Greg Donlon. Your letter has been referred to me for reply.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle; and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Robert J. Lagomarsino,  
House of Representatives.

RECEIVED BY	DATE
DEC 18 1978	
RECEIVED BY	DATE
DEC 18 1978	
RECEIVED BY	DATE
DEC 18 1978	



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his cabinet colleagues.

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- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/GW*  
Douglas D. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

*RA*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann #179-1325

Clearances: Inter-agency *ay*  
ARA:GLister *ay*  
ARA:JABushnell *ay*  
H:ENef *ay*  
*EN/GW*

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
15TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1177 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-3601

ASSISTANT REGIONAL WHIP

P780179B1325

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1371  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE:  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
NATIONAL PARKS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

December 1, 1978

Mr. Cyrus Vance  
Secretary  
Department of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

37  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter from a constituent,  
Mr. Greg Donlon, who is concerned about the U.S. response to  
the Guyana tragedy.

As you will note, Mr. Donlon wants to know who authorized  
the U.S. transfer of bodies from Guyana. I would be interested  
to know what your response is.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*Robert J. Lagomarsino*  
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
Member of Congress

RJL:gfs

2

FADUC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 6 PM 2 21

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REC-184E-180

DECEMBER 13 1978

1846

EX

Dear Mr. Cotter:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Richard C. Good, as well as the numerous calls you have received on this subject.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle; and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
William R. Cotter,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
DATE	
RECEIVED	
FBI OF POLICE	

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

  
Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann # 177-2536

Clearances: Inter-agency *DB*  
ARA:GLister *DB*  
ARA:JABushnell *DB*  
H:ENR *DB/GW*

WILLIAM R. COTTER  
107 DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
2201 C STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2155

WAYS AND MEANS  
COMMITTEE

PZBD 177-2536  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1206C

37

November 29, 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Richard C. Good,  
17 Gulley Drive, South Windsor, Connecticut,  
which I thought should be called to your atten-  
tion.

I would also like to add my office is receiving  
numerous calls protesting the shipping of the  
members of the Peoples Temple to the U. S. at  
Government expense.

Sincerely,

William R. Cotter

WILLIAM R. COTTER  
Member of Congress

Enclosure

The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D. C. 20520

FADRL  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 4 AM 10 30

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21



PMO:64 E:198

1847

DECEMBER 13 1978

Dear Mr. Lagonarsino:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana, on behalf of your constituents, J. A. Schiller and Buddy Jaquith.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Robert J. Lagonarsino,  
House of Representatives

U. S. STATE A/CDC/MP	
RECEIVED BY	DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> RELEASE <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASE FOR INFORMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELEASE FOR INFORMATION	

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 532-8562.

Sincerely,

DB / JTW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann: fbl  
12/12/78 X 29447 # 179-0893

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
B:ENef

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1117 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-3601

ASSISTANT REGIONAL WHIP

P78017920893

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 29, 1978

1328C  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES  
NATIONAL PARKS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Congressional Liaison Office  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N. W.  
Washington, D: C. 20520

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to


ARR

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the following self-explanatory letter from two of my constituents, J. A. Schiller, and Buddy Jaquith, concerning the expense our government is incurring in transporting the remains of the Jones Cult suicides back to the States.

Would you please look into this matter, and report your findings to me.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
Member of Congress

RJL:th  
Enclosure

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FACD

78 DEC 6 AM 11 44

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(2)

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

200-842428

FAEC

1848

13 1978

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Dornan:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana, on behalf of your constituents, Mr. Al Gralin and Mrs. Phyllis Hantach.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman has been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

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The Honorable

Robert E. Dornan,

1000 Wilshire Boulevard,  
Suite 14223,

Los Angeles, California.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WDC/NB

DATE

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DATE

RECEIVED

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The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

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- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John A. Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA:CAR:RZimmerman:chl  
12/12/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW #178-0267

P780178-0267

1202C

1202C

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

Nov. 27

1978

Congressional Relations  
Dept. of State  
201 C Street, N.W., Rm 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520  
Sir:

re: Comments on Guyana trip  
by the Air Force to pick up  
bodies.

From: Al Brainin

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

ROBERT K. DORNAN  
R. C.

Please respond to my district office:

1000 Wilshire Blvd.  
Suite 14223  
A. CA 90024  
Attn: Mary

FALCO  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

78 DEC 4 PM 2 09

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**December 15, 1975**

1849

Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Wick J. Rahall, II  
House of Representatives.

in Guyana at the time.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE L/CDG/IR

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/aw*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*AW*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

#0179-2279

Clearances:

Inter-Agency *AW*  
ARA:GLister *AW*  
ARA:JBushnell *AW*  
H:ENef *EN/aw*

NICK J. RAHALL, II  
5TH DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:

AVIATION  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
HURRICANE TRANSPORTATION

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

MINES AND MINING  
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

P780179E2279

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

1415C  
311 CARMON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3432

DISTRICT OFFICE:

217 POST OFFICE BUILDING  
HARRINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25793  
(304) 522-NICK

RAIR BUILDING

ESCALANT, WEST VIRGINIA 25801  
(304) 231-3000

1005 FEDERAL BUILDING  
HARRINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25791  
(304) 522-6222

R. P. BUILDING  
LORDON, WEST VIRGINIA 25801  
(304) 562-4934

December 4, 1978

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

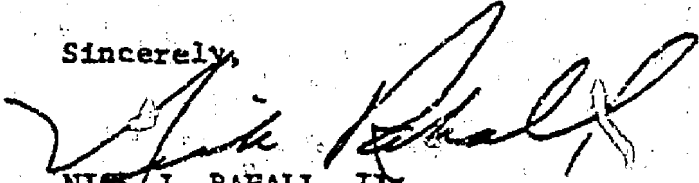
Dear Mr. Benner:

During the past two weeks, I have received many inquiries from concerned constituents regarding the tragedy at Guyana and what part the United States played in the financial burden to recover the remains.

I would appreciate your informing me what stature of the law this fell under, and if this same circumstance happened to a single individual in a European country would they be afforded these same recovery efforts. Your immediate attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

  
NICK J. RAHALL, II  
Member of Congress

NJR/bhw

RECEIVED  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 7 PM 11 09

RECEIVED  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

P70019750423

FADRC

1850

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/PR  
RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ December 13, 1978  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 4 requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
John Slack, Chairman,  
Subcommittee on Departments  
of State, Justice, Commerce, the  
Judiciary and Related Agencies,  
House of Representatives.

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

OB/uv  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations



*Rev*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 180-1580

Clearances: Inter-Agency *Rev*

ARA:GLister *Rev*

ARA:JABushnell *Rev*

H:ENef

*EN/on*

*5/57823540*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

1489C

ACTION SLIP

(Attachment Classification)

S/S CONTROL NUMBER

7823540

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:

DATE

12/9

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

ACTION REQUESTED

STATE TO NSC MEMO  
STATE TO

with Draft reply for signature  
by  
with Comment or Recommendation

DIRECT REPLY

REPLY FOR SIGNATURE  
BY

provide info copy under cover  
of State-NSC transmittal form  
provide comeback copy  
for

RECOMMENDATION FOR  
with Memorandum for the President

APPROPRIATE HANDLING

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY:

CLEAR WITH:

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Confidential

STATE  
DEPT  
M  
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S/S  
S/S-O  
S/S-EX  
S/S-S

UNA  
S/IAB  
S/IAR  
S/IMS  
S/IP  
S/IPRS  
S/CPR  
S/IG  
S/IL  
S/NM  
D/HA  
D/IWY  
D/LOS  
M/CT  
M/DG  
M/EEO  
M/MO

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IGA  
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OES  
PA  
PM

SCA  
AF  
ARA  
EA  
EUR  
NEA  
ACDA  
AID

TEAM A  
TEAM B  
TEAM C  
TEAM D  
S/S-I (RF)

FROM:

Sileen Donnelly

(NAME)

S/S-S:

A B C D  
21522 28338 28248 28062

7823540

1489 C

JOHN M. SLACK  
320 DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

Room 1534  
LANCASHIRE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
Phone: (202) 225-2711

P780180-1580  
Congress of the United States

House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 4, 1978

COMMITTEE  
APPROPRIATIONS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE,  
COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY AND  
RELATED AGENCIES

MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC WORKS

MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1978 DEC 8 AM 10 21

FADDC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

37 S  
ACTION  
is assigned to  
ARA

Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

According to published reports you, along with Defense Secretary Harold Brown, made the major decisions resulting in the mission by American military forces to recover and return to the United States the victims of the mass murder-suicide in Guyana. It is further reported that the Office of Management and Budget is "consulting with a number of Federal agencies to try to devise a formula for which ones should share in the cost of the operation."

I have had strong expressions of disapproval from my constituents about the manner in which the United States government inserted itself into this situation, and I am writing you, therefore, to request you advise me as to the justification which was relied upon to make possible the use of appropriated State Department funds. It appears to be established that the "People's Temple" cult owned assets in gold, securities and real estate amounting to perhaps \$10 million or more. Can you advise me further as to what steps will be taken to secure a share of these assets for the Federal government to offset the multi-million-dollar cost of the mission to Guyana?

I will appreciate the favor of an early response.

SIXTH ANNUAL  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Yours sincerely,

1978 DEC 8 AM 10 25

John Slack, M.C.

JS:M

1978 DEC 12

11

P780187-0419

December 13, 1978

1851

Dear Mr. Glickman:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your telegram of December 1, 1978 requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Dan Glickman,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE L/CDC/13	
DATE	12/13/78
TIME	10:00 AM
TO	100-100000
FROM	100-100000
SUBJECT	100-100000
REMARKS	100-100000

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

# 0180-1573

Clearances:-- Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JBushnell

H:ENef

EW/cw

1

P780187E0421

7823218

12/2/78

149P

SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON DC

TELETYPE UNIT (0335) (1 0007822335 0010PD 12/02/78 1549

105 IPWUAVA WSH

SUSPECTED DUPLICATE: 1 0269550335 WAE 181 105 IPWUAVA WSH

11033 CONT WASHINGTON DC 115 12 01 435F ZET

THE HONORABLE CYRUS VANCE

SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON DC

BT

DEAR MR SECRETARY:

I HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY SOME OF MY CONSTITUENTS WITH THEIR CONCERNS ABOUT THE COST TO TAXPAYERS OF RETURNING THE BODIES OF AMERICANS WHO DIED IN THE GUYANA TRAGEDY. I AM AWARE THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS NOW DEALING WITH AN UNRESOLVED LEGAL PROBLEM IN ASCERTAINING HOW THE ISSUE OF PAYMENT FOR TRANSPORTING THE BODIES CAN BE RESOLVED.

I AM HOPEFUL THAT YOU WILL ACT EXPEDITIOUSLY IN THIS MATTER AND THAT YOU WILL DO EVERYTHING WITHIN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRAINTS, AND WITH COMPASSION, IN ADDRESSING THE CONCERNS OF THOSE AMERICANS WHO FEEL THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD RECOUP ANY COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

SINCERELY,

SEN. CLYDE W. CONNOR CONGRESSMAN FOURTH DISTRICT KANSAS

NNNN

1000 ZET 12 02

SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON DC

2780187-0422

7823218

12/2/78

149P

S  
S/S

S/S

S/S

H

PR.

L

SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20520  
TELEPHONE (202) 647-3000  
FAX (202) 647-3000  
INTERNET: www.state.gov  
11033 STATE WASHINGTON DC 20520  
CYPHUS VANCE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, DC

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:  
I HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY SOME OF MY CONSTITUENTS WITH  
THEIR CONCERNS ABOUT THE COST TO TAXPAYERS OF RETURNING THE  
BODIES OF AMERICANS WHO DIED IN THE GUYANA TRAGEDY. I AM  
CONFIDENT THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS NOW DEALING WITH AN  
UNPRECEDENTED LEGAL PROBLEM IN ASSOCIATING WITH THE ISSUE  
OF PAYING FOR TRANSPORTING THE BODIES CAN BE RESOLVED.

I AM HOPEFUL THAT YOU WILL ACT EXPEDITIOUSLY IN THIS  
MATTER AND THAT YOU WILL DO EVERYTHING WITHIN LEGAL AND  
CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRAINTS, AND WITH COMPASSION, IN  
ADDRESSING THE CONCERNS OF THOSE AMERICANS WHO FEEL THAT  
THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD RECOVER ANY COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE  
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

Sincerely,  
CLAYTON C. ANDERSON, AN EIGHTH DISTRICT KANSAS

12/2/78 10 00

SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

SADIXED

1220C

ACTION SLIP

UNCLASSIFIED

(Attachment Classification)

S/S CONTROL NUMBER

7823218

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:

ARA

DATE

12/4

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

ACTION REQUESTED

☐ STATE TO NSC MEMO  
☐ STATE TO

☐ with Draft reply for signature  
by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ with Comment or Recommendation

☐ DIRECT REPLY

☐ provide info copy under cover  
of State-NSC transmittal form

☒ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE

BY H. Bennett

☐ provide comeback copy  
for \_\_\_\_\_

☐ RECOMMENDATION FOR

☐ with Memorandum for the President

☐ APPROPRIATE HANDLING

☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY:

CLEAR WITH: D. CA

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Congressional

12/14/78 no clearance  
necessary per memo  
marks due to  
multi departmental  
drafting

☒ S  
☒ D  
☐ P  
☐ E  
☐ T  
☐ M  
☐ C  
☐ S/S  
☐ S/S-O  
☐ S/S-EX  
☐ S/S-S  
☐ TEAM A  
☐ TEAM B  
☒ TEAM C  
☐ TEAM D  
☒ S/S-I (RF)

☐ UNA  
☐ SIAB  
☐ SIAR  
☐ SIMS  
☐ SIP  
☐ SIPRS  
☐ SICPR  
☐ SIIG  
☐ SIIL  
☐ SINM  
☐ DIHA  
☐ DIWVY  
☐ DILOS  
☐ MICT  
☐ MIDG  
☐ M/EEO  
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☐ A  
☐ CU  
☒ EB  
☐ H  
☐ IGA  
☐ INR  
☒ IO  
☐ L  
☐ OES  
☐ PA  
☐ PM

☒ SCA  
☐ AF  
☐ ARA  
☐ EA  
☐ EUR  
☐ NEA  
☐ ACDA  
☐ AID

FROM:

KARIN WARPULA

(NAME)

S/S-S:

A B C D  
21522 28338 28348 28062

PTM 187 E0416

RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

December 13, 1978

FILE OF INFORMATION

FAAC 1852

Dear Mr. Vander Jagt:

Thank you for your letter of December 5 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Hart Cellings, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes, had to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Guy Vander Jagt,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENaf

EN/GW

# 181-0380  
Bj

GUY VANDER JAGT  
5TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

2134 RICHMOND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
LANSING, (202) 225-2511

COMMITTEE  
WAYS AND MEANS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
JAMES M. SPARKLING, JR.

P780181E0380

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1978

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1978 DEC 8 AM 11 09

Mr. Douglas Bennet  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

FAIRFAC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

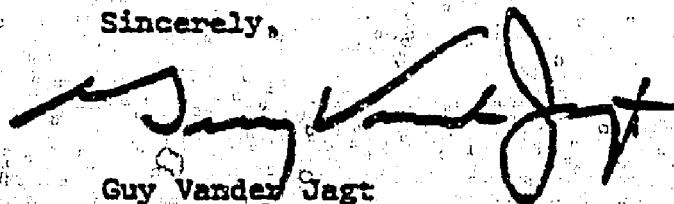
Dear Mr. Bennet:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Bart Collings relative to the recent incident in Guyana.

I would appreciate your comments regarding the American involvement in the Guyanese affair, particularly addressing the issue of the possible use of the assets of the People's Temple in repaying the government for this expenditure in its behalf, so that I might pass them on to Mr. Collings.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



Guy Vander Jagt  
Member of Congress

GVJ/dl

1512C

DISTRICT OFFICE

ROBERTS PARK  
890 WEST HORTON AVENUE  
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN 49441  
(616) 733-4200

31 WEST 8TH STREET  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN 49423  
(616) 306-3848

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

P78018750443

FAOR  
1853

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/WR  
December 13, 1978  
RECEIVED AT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM: \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_  
CLASSIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Aspin:

Thank you for your letter of December 7 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Virginia Holmard, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Les Aspin,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

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If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

#179-2464  
Jo

LES ASPIN  
1ST DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

~~2760-1-2-50-1-1-6~~  
P780179-2464  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1435C

67 ACTION  
is assigned to  
ARA

I am respectfully referring to  
the State  
for such consideration as the enclosed  
communication may warrant and for a report  
thereon, in duplicate, to accompany return  
of enclosure. In reply refer to Pat  
Thank you for your cooperation. Barry

Sincerely,

M. J. M.

Please send reply to 439 Cannon Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
unless otherwise indicated. Thank you.

FABIC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 7 PM 4 09

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Re: Mass Suicide in Jonestown, Guyana.  
From: Virginia Mulgaard  
(4)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
P780187E04-0  
P780187E04-10  
FADRC  
1854  
December 13, 1978  
FI OF FOI EXEMPTIONS

Dear Mr. Lent:

Thank you for your letter of November 28, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. James M. Soberman, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Norman F. Lent,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR: RZimmermann: cmm  
12/13/78 X 29447 # 179-2515

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA: GLister  
ARA: JABushnell  
H: ENef  
EN/GW



NORMAN F. LENT  
4TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK  
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE  
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE  
SUBCOMMITTEE:  
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS  
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE  
COMMITTEE ON  
MERCHANT MARINE AND  
FISHERIES  
SUBCOMMITTEE:  
OCEANOGRAPHY  
COAST GUARD AND NAVIGATION

P700 179 E2515  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 28, 1978

1413C  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
BALDWIN PLAZA BUILDING  
ROOM 300, 2300 GRAND AVENUE  
BALDWIN, NEW YORK 11510  
TELEPHONE: AREA 516-211-1616  
ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO:  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
241 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
TELEPHONE: AREA 503-535-7575

Mr. Douglas Bennet  
Congressional Liaison  
State Department  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

I have been contacted by Mr. James M. Soberman, 636 South Long Beach Road, Freeport, N.Y. 11520 regarding cost to the taxpayer of returning remains of Jonestown victims.

A copy of this communication is enclosed. I would appreciate it if you would send me an explanation of this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

NORMAN F. LENT  
Member of Congress

NFL/rs

P.S. Please, also, address your reply to the question of whether domestic assets of the Peoples' Temple can be used to defray shipment costs.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 7 PM 3 17

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
EXEMPTION(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE OF EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

but letter of December 6 in which

855

REC'D (S)  
Page 15, 1978

ALL OF THE ABOVE

**F LETTER OF LEECH**

The Honorable  
Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
House of Representatives.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his Constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell  
in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann

12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JABushnell

H:ENef

EN/GW

#181-0075

P780181-0075

1445C

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

December 4 1978

Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Manuel Lujan, JRM. C.

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Re: Use of US taxes to bring  
bodies to US from Joes-  
town, Guyana.

from: Mary Gordon  
Giblin

DEC 11 1978  
ANALYSIS

DEC 8 1978

DEC 11 1978

(2)

7-ADRC  
P100187-0246

1856

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ Date: December 13, 1978

EDUCATION IN \_\_\_\_\_

REASON(S)

REASON(S)

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Jim Powers, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
John J. Duncan,  
House of Representatives.

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- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DS/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:cm  
12/13/78 X 29447 # 181-0162  
Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

DS/GW

JOHN J. DUNCAN  
2d District, Tennessee

2435 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHONE (AREA CODE 202) 225-3433

COUNTIES:

BLANT  
CAMMELL  
CLARKSON  
HARRIS  
LEWIS  
MCMURRAY  
MONROE  
SCOTT  
WALKER

P780181E0162  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 4, 1978

1442L  
COMMITTEES:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
BUDGET  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
TAXATION

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

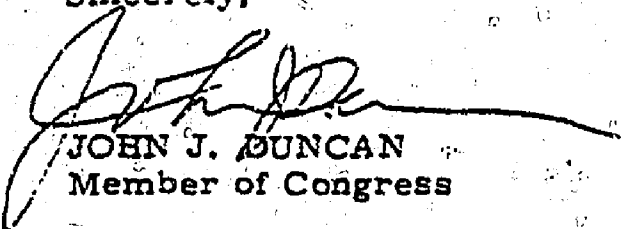
Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W. Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a self-explanatory letter I have received from my  
constituent, Mr. Jim Bowers, of Knoxville.

I shall appreciate your forwarding to me any available information  
concerning his inquiry.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN J. DUNCAN  
Member of Congress

JJD/11

✓ Enclosure

re: U.S. money spent to bring Indian back  
from Guyana.  
From: Jim Bowers

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DEC 7 AM 9 40  
FACED  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS



P.44

87-8249

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/WR

FADRC

1857

RECEIVED BY

DATE

December 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Jenrette:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, radical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable

John W. Jenrette, Jr.

House of Representatives.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DD/m*  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbr 00180-0590

Clearances:

Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef  
*EN/col*

JOHN W. JENNETTE, JR.  
4TH DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPUTY MAJORITY WHIP  
COMMITTEE  
AGRICULTURE  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

1403 C  
p780180-0590  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
ROOM 425  
CAPSEN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
TELEPHONE: (703) 825-3313  
FLORENCE OFFICE:  
SUITE 213  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29501  
TELEPHONE: (803) 865-0341  
CONWAY OFFICE:  
HERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA 29525  
TELEPHONE: (803) 848-6247

December 4, 1978

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20520

61 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Secretary Vance:

I am deeply disturbed by the recent tragedy in Guyana, but I am even more deeply disturbed by the expenditure of close to \$9 million for the return to America of the bodies of the cultists who died during the mass murder-suicide.

I have a few questions that I, along with many of my outraged constituents, would like thorough and comprehensive answers to.

- 1) Who authorized the expenditure of this money?
- 2) What fund did the money come from, and what- if any- legislation authorized such an expenditure?
- 3) What form of reimbursement can the government expect?
- 4) What options were considered before this money was spent?

Mr. Secretary, I simply believe that humanitarianism should sometimes be discreetly applied, and this is one of those instances. I agree with my constituents that this is a wasteful expenditure that should never be repeated.

I look forward to your earliest possible response to the above questions, and I appreciate your consideration in the matter.

With fondest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely,

John W. Jenette, Jr.  
Member of Congress

PLEASE RESPOND TO:  
WASHINGTON  
CONWAY

WASHINGTON

JWJ/dj

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE BY RECYCLED FIBER

PTM-87-0254

FADRC

1858

DEPARTMENT OF STATE L.C.O. 13

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

REASON FOR REVIEW DATE December 13, 1978  
 TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 INCLUDE EXISTING WARNINGS ☐  
 DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
 RELEASE DENIED ☐  
 PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of November 28, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Jerry G. Cunningham, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
 John Duncan,  
 House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

Directed: VRA/CAR: K21mewmann:dc  
X 29447 EADRC # 177-0396  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
VRA: G1ster  
VRA: JABushnell  
H: ENST  
EN/cw

Correspondence returned.

Enclosure:

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Sincerely,

If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell  
in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.



JOHN J. DUNCAN  
20 C STREET, TENNESSEE

2400 HAYWARD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
Phone: (Area Code 615) 225-5423

COUNTIES:

BLUNT  
CAMPELL  
CLATSOP  
KING  
LOUGH  
MAYNARD  
MORRIS  
SCOTT  
UNION

P780177-0396  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 28, 1978

1175C  
COMMITTEES:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
BUDGET  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
TAXATION

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARF

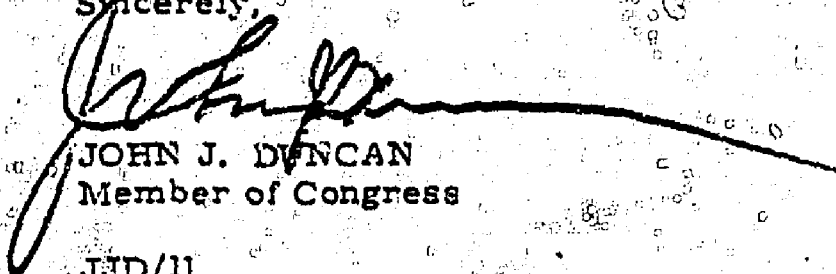
Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W., Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a self-explanatory communication I have received from my constituent, Mr. Jerry Cunningham, of Maryville.

I shall appreciate your forwarding to me any available information concerning his inquiry.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN J. DUNCAN  
Member of Congress

JJD/11

Enclosure

DEC 1 1978  
ANALYSIS

DEC 1 1978

DEC 1 1978

RE: USE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS TO TRANSPORT  
BODYS FROM GUYANA.

FROM: CUNNINGHAM, JERRY G.

(2)



P780187E0848

FADRC  
1859

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
REASON FOR REVIEW, DATE _____	
IS THIS A RECURRENT PROBLEM?	REASON(S) _____
IS THERE A PREVIOUS RECORD?	_____
IS THERE A PREVIOUS RECORD?	_____
IS THERE A PREVIOUS RECORD?	_____
IS THERE A PREVIOUS RECORD?	_____
IS THERE A PREVIOUS RECORD?	_____

Dear Senator Hayakawa:

This is in response to your December 7, telephone inquiry on information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
S. I. Hayakawa,  
United States Senate.

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/aw*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Drafted: H:JBAtwood:ARA:JABushnell:cm

12/13/78 x21048 and 28562

Clearances: Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JABushnell

H:EKs

*EN/aw*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

P78018750320

December 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: ARA

From: H - Cathy Thibodeau

Subject: Jonestown - Congressional inquiry from  
Senator H. I. Hayakawa

Senator Hayakawa's office has requested that the Department furnish his office with "facts" concerning U.S. government action in removing bodies from Guyana --- who authorized, what will it cost U.S. government, what disposition will be made of unclaimed bodies, what action Department has taken to recoup funds from Peoples' Temple. Our response will be used to reply to constituent inquiries about expenditure of U.S. government funds.

H:CFThibodeau

P700-167-2400

FADRC

1860

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of December 1, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mrs. Zelda Finger, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

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The Honorable  
John J. Duncan,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR: RZimmermann: cmm  
12/13/78 X 29447 # 179-1342

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA: GLister  
ARA: JABushnell  
H: ENes

EN/GW

B

2431 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHOENIX (AREA CODE 602) 225-3433

COUNTY:   
 NAME:   
 ADDRESS:   
 CITY:   
 STATE:   
 ZIP:   
 PHONE:   
 FAX:   
 E-MAIL:   
 COMMENTS:

December 1, 1978  
RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEC-6 PM 2 07

**DOCUMENT ANALYSIS**

Dear Sir:

I shall appreciate your forwarding to me any available information concerning Mrs. Finger's inquiry.

Sincerely,

**JOHN J. DUNCAN**  
Member of Congress

JJD/11

**Enclosure**

re: U.S. Government + having to pay all expenses  
of bringing bodies from Johnston.

13730

COMMITTEE:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
BUDGET  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
TAXATION

4 ACTION  
is assigned to

**ARA**

62



FLOYD SPENCE  
2ND DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1251 RAYMOND HENRY OFFICE BUILDING  
AREA CODE 202, 223-2452

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
Room 104, 2021 ASSEMBLY STREET  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201  
AREA CODE 803, 763-3571

AND  
372 ST. PAUL STREET, NE  
DANESBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA 29115  
AREA CODE 803, 236-4541

P780183-1285  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 6, 1978

1646 C  
COMMITTEES:  
ARMED SERVICES  
STANDARDS OF  
OFFICIAL CONDUCT

COASTS:  
ALLEYDALE CALHOUN  
BANDERS LEEWORTH  
BANDWELL OLMSTEAD  
FISHLAND

W. A. "AL" COOK  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
W. L. "SON" BANDERS  
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

ACTION  
is assigned to  
ARA


Dear Mr. Secretary:

Published reports on the costs of returning the bodies of the victims of the Jonestown mass suicide have ranged as high as \$10 million. I am very concerned that it may be impossible for the government to ~~obtain~~ reimbursement for its outlay. The situation is compounded by the fact that in the ordinary case of an American citizen dying abroad, the family of the deceased must assume the expenses of having the remains returned to the United States. Thus far, I have heard of no plans as to how the government will proceed on the matter of reimbursement or even if such a thing is possible.

Should current remedies prove inadequate to recover the costs of the airlift and associated expenses, I would appreciate suggestions from your department for legislation that would provide a means for reimbursement for this operation and of any future situation of a similar nature.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

  
FLOYD SPENCE  
Member of Congress

FDS/tf

DEC 14 PM 2 05

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

P780 8622413

FADRC

1861

December 13, 1978

RECEIVED  
PA OF FOI EXEMPTIONS

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Nick Bougis, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Charles Z. Bennett,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in consultation with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
EN/GW

CHARLES E. BENNETT

MEMBER

1st DISTRICT, FLORIDA

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN OF SEAPOWER  
SUBCOMMITTEE

JACKSONVILLE OFFICE

332 FEDERAL BUILDING 32202

TELEPHONE 904-791-2357

JOHN W. POLLARD, JR.

BRENDA DONALDSON

2780 179-2267  
Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

December 4, 1978

1440C  
JOHN W. FARLEY  
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

THOMAS J. MILLER  
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

SHARON H. SIEGEL  
LAURA M. BISHOP  
SARAH J. SCOTT  
CHERYL L. WRIGHT  
SECRETARIES

Chief Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20520

ACTION  
is assigned to

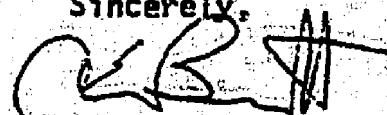
ARA

Gentlemen:

A constituent, Mr. Nick Bougis, has contacted me expressing his concern over the use of tax-payer's money to return the bodies of American citizens who died in Guyana. He told me that he does not feel that the tax-payers should bear the expense of this effort and he pointed out that if an individual American dies overseas during a trip, it is up to that individual's family to make all of the arrangements to have the body sent back and that the family has to pay for the arrangements. I would appreciate any advice that you can give me on the authority under which the State Department operated in ordering the return of the bodies from Guyana at tax-payer's expense.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,



Charles E. Bennett

CEB:clw

FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 7 14 11 07





The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.



If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
EN/cw

#179-2501

P780179-2501

1431C

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

December 4 1978

Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Manuel Lujan, Jr. M. C.

67 ACTION  
is assigned to

HLA

Re: US tax money to  
bring bodies to US from  
Jonestown, Guyana.  
From: W. H. Hay.

FAOIC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 7 PM 3 30

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3

P780186E2416

FADRC

1863

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DATE  
REASON(S)  
December 13, 1975  
REASON FOR EXEMPTIONS

Dear Mr. Lott:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 28 requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 29, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
Trent Lott,  
House of Representatives.

-2-

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Drafted: ARA/CAR:R/Immermann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 176-1762.

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/gw

TRENT LOTT  
ST. DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI  
708 CANNON BUILDING  
202-223-3772  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
TOM H. ANDERSON, JR.

P780 176-1767  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 28, 1978

1125C  
UNOFFICIAL  
RULES  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
DISTRICT OFFICES  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
BETHESDA, MARYLAND  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
BUREAU OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
DENVER, COLORADO  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
HOUSTON, TEXAS  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA  
MOBILE, ALABAMA  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WICHITA, KANSAS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received a number of letters and telegrams from my constituents expressing great concern about the use of federal funds to transport the survivors and bodies of the recent tragedy in Guyana to the United States. I concur in the opinions expressed by these taxpayers, and, considering the reports of the wealth of the so-called People's Temple, I want to urge you to do all that you can to seek repayment of funds expended by the United States for transferral and treatment of the deceased, housing and protection of the survivors, and transportation of the survivors within the United States.

I look forward to having your comments on this matter.  
Thanking you, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Trent Lott*  
Trent Lott

TL:mtt

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 NOV 30 PM 2 37

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PTNO 18632422

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MH

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED FOR PRESIDENT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENSE TRIPPING ALLOWANCE \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDS SECTION \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_

PL OF FOR EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

1864

Dear Mr. Annunzio:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
Frank Annunzio,  
House of Representatives.



As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-8502.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 177-0168

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

FRANK-ANNUNZIO

11TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, FINANCE AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION,  
REGULATION AND INSURANCE

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN, PERSONNEL AND POLICE  
ACCOUNTS

P780177-0168  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 27, 1978

1130C  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
SUITE 301  
4747 WEST PETERSON AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60648  
(312) 736-0700

LEAD OFFICE  
SUITE 3440  
KLUCKHOLZ BUILDING  
230 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604  
(312) 43-7333

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
SUITE 2303  
RAYMOND OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20513  
(202) 225-6861

Mr. Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Congress-  
sional Relations  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

4 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Dear Doug:

I am contacting you in behalf of a number of my constituents who have informed me of their great concern over the expenditure of tax dollars for the purpose of returning over 900 bodies to the United States from Guyana.

Would you kindly inform me who is paying for this expense which has been estimated as high as \$8 million? Additionally, in view of the fact that the "Peoples Temple" had up to \$12 million in various bank accounts here and abroad, has your office given any thought to recouping the cost of transferring the bodies, which has already been incurred, from the money in these bank accounts. The amount of money involved here is certainly large enough to justify every effort to see that our government is reimbursed.

I await hearing from you on the actions being taken by the State Department regarding this matter and appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

*Frank Annunzio*

FRANK ANNUNZIO

Member of Congress

FA/sba

78 DEC 1 AM 9 14

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PT801862425

REASON(S)  
DECLASSIFIED BY: [redacted] DATE: December 13, 1985  
RELEASE UNDER:  
FOI EXEMPTIONS

1865

Dear Mr. Fowler:

Thank you for your letter of December 5 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Oliver C. Murray, Jr., information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Wynne Fowler, Jr.  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*JD / GW*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
*EN/GW*

*181-1650*

*2*

WYCHE FOWLER, JR.

5TH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1317 LEONOWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3361

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
SUITE 423, WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING  
32 PEACHTREE STREET  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30353  
(404) 588-8307

P70018131650

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1978

1569C  
SUBCOMMITTEE:  
SMALL BUSINESS

SUBCOMMITTEE:  
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND  
RESEARCH  
MINORITY ENTERPRISE AND  
GENERAL OVERSIGHT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE:  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND  
TRADE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs  
Department of State  
Room 7251  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Enclosed, please find a copy of a letter from one of  
my constituents, Mr. Oliver C. Murray, Jr. Mr. Murray  
asks some very important questions concerning the unusual  
expense to the United States because of the incident in  
Guyana.

I respectfully request answers to these questions,  
along with some of the details of these costs. I would  
appreciate your immediate attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

WYCHE FOWLER, JR.  
Member of Congress

Enclosure

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 12 1978

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



P780186-2434

FADRC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
REVIEWED BY	DATE
December 3, 1978	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION
3. <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASE	4. <input type="checkbox"/> REFERENCE
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS	

1866

Dear Mr. Broyhill:

Thank you for your letter of November 30 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
James T. Broyhill,  
House of Representatives.

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time, but in no way is to be considered a precedent.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Rushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB / GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

*Rev*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 181-0577

Clearances: Inter-Agency *Rev*  
ARA:GLister *Rev*  
ARA:JABushnell *Rev*  
H:ENef  
*EM/GW*

EST. T. BROYHILL  
DISTRICT OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA  
ROOM 227  
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-2576

COMMITTEES:  
BUDGET  
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN  
COMMERCE

15070  
PY8018150577

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
318 SOUTH STREET  
CLAYTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28027  
(704) 854-9822

224 HARBERT STREET, S.W.  
LENNON, NORTH CAROLINA 28645  
(704) 784-4247

ROOM 310  
POST OFFICE BUILDING  
HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA 28601  
(704) 324-8718

November 30, 1978

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARE

DEC 11 AM 10 48

EX-100  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Douglas Bennet  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W., Rm. 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

In recent days, I have received numerous inquiries from constituents with regard to the Peoples Temple murders and mass suicides in Jonestown, Guyana. Accordingly, I have several questions which I would appreciate your addressing in order that I may have more factual information on this matter. The questions are as follows:

1. What authority does the Federal government have to carry-out the recovery of the Temple members and, specifically, how does this apply to the expenditure of Federal funds?
2. In light of the recovery efforts in Jonestown, what will be the U.S. policy in the future with regard to the return of Americans, in similar situations?
3. What does the Federal government intend to do in order to help defray the costs of the recovery? Will an effort be made to put a lien on the assets of the Peoples Temple in an effort to pay for the recovery costs?

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

With best regards,

*James T. Broyhill*  
James T. Broyhill  
Member of Congress

JTB/rf

(1)

FADRC

1867

REF ID: A67002

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTNOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE: \_\_\_\_\_

DECLASSIFIED: \_\_\_\_\_

RELEASE: \_\_\_\_\_

PL or FOI EXEMPTIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Rudd:

I have been asked to respond to your letter to the President of November 27 requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
Eldon Rudd,  
House of Representatives.

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

No consideration is being given in the Federal Government to relocate or provide support to Jonestown survivors. If they require funds for onward travel to their homes after arrival in the United States, they are provided the necessary transportation by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare against a signed undertaking of later reimbursement. If later they are without funds, they may of course be eligible for state or local assistance.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

*Due*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmernann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 181-0023

Clearances: Inter-Agency *Due*  
ARA:GLister *Due*  
ARA:JABushnell *Due*  
H:ENef  
*EN/GW*



ELDON RUDD  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1425 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3361

DISTRICT OFFICE  
5009 FEDERAL BUILDING  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85023  
(602) 261-1803

P780187-0024

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 27  
1978

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

ACK. FM/State  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

DEC 1 1978

Dear Mr. President,

I want to protest in the strongest possible terms the Federal Government's use of taxpayer dollars to pay for the return and burial of bodies of the Soviet-oriented People's Temple cultists from Jonestown, Guyana.

Certainly a U.S. Government effort was in order to identify U.S. citizens in Guyana by some logical means, such as fingerprints, and to work with Guyana's government to offset any expenses incurred in the investigation of this incident involving U.S. citizens and the murder of a distinguished Member of Congress.

However, it is my belief that the commune's apparent large amount of money intended to relocate the group in the Soviet Union should be used to pay for the return and disposal of bodies now underway, rather than imposing another unwarranted burden upon the taxpayers. The surviving relatives should be asked to assume expenses involving their own family members, and the People's Temple in California should be made to reimburse the Government for the remaining costs.

There are reports of a Federal Government plan to give each of the Jonestown survivors an amount of money to relocate to a place of their choice. I hope that such reports are untrue. There is no justification for such Government support, and I would also strongly protest this action.

The people I have talked to, and those who have written to me about this tragedy, are appalled by the reprehensible nature of this Jonestown commune and its anti-American Marxist lifestyle, which is so disrespectful of individual freedom, responsibility, and dignity.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEES  
MINES AND MINING  
GENERAL OVERSIGHT  
COMMITTEE ON  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
SUBCOMMITTEES  
ENERGY  
TRANSPORTATION,  
AVIATION, AND WEATHER  
SPACE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS

502

Page Two

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
President of the United States

November 27, 1978

Rather than give public support to the survivors of this commune, for whatever reason, I would hope that you and other leaders of our Nation would publicly condemn the Jonestown cult and its radical philosophy that resulted in the tragic and senseless mass murder in Guyana.

It is respectfully requested that I be furnished an itemized accounting of U.S. expenditures in connection with this matter, and the specific budget accounts that are the source of Federal funds for all Government activities in connection with the Jonestown incident.

Your response will be appreciated with great respect.

Sincerely,



Eldon Rudd  
Member of Congress

ER:aa

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P780181-0023

ID DCS 781206052 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

37

REFERRAL

TO: DOS

DATE: DEC 06 78

ACTIC  
is assign:

ART

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE

RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS: DIRECT REPLY TO CONGRESSMAN WITH INFO COPY TO W.H. CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON, 198 EOB

E. SMALL REFERRAL

X LETTER MAILGRAM TELEGRAM

DATED: NOV 27 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: THE HON. ELTON RUDD, U.S. HOUSE OF REP.

SUBJECT: REQUESTS INFO ON U.S. EXPENDITURES FOR RETURNING BODIES TO U.S. FROM  
GUYANA.

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

RECEIVED  
1978 DEC 06 AM 9 51

1978 DEC 06 AM 9 51

FAVING  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS FOR MESSAGE DATE _____	
TO A/CDC _____	December 15 1976
EXCLUDED FROM _____	
DECLASSIFIED _____	
RELEASE _____	
BY _____	

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

Thank you for writing to the President concerning information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Honorable  
Gillespie V. Montgomery,  
House of Representatives.

As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially lower than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U. S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, whose telephone number is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

*Ray*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:lm  
12/13/78 x 29447 # 181-1025

Clearances: Inter-Agency *Ray*  
ARA:GLister *Ray*  
ARA:JABushnell *Ray*  
H:ENef

EN/GW

G.V. MONTGOMERY  
300 DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI

2367 PLAZA HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
AREA CODE (202) 623-8031

DISTRICT OFFICE  
MEMPHIS, MISSISSIPPI 38301  
AREA CODE (601) 683-8831

P780 187-0029

1541C  
COMMITTEES  
ARMED SERVICES  
VETERANS AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
JACK VANCE

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 27, 1978

ACK.Fm/State  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

NOV 29 1978

cc: Lipschutz, Justice

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the last few days numerous constituents of mine have contacted me to express deep concern over the tremendous government expense to return the bodies of the suicide victims from Guyana. They question whether this is a legitimate expense to be borne by the American taxpayers.

I must admit that questions have arisen in my own mind since in the past I have contacted the Department of State concerning financial assistance in the return of a deceased constituent from a foreign country and was denied any assistance other than advisory.

In view of the above I respectfully request that you direct the appropriate agencies of the Executive Branch to make a legal determination if the recent actions taken in respect to the suicide victims goes beyond legal authority as outlined in 22 United States Code 1175-1179. I also request that the appropriate agencies of government determine if it is legally possible to attach the tangible property and assets of the Peoples Temple and, if so, to file suit for attachment in order that these assets may be used to help defray the cost of returning the bodies.

I believe my constituents have raised very legitimate concerns which deserve a full and complete explanation from our government.

Sincerely,

*G.V. Montgomery*  
Gillespie V. Montgomery  
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

GVM:ac

5014



780181-1025

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ID DCS 781207028 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

TO: DCS

DATE: DEC 07 78

ACTIO  
is assigned

ARA

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE

RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS: DIRECT REPLY TO CONGRESSMAN WITH INFO COPY TO W.H. CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON, 198 EOB

E. SMALL REFERRAL

X LETTER

MAILGRAM

TELEGRAM

DATED: NOV 27 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: THE HON. SONNY MONTGOMERY, U.S. HOUSE OF REP.

SUBJECT: EXPENSE OF RETURNING BODIES FROM GUYANA

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

SISATANA INEHWOCOG  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

01 E M 11 320 816

30712 10 INEHWOCOG  
RECEIVED

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P780-18730230

December 15, 1976

PL OF FOI EXEMPTIONS

1869

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of November 30, in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable

John Paul Hammerschmidt,

House of Representatives.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

for Congressional Relations

ARA/ppc:JSchreiber:mbb

#164-2033

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT  
THIRD DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:  
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:  
2133 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
PHONE 223-4322

P780164E2093

9191  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

1978 DEC 4 AM 11 Washington, D.C. 20515

November 30, 1978

FADRC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
AVIATION  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WATER RESOURCES  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
CEMETERIES AND BURIAL BENEFITS  
COMPENSATION, PENSION, AND  
INSURANCE  
MEDICAL FACILITIES AND BENEFITS  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
2201 C Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Several of my constituents have been in touch with me to express their indignation that our government is using tax monies to return to the United States the bodies of those cult members who committed suicide in Guyana.

There are a couple of main points which are included in all of these protests. One is that these people were in Guyana as a result of their own choosing. They had not been sent there by our government. Another point is the comparison of the treatment given in this case as compared to the assistance which would be offered by our government to a private citizen who died while traveling abroad. It is my understanding that no financial assistance would be given in the latter case.

I believe my constituents are entitled to know why their tax money has been spent in this manner. Therefore, I would appreciate receiving answers to the following questions:

What was the basis for expending tax monies in this instance?

Has there been a change in basic policy relative to providing financial assistance to return bodies of U.S. citizens who die abroad? If not, how can this be justified in view of the action taken with the dead in Guyana?

What specific funds were used for this purpose?

[2]

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
November 30, 1978  
Page 2

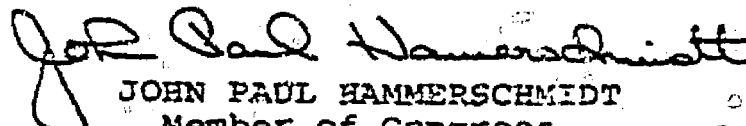
What individual approved use of tax monies for this purpose?

What steps are being taken, if any, to recover from the People's Temple some or all of the tax money which has been expended?

Your assistance in providing answers to the above is much appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

  
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT  
Member of Congress

JPH:rjk

FAORC  
(1870)

PHB 187-0282	
OFFICE OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY	DATE
RECEIVED	December 15, 1978
REASON(S)	
REMARKS	
REASONABLE	
CONTROL	

Dear Mr. Lujan:

Thank you for your letter of December 1 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Gene R. Marty, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.



If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

OB/GW  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
EN/GW

#179-1676/Bfa

P780179E1676

1376C

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

12/1/78

19

Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Manuel Lujan, Jr.

M. C.

peg

re: U.S. Embassy to cover the  
cost for removing the bodies  
from Eugene to U.S.

From: Gene R. Hartley

FACTS  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 6 PM 5 10

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(3)

PT00187E0845

FADRC

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS DATE \_\_\_\_\_

REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

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Dear Mr. Lujan:

Thank you for your letter of December 1 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituents, Lois and John Rivak, Judy Barr, and Neva and Russell Linkaus, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
 Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
 House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/cw

179-1679

P780179E1679

1379C

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

12/1/78

19

Congressional Liaison  
Dept. of State  
Washington, DC

re: U.S. taxpayers to cover the  
costs for removing the bodies  
from Guyana to U.S.  
from: Lois Rivak

Sir:  
The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Manuel Lujan, Jr.

M. C.

pp

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
NOV 26 6 PM 4 08  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

(2)

187ED324  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
 REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 RDS [ ] or RES [ ] DATE December 13, 1978  
 TO AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ PERSON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENDORSE [ ] REASON(S) [ ]  
 DECLASSIFIED [ ] AVAILABLE [ ]  
 RELEASE [ ]  
 PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Lujan:

Thank you for your letter of November 28 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Robert H. Clark, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
 Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
 House of Representatives.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Rushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

# 164-2213  
Dfn

P780.164-2213

1277C

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Nov. 28, 1978 19

Congressional Liaison Office  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Manuel Lujan, Jr. M. C.

papp

4

ACTION  
is assigned to

AA

let U.S. money spent to bring bodies  
back from Myanmar  
from: Robert H. Clark

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
1978 DEC 4 PM 4 04  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

P78018750237

FADRC  
1873

DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
December 1975	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS FOR INCIDENT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
EXPOSURE NUMBER _____	
LEGAT. _____	
FIELD _____	
IN. OF _____	

Dear Mr. Staggers:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 30 requesting, on behalf of your constituent, Mrs. Janice Mason, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Harley O. Staggers,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-6562.

Sincerely,

DB/IL  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosures

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
R:ENef

EN/ow

#179-1327

HARLEY O. STAGGERS  
22 COUNTRY, WEST VIRGINIA  
HOME ADDRESS:  
KEYSER, WEST VIRGINIA

P78017921327

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

7823474

CHAIRMAN  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN  
COMMERCE

1475C

November 30, 1978

37 S  
ACTION  
is assigned to  
ARA

The Honorable  
Cyrus Vance  
Secretary  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Cyrus:

The attached communication I have received from Mrs. Janice  
Mason of Fort Ashby, West Virginia, is explanatory.

I shall deeply appreciate y/ur information for passing along  
to Mrs. Mason.

Thanking you and with kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Harley*

HARLEY O. STAGGERS

Encl -

Re the Guyana incident

[2]

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 6 PM 2 19

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE





The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

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3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR: RZimmermann: cmm  
12/13/78 X 29447 # 179-2215  
Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA: GLister  
ARA: JABushnell  
H: ENef

EN/GW

VANCE MARTIN, MD., CHAIRMAN  
NEWMAN E. T. LADD, JR., CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WFR.  
JIMMIE L. RANDOLPH, JR., L.C. STROM THOMPSON, L.C.  
J. W. CRANFORD, CALIF. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.  
RICHARD (LICK) STONE, FLA. WILLIAM L. SCOTT, VA.

FRANK J. BRILL, STAFF DIRECTOR  
GUY N. MC MICHAEL III, GENERAL COUNSEL

P780179E2215  
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 30, 1978

1417  
67 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

The Secretary  
U.S. Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received the enclosed communication which I submit for such consideration as it may warrant and for a report thereon, in duplicate, to accompany the return of the enclosure.

Your attention to this request is appreciated and I want to thank you in advance for this assistance.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

*Newman E. T. Ladd*

Re: Use of US tax money to pay for bringing  
bodies to US from Jonestown, Guyana.

Enclosure  
HET:mb

From: James W. Keene  
James W. Studdard  
James M. Ravenel

(4)

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FBI/DOJ

1978 DEC 7 PM 1 22

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT

P780 177-7525  
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20519

1210 C  
COMMITTEE  
ARMED SERVICES  
JUDICIARY

November 29, 1978 37

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

✓  
The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

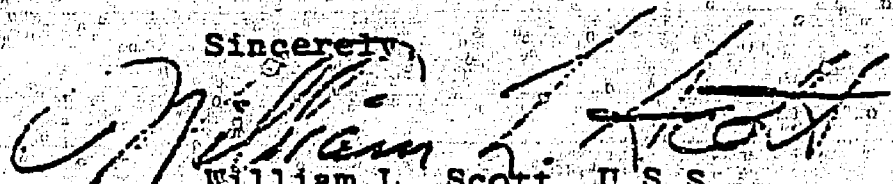
The enclosed letter from my constituent, Mr. Richard A. Raven, of Alexandria, Virginia, is self-explanatory.

It would be appreciated if you would please forward your comment so that I may reply to Mr. Raven's concern about the decision to bring the bodies of the members of the Peoples Temple to the United States for burial.

Thank you for your continued courtesy.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

  
William L. Scott, U.S.S.

WLS:nls

✓ Enclosure

13

1978 DEC 4 4:10:45  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P780168E16Z JUL 78

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Ireland:

Thank you for your letter of November 27, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Andy Ireland  
House of Representatives

nyana to remove the bodies.  
essential in handling the  
in DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PDS FOR \_\_\_\_\_  
TO INH. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$5 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

#0179-2532

Clearances:

Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

BT

ANDY IRLAND  
9TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

1515 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-8015

COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES:  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
INT'L ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRADE  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SMALL BUSINESS

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS  
OPPORTUNITIES  
SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS

P780179E2532

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 27, 1978

Honorable Douglas J. Bennet  
Assistant Secretary for Con-  
gressional Relations  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Some of my constituents have expressed their concern about the federal government paying for the expenses of returning the bodies of the Americans who died in Jonestown, Guyana.

I would appreciate it if you would advise me on the legal feasibility of holding the People's Temple responsible for these expenses.

I'm looking forward to your response at your earliest convenience. Please refer to file S-136 in your reply.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

*Andy Ireland*

AI: sy

1410 C  
DISTRICT OFFICE:  
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA 33880  
819 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE  
P.O. Box 9447  
(813) 299-4041, 299-5123

SHADENTON, FLORIDA 33506  
1101 6TH AVENUE WEST  
P.O. Box 1220  
(813) 766-0766

SARASOTA, FLORIDA 33578  
101 SOUTH WASHINGTON BOULEVARD  
P.O. Box 1024  
(813) 366-4855

LAKELAND, FLORIDA 33801  
2015 SOUTH FLORIDA AVENUE  
(813) 687-8015, 687-8190

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FBI

DEC 7 PM 3 45

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(1)

December 13, 1978

1877

Dear Mr. Butler:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 6, 1978 requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
M. Caldwell Butler  
House of Representatives.

DECLASSIFIED  
RELEASE IN FULL  
PA OF 101 EXEMPTIONS

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bernet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef  
EN/cw

180-1573

M. CALDWELL BUTLER  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

MEMBER:  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
COMMITTEE ON  
SMALL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
405 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20518  
(202) 225-8471

2780180-1573  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 6, 1978

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
The Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been contacted by a number of constituents regarding the cost to the U.S. government of the tragedy at the Peoples' Temple community in Jonestown, Guyana.

I would appreciate your advising me as to the statutory authority for the government's decision to evacuate, embalm, identify, and transport the bodies from the Peoples' Temple community in Jonestown, Guyana to the United States. I am also interested in a cost analysis of the Jonestown operation to the U.S. government. Thank you for your cooperation.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,  
I am

Very truly yours,

*M. Caldwell Butler*  
M. Caldwell Butler

1447  
CONSTITUENT SERVICE OFFICE:

101 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE  
BUILDING  
900 CARMEN STREET  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24505  
(804) 443-1378

111 FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE  
200 E. WAYNE AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 1838  
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA 22990  
(703) 842-7788

(IN STANTON/DIAL "4" ASK FOR ENTERPRISE TOL)

37  
402 RICHARD H. POFF FEDERAL BUILDING  
AND U.S. COURTHOUSE  
210 W. FRANKLIN ROAD  
P.O. BOX 983  
FREDERICK, VIRGINIA 22005  
(703) 842-8100

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

FAIRRC  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 8 AM 10 36

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

P780164E1741

FADRC-  
1878

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Franzel:

Thank you for your letter of December 1, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana.

The Honorable  
Bill Franzel  
House of Representatives

REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
REASON FOR DISSENT. DATE _____	
TO AUTH. _____ REASON(S) _____	
EXPOSED TO PUBLIC _____	
REASON FOR DISSENT _____	
IN C. 101 L. 1000000000 _____	



The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

OB/cw

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PP:JSchreiber:mbb

#0179-2495

Clearances:

Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JBushnell

H:ENef

EN/cw

1432C  
P780 17922495

BILL FRENZEL  
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1026 LEONARD BUILDING  
202-223-2171

STAFF DIRECTOR  
RICHARD D. WILLOW

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 1, 1978

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
MAYBETH CHRISTENSEN  
120 FEDERAL BUILDING  
MINNEAPOLIS 55401  
612-725-2173

SANDRA KLUG  
2801 PARK CENTER BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS PARK 55416  
612-621-1540

67 ACTION  
is assigned to

ALF

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

I am writing to you concerning the tragic incident in Guyana. It is my understanding that the Government of Guyana would not allow the remains to be buried in their country, which resulted in the emergent airlift.

I received numerous calls and letters from my constituents concerning the use of the taxpayers money for the airlift and temporary welfare for the survivors. I would like to know if the People's Temple is responsible in anyway for the financing of this operation. If this is an option, what procedure guides the Government to file a claim with the Temple to recover our costs. Also, are the welfare funds available to the survivors within welfare regulation or is this an additional cost to be absorbed by the taxpayer.

It is my understanding that families will be notified as the remains are identified and that they are responsible for the transportation cost of the deceased within the US. But, we must assume that may families cannot afford the financial burden or that many of the deceased will not be claimed or identified. I would like to know what will occur under those circumstances.

Thank you for your attention in this matter. Also, at this time I would like to compliment the State Department for the efficient handling of this situation.

Yours very truly,

*Bill Frenzel*

Bill Frenzel  
Member of Congress

BF:mk

1879

DEAR MR. ANNUNZIO:

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement, believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Frank Annunzio,  
House of Representatives.

military had the equip-  
ment problem OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/ow

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:fbl  
12/12/78 X 29442 #179-2277  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/ow

**FRANK ANNUNZIO**

11TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

**COMMITTEES:**

**BANKING, FINANCE AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS**

**SUBCOMMITTEES:**

**CHAIRMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION,  
REGULATION AND INSURANCE**

**HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**

**SUBCOMMITTEES:**

**CHAIRMAN, PERSONNEL AND POLICE  
ACCOUNTS**

**Congress of the United States**

**House of Representatives**

**Washington, D.C. 20515**

**December 4, 1978**

1416C

**DISTRICT OFFICE  
SUITE 201  
4747 WEST PETERSON AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60648  
(312) 734-0700**

**LEAD OFFICE  
SUITE 3040  
KLUCKENBERG BUILDING  
230 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604  
(312) 333-3333**

**WASHINGTON OFFICE  
SUITE 2303  
PLAYERS OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 223-0401**

**ACTION**  
is assigned to

**ARA**

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Congress-  
sional Relations  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Doug:

I am contacting you in behalf of Leonard and Anna Hellwig, 7343 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60648, and enclose herewith a copy of the letter I have received from them expressing their grave concern over the decision that was made by the American government to assume the responsibility of returning the bodies of the members of the Peoples' Temple who died in Guyana to the United States.

I would be most appreciative if you would respond to me on behalf of my constituents with reference to the specific issues they have raised including the name of the individual who is responsible for making the decision to have their bodies returned at the expense of the United States and also what steps the State Department is taking to insure that living relatives of these people assume the responsibility for reimbursing the American government for the cost of returning the bodies, as well as whether or not the State Department is pursuing recouping the funds spent for this purpose from the Peoples' Temple which apparently has millions of dollars in assets.

I await hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

*Frank Annunzio*  
**FRANK ANNUNZIO**  
Member of Congress

FA/sba

Enclosure

(2)

**DEC 7 11 03**

**RECEIVED  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

PM 018421748

FADRC

1880

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Gradison:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 10, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Bill Gradison  
House of Representatives

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY	DATE
RECEIVED	DATE
TO WHOM	DATE
ENDORSE	DATE
RELEASE	DATE
PA or FOI	DATE



- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/cw*  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*AV*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb

#0180-1504

Clearances:

Inter-Agency *AV*  
ARA:GLister *AV*  
ARA:JBushnell *AV*  
H:ENef  
*EN/cw*

BILL GRADISON  
ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO  
R. H. ROBERTS  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

2720180-1504

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 4, 1978

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
(215) LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3154

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
550 MAIN STREET  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45221  
TELEPHONE: (513) 684-3454

Mr. Douglas Bennet  
Office of Congressional Relations  
The State Department  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

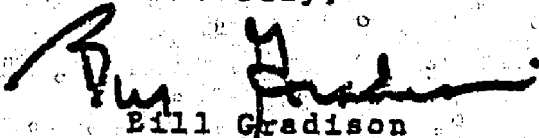
Dear Mr. Bennet:

I have been contacted by a number of my constituents recently concerning the cost of returning the bodies of members of the Peoples Temple to the United States.

In order to respond to my constituents, I would appreciate some information on the situation. Specifically, how much money has been and will be expended on the transportation of the bodies from Guyana? Also, what is the legal basis for expenditure of money for this type of operation and in what similar instances has the United States performed this type of service?

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

  
Bill Gradison  
Representative in Congress

BG/nc

RECEIVED  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 7 PM 4 03

RECEIVED  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

PROD 184 21 46

FADRC

1881

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Cochran:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Thad Cochran  
House of Representatives.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
COC/MR \_\_\_\_\_  
BY \_\_\_\_\_  
FOR \_\_\_\_\_

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreier:mbb

#0180-0591

Clearances

Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

THAD COCHRAN  
411 DISTRICT, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI  
OFFICES:  
612 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 223-3463  
318 FEDERAL BUILDING  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39203  
(601) 243-1353  
115 SOUTH WALL STREET  
NATCHES, MISSISSIPPI 39120  
(601) 442-8128

141022  
P780180-0591

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
AVIATION  
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION  
WATER RESOURCES  
STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

December 4, 1978

61 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations  
7261, The State Department  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

I have received several letters from  
constituents regarding the recent tragedy  
at the Peoples' Temple in Guyana.

To assist me in answering these inquiries  
I would like to ask a few questions of the State  
Department. Could you tell me who authorized the  
payment by our government for the airlift and  
preparation for transportation of the deceased  
and the approximate cost to the United States  
government, including military salary and expenses?  
Is there any plan being considered to attach funds  
reportedly possessed by the Peoples' Temple to  
reimburse the taxpayers?

I appreciate any assistance you can offer me  
in this matter.

Cordially yours,

*Thad*  
THAD COCHRAN

TC/ss

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE  
1978 DEC 7 PM 5 03  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1953年4月15日

December 13, 1978

Thank you for your letter of November 30, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mrs. Mildred Fischer, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
John J. Rhodes,  
House of Representatives.

**DATE**

**HOURS**

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.



- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/ow*

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

*Ref*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmerman:bp  
12/13/78:X 29447:60164-2221

*Ref*  
~~Clearances: Inter-agency~~

*Ref*  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
*ER/ow*

P780 164 E2E24

1279 C

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

November 30, 1978

D/ STATE

Congressional Liaison

REF: cv/FISCHER

Sir:

The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please investigate the statements  
contained therein and forward me  
the necessary information for re-  
ply, returning the enclosed corre-  
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

*John J. Rhodes*  
John J. Rhodes M. C.  
First District, Arizona  
Minority Leader

PLEASE RETURN TO:

2310 Rayburn House Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515

*re: U.S. tax monies to defray the  
burial of Americans in England  
From: Mildred Fischer*

FAUC  
DECUENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 4 PM 4 35

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(2)

848184E1358

FADRC

December 13, 1978

1883

Dear Mr. Kostmayer:

Thank you for your letter of December 1, 1978, in which you request information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Peter H. Kostmayer,  
House of Representatives

DATE	
STAFF/CDC/MR	
IN OR FOR INFORMATION	

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/cw*

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*AW*  
ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbh

#0164-2220

Clearances:

Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef  
*EN/cw*

1278 C  
P780164#2220

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 1, 1978

4  
ACTION  
is assigned to

APA

Dear Doug:

I realize that it will be some time before the final cost of identifying and recovering the Jonestown suicide victims can be determined.

However, as soon as these final figures do become available, I would very much appreciate it if you would forward them on to me. I am particularly interested in seeing a breakdown of the specific costs involved in the recovery mission.

Thank you for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
978 DEC 4 PM 4 24  
FBI  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

(F)  
PETER H. KOSTMAYER

FADRC  
1884  
December 13, 1978  
Dear Mr. Lagomarsino:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested information about the costs incurred by the Government in returning to the United States the bodies of Americans who died at Jonestown, Guyana, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Ed Kapos.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of various crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Robert J. Lagomarsino,  
House of Representatives.

RECEIVED  
PA or FBI (MORTUARY)

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.



- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAB:RZimmerman:fbl  
12/12/78 X 29447 \* 179-2265  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
18TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA  
1117 LAMSWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-3601

ASSISTANT REGIONAL WHIP

P780179-2265

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEE  
NATIONAL PARKS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

November 29, 1978

61

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Congressional Liaison Office  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the following self-explanatory letter  
from a constituent, Mr. Ed Kakos, concerning the expense  
our government is incurring in transporting the remains  
of the Jones Cult suicides back to the States.

Would you please look into this matter, and report  
your findings to me.

Sincerely,

*Robert J. Lagomarsino*  
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO  
Member of Congress

RJL:th  
Enclosure

DEC 7 1978  
RECEIVED  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FBI  
DOCKING  
ANALYSIS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FADRC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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DECEMBER 14 1978

Dear Mr. Chairman:

When Secretary Vance wrote to you on December 8 concerning the tragic events that have occurred in Guyana, he promised to send you a copy of the Department's reply to a related inquiry from Chairman Zablocki. We are today forwarding our response to Chairman Zablocki and I enclose a copy for you.

You may be sure that the Department is giving continuing attention to the difficult issues raised in your letter to the President.

If you have any further questions, please contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John A. Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

(S)

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to Chairman Zablocki.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY

DATE

RD

TS

EXD

The Honorable

Dante B. Fascell, Chairman,

International Operations Subcommittee,

Committee on International Relations,

House of Representatives.

Draft/1: ARA:BGrove, Jr.:bgt  
12/13/78, ext 28386  
S/S #7822602, XR 7822675  
ARA Log #928C 996C

Clearances:

ARA:VPVaky

ARA:JABushnell

ARA:GLister

L:IMarks

H:ENef

P78018432101

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your November 21, 1978, letter requesting documents and asking questions with respect to Congressman Ryan's tragic visit to Jonestown, Guyana. In the Secretary's interim reply dated December 6, he noted that the documents had already been delivered to you. As we have indicated to Mr. Berdes of your staff, the documents should not be made public without prior consultation with the Departments of State and Justice; some are classified, some contain information protected by the Privacy Act, and others may become important with respect to the ongoing criminal investigation.

We respond below to the Committee's specific questions. The answers are prefaced by a brief background summary that may help put the answers in perspective.

#### Background

The Department has no first-hand knowledge of the establishment of the People's Temple settlement in Guyana. Representatives of the People's Temple in California apparently visited Guyana initially in 1973 to explore the possibility of establishing an agricultural development there. In February 1974, the People's Temple, through two of its trustees, applied to the Guyanese Government for a long-term lease of 25,000 acres of land near Port Kaituma, approximately 130 miles northwest of Georgetown. This region of Guyana is primarily tropical rain forest, sparsely populated, and inaccessible by land from the capital. People's Temple members began to develop a site in that area some time in 1974, although it was not until February 1976 that the Guyanese Government finally granted the Temple a lease of 3,842 acres.

The Embassy's first recorded contact with members of the People's Temple was in June 1974, when two of its

The Honorable

Clement J. Zahlocki,

Chairman,

Committee on International Relations,  
House of Representatives.

members appeared before the Consul to sign on as crew aboard a U.S. flag ship just purchased by the Temple, the MS COLUMBIA. At about the same time, the Venezuelan Government expressed concern about reports of U.S. citizens establishing communities in Guyana near the Venezuelan border, an area in dispute between the two countries. In July 1974, Embassy officers visited the two agricultural communities being established in the vicinity of Port Kaituma--the People's Temple Agricultural Mission (not yet called Jonestown) and the Shalom Cooperative, which later failed. Nine Americans were then living at the People's Temple site and beginning to clear it for development. They reported that the Mission was expected to have roughly fifty members by mid-1975.

As the Mission grew, members of the People's Temple contacted the Embassy as necessary for consular services. Ambassador Max V. Krebs met with a group from the Temple at his request in Georgetown on January 23, 1975, and visited the project in March of that year, in connection with a trip to a Guyanese livestock project in the same area. The Ambassador found several hundred acres in various stages of clearing, some of them already planted, and fifteen to twenty men living at the site. The visit was without incident.

Sometime in 1975 the People's Temple established an office in Georgetown to carry out administrative tasks, act as liaison with the Guyanese Government, and promote the Jonestown community.

In May 1976, Wade Matthews, then Deputy Chief of Mission, visited the People's Temple along with members of his family. Some 40 individuals appeared to be living there. A number of rustic buildings and sheds had been completed, and a dozen or more pieces of large mechanized agricultural equipment were visible. Residents spoke enthusiastically about their work.

In March 1977, the Embassy learned through the Guyanese Foreign Minister that the People's Temple in California had decided to have 380 of their members immigrate to Guyana. The Guyanese Minister of Home Affairs asked the People's Temple to postpone the arrival of these immigrants so that the Guyanese Embassy in Washington could review their immigration applications. The Guyanese Government subsequently granted permission to immigrate.

In July 1977, an article in New West magazine accused the People's Temple in California of violating the human rights of members and possibly the criminal laws. Other articles critical of the People's Temple followed. (Questions about the People's Temple in San Francisco and Los Angeles had been raised earlier in 1977 by the California authorities and press, but neither the Department nor the Embassy was aware of them at the time.)

In August 1977, Jim Jones resigned as Housing Director for the City of San Francisco and moved to Jonestown. In September, the attorney for the parents of John Victor Stoen came to Guyana to try to enforce a California court order granting custody of the child to his mother, then living in California. (The Stoen custody case became a major issue in relations among the People's Temple, the Embassy, and the Guyanese Government. The Embassy twice raised the matter with the Guyanese Government to urge an impartial judicial resolution of the dispute. The case was important both to the People's Temple and to the Organization of Concerned Relatives, of which the Stoen were leaders.)

During the fall of 1977, the Department and the Embassy began receiving numerous inquiries from friends and relatives of Jonestown residents indicating concern about their well-being and, on occasion, charging the Temple with specific abuses of its members. The population of Jonestown was then approximately 800. (It eventually approached 1000). The Embassy initiated a policy (not customary in normal Consular practice) of scheduling periodic visits by consular officers to Jonestown to follow up on these inquiries by interviewing the Jonestown residents who were allegedly being mistreated--as well as to perform other consular functions (i.e., advising on social security, registering births and deaths).

The U.S. Consul, Richard McCoy, conducted some 75 interviews during three visits between August 1977 and May 1978. Because of the nature of the allegations then being made against the Temple, precautions were taken to ensure that the interviewees could speak freely. The people interviewed denied the allegations of mistreatment made by their friends and relatives; so far as could be observed, the denials appeared to be genuine. In no

case did an interviewee accept the Consul's offer to escort him/her from Jonestown and ensure repatriation to the United States. (The interviews are described in greater detail in response to question number 5).

Beginning in the summer and fall of 1977, some working level officials in the Guyanese police and other agencies began to express concern to the Embassy about this large colony of Americans living in a remote area where effective jurisdiction and control was limited. There was some concern that the People's Temple might be smuggling arms, currency, or other contraband or that it might be engaged in other criminal activity. Guyanese authorities began to pay greater attention to People's Temple activities. The trawler belonging to the Temple was required to stop at Port Kaituma for customs and immigration inspections. So far as we are aware, however, Guyanese authorities were not able to corroborate their suspicions.

In May 1978, Deborah Layton Blakey, a member of the People's Temple living in Georgetown, asked the Embassy to help her return to the United States. The Embassy provided the necessary assistance. In conversations with the Consul, Mr. McCoy, Mrs. Blakey revealed much of the information included in the affidavit she later distributed, including the rehearsal of mass suicide. Mr. McCoy urged Mrs. Blakey to take her information to U.S. law enforcement authorities.

At about the same time, Tim Stoen, father of John Victor, forwarded to the Secretary of State two petitions signed by 57 members of the Organization of Concerned Relatives—one calling on the Secretary to launch an investigation of the People's Temple in Guyana, the other addressed for a similar purpose to the Prime Minister of Guyana. Mr. Stoen also sent copies of the second petition directly to Prime Minister Burnham and the Embassy in Georgetown. Mr. McCoy discussed the second petition with police officials of the Guyanese Government, who said they did not feel that they could pursue the matter without evidence of criminal conduct by the People's Temple.

When Congressman Ryan proposed a visit to Jonestown earlier this year, the Department offered its cooperation



and assistance. Vernon F. Vaky, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, and other Department officers met with the Congressman and members of his staff on September 15 to discuss the visit. Among the issues discussed were logistical problems of traveling to Jonestown, the importance of gaining permission in advance to visit the community, and the difficulty which might be encountered in obtaining such permission if representatives of the media or concerned relatives of Temple members were in the Ryan party. Additional briefing sessions were held in the Department during October and early November. Mr. McCoy, who had just returned from his tour as Consul in Georgetown to become the Guyana Desk Officer, was in frequent contact with the Congressman's staff.

The People's Temple's representatives initially seemed agreeable to the Ryan visit, but subsequently informed Embassy officials that Congressman Ryan would not be received in Jonestown when they learned that media representatives and concerned relatives would be accompanying him. The Embassy and the Guyanese Government both intervened with the Temple in an effort to persuade it to accept the visit. The Temple then agreed to the visit on the conditions that the delegation include people sympathetic to the Temple, that there be no media coverage associated with the visit to Jonestown, and that the Temple's attorney, Mark Lane, accompany the delegation to Jonestown.

In addition to making arrangements for the delegation's stay in Georgetown, Ambassador Burke and Embassy officers briefed Congressman Ryan and his party after they arrived on the status of the proposed visit to Jonestown as well as the tentative administrative arrangements which had been made for the trip. Congressman Ryan's party, including newsmen and some concerned relatives, left for Jonestown at midday on November 17. At that time, permission had not been received from the People's Temple for the visit. Attorneys Mark Lane and Charles Garry accompanied the group, as did Deputy Chief of Mission Richard Dwyer. That afternoon an Embassy officer went to the People's Temple office in Georgetown and spoke with Mr. Dwyer over the radio link with Jonestown to make sure that the delegation had been admitted to the settlement and that all was going well. Mr. Dwyer

reported that the delegation had been admitted and that press and concerned relatives had also been received. It also reported that, due to the lateness of the delegation's arrival, it had been decided that the Congressman and his staff would spend the night at Jonestown. While others would find quarters in Port Kaituma, seven miles from Jonestown. This was the last word the Embassy had of the delegation until the following afternoon when Ambassador Burke was informed urgently by Prime Minister Burnham that the party had apparently been attacked at the Port Kaituma airstrip while boarding aircraft to return to Georgetown, and that Congressman Ryan and some of those accompanying him might have been killed.

#### Responses to the Committee's Questions

1. To what extent were the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, aware of the potential danger to the Ryan Delegation of a visit by them to Jonestown?

The Department and the Embassy had no reason to anticipate the possibility of the violent attack against Congressman Ryan's delegation which occurred on November 18, 1978. There was no prior instance—known or alleged—of the use of physical violence against a visitor.

We were aware of allegations that the People's Temple used corporal punishment to maintain discipline among community members, but we had had no reports of physical violence directed against outsiders.

Prior to the visit of the Ryan delegation, the Department and the Embassy had received information concerning a large number of visits to Jonestown by outsiders. In addition to visits by Embassy officers and by officials of the Government of Guyana, we had received reports concerning visits by private individuals, several of whom were regarded as antagonistic. In none of these cases, so far as we were aware, was physical violence directed or threatened.

2. What advice did the Department of State and the Embassy in Guyana give Congressman Ryan with respect to the potential violence which could arise as a result of

such a visit in view of the presence of weapons in Jonestown and the mood of the inhabitants with respect to visits by outsiders?

We did not specifically advise Congressman Ryan with respect to potential violence because, as indicated in our answer to question 1, we did not anticipate violence.

Embassy officials were aware that the Jonestown community had some weapons; neither the quantity nor the type of weapons was unusual for a frontier settlement in a jungle region. (Weapons are discussed in more detail in our response to question 7 below.) The presence of weapons at the settlement was discussed with Congressman Ryan at a meeting attended by representatives of the Department and two "defectors" from the People's Temple on November 13, 1978. At that meeting, Ms. Deborah Blakey noted that there was a squad of security guards at Jonestown who often carried pistols. A Department representative asked Ms. Blakey whether to her knowledge the guards had ever drawn their weapons to injure or intimidate people. Ms. Blakey responded in the negative.

The mood of the People's Temple members toward outsiders was also discussed with Congressman Ryan and members of his staff. The Department and the Embassy had emphasized that the Congressman could not compel the People's Temple to grant him access to the Jonestown community, and that the Temple's consent to his visit would therefore be necessary. He advised the Congressman that the People's Temple was antagonistic towards and suspicious of the "Concerned Relatives" group and the press, and that including these groups on the delegation would be an obstacle to obtaining the Temple's consent.

3. Once Mr. Ryan made known his intent to visit Jonestown, did the American Embassy request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance? If not, why not, and if so, what was the nature and extent of the response on the part of the Government of Guyana?

The Government of Guyana was not asked to provide security protection to the Ryan delegation. The delegation did not request protection; the Embassy had no

reason to believe that it would be necessary. We had had no indications of potential violence from the residents of that community or from other sources. (See our responses to questions 1 and 2 above).

With respect to other forms of assistance, the Embassy informed the Government of Guyana of the delegation's visit well in advance. The Guyanese Ambassador to the U.S. urged officials of the Temple to receive the delegation. The Foreign Ministry of Guyana received the Congressman for an hour-long meeting on November 15. The Guyanese Airways Corporation provided an aircraft to the delegation on a charter basis. Neville Anniboyne, an official of the Guyanese Ministry of Information, accompanied the delegation to Jonestown.

4. What communication facilities were available to the Ryan delegation during the member's stay in Georgetown and Port Kaituma? What special arrangements for communications with Jonestown, if any, were made for the Ryan delegation?

The Ryan delegation had access to commercial and Embassy communications facilities while in Guyana. Georgetown is reasonably well served by international telephone and telegraph companies, and the Embassy made its full communication apparatus available to the Congressman. The Embassy explained to him that the only direct link between Georgetown and Jonestown was by amateur radio operated by the People's Temple. Jonestown did not have telephone service. The aircraft used by the Ryan party had the usual radio equipment, but it was of limited utility on the ground.

The Congressman did not request any special communications arrangements for his trip to Jonestown. In any event, the Embassy had no mobile radio equipment capable of reaching Georgetown from either Jonestown or Port Kaituma.

5. How many visits to Jonestown has the American Embassy made on behalf of citizens' inquiries since the inception of the settlement? What were the specific findings and results of these visits? Did the Embassy representatives have full and complete access to the inhabitants and facilities in Jonestown?

Representatives of the Embassy and the Department made eight visits to Jonestown since the community was founded in 1974. Four were carried out by U.S. consular officers for the purpose of making inquiries on behalf of relatives as to the welfare of individual members of the community and of performing other consular functions, such as registering births and deaths of U.S. citizens. These four visits took place on August 30, 1977, January 11, May 10, and November 7, 1978.

Our consular officers adopted a procedure for these visits designed to assure full access to inhabitants of the community. To minimize the possibility that Jonestown residents whom the Consul wished to see would be absent from the community during his visit, or that they could be concealed during a visit on the pretense that they were absent, he orally gave a list of such persons to the Georgetown office of the People's Temple. However, he withheld some names of interviewees and asked to see them only after he arrived at Jonestown. Those he wished to interview, both those on the list he previously provided and those whose names he had withheld, were produced and he was able to interview them. He further required that interviewees produce their passports to avoid any possibility of substitutions or incorrect identifications.

During his three visits to Jonestown, Consul Richard McCoy conducted some 75 interviews of Jonestown residents as a result of inquiries from concerned relatives. On each occasion, he was accompanied by a Guyanese official. More than 40 of these interviews were conducted under circumstances designed to assure privacy. Most of these interviews were conducted in an open space at a distance from any structure and with unimpeded vision in all directions. Other interviews were conducted in a corner of the Jonestown Pavilion, a large open structure which permitted privacy and minimized the possibility of electronic surveillance.

In conducting interviews, the Consul would look for signs of mistreatment in cases where physical abuse of an individual had been alleged by concerned relatives. He would ask the individual to describe his general situation and would state the specific concerns that had been raised by his friends or relatives. He would then

ask the person if these allegations were true. He would also offer to escort the person from the Jonestown community immediately and to provide the assistance necessary for repatriation to the United States.

The results of these interviews varied in terms of the specific responses of individuals to questions from their relatives or to suggestions that they communicate with their relatives, etc. Those whose relatives had expressed concern that they were being held against their will or otherwise mistreated, denied the allegations.

The Consul's offer of assistance to return to the United States was not accepted by any of the persons interviewed. During a visit in August 1977 Consul McCoy interviewed Leo Broussard a resident of the settlement in Matthews Ridge. At Mr. Broussard's request, Mr. McCoy informed Reverend Jones that he had requested assistance in returning to the U.S. The Embassy later confirmed that the People's Temple assisted Broussard and that he had returned to the U.S. In May 1978, Mr. McCoy assisted Ms. Deborah Blakey, who resided in Georgetown at the time, to return to the U.S., in the face of apparent disapproval by Temple officials.

6. What information does the Department of State have with respect to the relationship between the Government of Guyana, its Officials, and the People's Temple Church settlement in Jonestown and its facility in Georgetown?

The People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ Church was incorporated by act of the Guyanese Parliament on March 7, 1975. After exploratory discussions between representatives of the People's Temple and officials of the Guyanese Ministry of Agriculture and Development, a lease was executed in February 1976 granting the People's Temple use of 3,542 acres of land in the North West District of Guyana. In exchange for a nominal rent, the People's Temple agreed to clear, cultivate, and occupy a minimum of 1/2 of the leased acreage during the initial seven years of the lease period. In seeking approval of the lease, the People's Temple stated its intention to invest approximately \$400,000 U.S. in the project during the initial two years, and deposited a substantial amount of capital.



with a government owned bank. The lease required the People's Temple to submit reports on its operations to the Government at intervals of five years.

Aside from the legal relationship established by the Act of incorporation and the lease, there were ongoing contacts between representatives of the People's Temple and officials of the Government of Guyana occasioned by the presence of the People's Temple and, ultimately, a large number of its members in Guyana. The documents transmitted earlier to the Committee reflect the extent of the Department's knowledge of such contacts.

In general, the People's Temple appears to have enjoyed good relations with the Guyanese Government. The Government appears to have approved of the group's plans to develop and settle a remote area of the country and of its general philosophy of cooperative socialism. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Development Ptolemy Reid was regarded as a supporter of the Temple. At the same time, Guyanese police, customs, and immigration officials had some concern about their ability to enforce local laws in a large community of foreign nationals living in a remote area. The transportation and administrative resources of the Government were severely limited: the daily routine of the People's Temple was beyond close scrutiny by the Government.

7. Was the Department of State and/or the American Embassy aware of the presence in Jonestown of extensive quantities of firearms and ammunition? If so, was this information given to the Ryan Delegation? Did the presence of the firearms and ammunition conform to relevant Guyanese laws? If not, what action, if any, did the Government of Guyana take with respect to the presence of the weapons?

Although early media reports referred to large quantities of sophisticated weapons, it is our understanding that in the search of the Jonestown area following the tragedy, the only firearms discovered were 10 pistols, 13 small caliber rifles, and 7 shotguns. Three pistols were taken from members who survived the mass suicide.



As indicated in our response to question 2, the Embassy and the Department were aware that the inhabitants of Jonestown had some firearms. Although we did not know how many or what kind. Firearms were discussed during a meeting attended by Congressman Ryan, Department representatives, and 'defectors' from the People's Temple community.

During a meeting with Assistant Secretary Vaky on September 15, 1978, Congressman Ryan asked if the Embassy or the Department was aware of reports that there were large stocks of weapons at Jonestown. Department officers replied that they were aware of such reports and had discussed them with Guyanese officials, but that neither we nor the Guyanese had been able to verify them.

A search of our records following the tragedy has revealed a copy of an interim report prepared by the U.S. Customs Service dated August 26, 1977. This report concerns an investigation carried out by the Customs Service between February and August 1977 with respect to the possible illegal export of up to 170 guns from California to Jonestown, Guyana. The Department apparently received no further reports of this investigation. (The Department officers who briefed Congressman Ryan were not aware of the report.) The Customs Service has informed us that subsequent investigations resulted in one search of a shipment bound for Guyana, but that no contraband was discovered.

As regards potential violations of Guyanese law, the Government of Guyana has advised us that it issued four licenses to possess firearms to members of the Jonestown community and that several license applications were pending. Thus, it would appear that the remaining weapons found at Jonestown were not registered in accordance with Guyanese law and procedures. (As noted above, Government officials suspected that the People's Temple might be importing firearms illegally, and instituted customs searches of People's Temple vessels. No evidence was found to support the suspicions.)

8. Were the activities of the People's Temple Church investigated by the FBI and/or other U.S. Government agencies and, if so, were their findings made available to the Department of State?

The Department of Justice has informed the Department that it conducted no investigations of the People's Temple prior to the death of Congressman Ryan. We have been informed that the Federal Communications Commission investigated use of amateur radio stations by the People's Temple to determine whether that use violated the Federal Communications Act of 1934.

The Department is unaware of any other investigations that may have been conducted by other U.S. Government agencies of the People's Temple or its activities other than the single report of the Customs investigation noted in our response to question 7 above.

9. What efforts were undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana to insure that American lives and property of the Jonestown inhabitants were adequately safeguarded?

In view of the large number of U.S. citizens resident in Jonestown, and the remoteness of the area, the Embassy instituted periodic consular visits to the community in August 1977 to provide normal consular services for the residents. The specific measures taken by the Embassy with respect to individuals allegedly mistreated or held against their will are described in response to question 5.

In response to allegations that elderly members of the community were being defrauded of social security payments, in January of 1978 the Consul personally delivered the payee checks that had been transmitted to the Embassy for delivery. During this visit he also interviewed annuitants at Jonestown who said that they received their checks and personally endorsed them. Many Jonestown residents admitted making donations to the community but said that they were voluntary and that it was their right to make them.

The consular officers also sought to make the residents of the community aware of the types of consular assistance they were in a position to provide to U.S. citizens overseas and to encourage them to take advantage of these services whenever necessary.

10. Was the U.S. Embassy in Guyana aware of any reports of physical violence being directed against members of the People's Temple Church and, if so, was this information made available to the Department of State in Washington?

The Embassy was aware of general allegations that corporal punishment was used by the People's Temple for disciplinary purposes. Specific allegations of such punishment were investigated in the course of the consular visits described in response to question 5, and the results transmitted to the Department. To the extent permissible under the Privacy Act, the results were forwarded to the relatives. The allegations were not corroborated.

11. Was the Government of Guyana ever requested to investigate the activities of the People's Temple Church? If not, why not?

The Government of Guyana was not asked to investigate the activities of the People's Temple. We received allegations that U.S. citizens were being mistreated, and the Guyanese Government had some concerns about possible illegal activities being conducted in Guyana. Allegations called to our attention were investigated during consular visits; the allegations were not corroborated. Similarly, actions taken by the Guyanese Government, such as the customs inspection of the People's Temple trawler did not produce evidence of wrongdoing by the Temple.

In June 1976 our Embassy requested the Department's view regarding the desirability of a request to the Government of Guyana to exercise its jurisdiction in Jonestown more effectively. The Department concluded, however, that absent some credible evidence of wrongdoing or unlawful conduct at Jonestown, a U.S. Government request to investigate the activities of the People's Temple might well have raised legal and policy issues related both to concerns for the privacy of U.S. citizens and for freedoms of association and religion.

12. Did representatives of any U.S. Government agency interview individuals who had "defected" from the People's Temple Church in Guyana? If so, was this information made known to Congressman Ryan?

Richard McCoy, head of the consular section of the Embassy interviewed Mrs. Deborah Blakey in May 1978 on the plane returning to the United States and had a further conversation with her by telephone after she had returned to California. The Consul's interview with Leon Broussard in August 1977 and his action in assisting Broussard to leave the People's Temple and return to the U.S. is discussed above. The Consul also met with Timothy and Grace Stoen in January 1978. They were defectors of the People's Temple, but had little personal experience with conditions at Jonestown since they left the Temple prior to the mass migration of Temple members to Guyana. They did describe the practices and methods of the People's Temple up to the time they severed relations with the organization.

With the exception of the customs investigation cited above, the Department has received no reports of interviews of former People's Temple members which may have been conducted by other agencies of the U.S. Government.

The Department did not communicate to Congressman Ryan specific interviews between its representatives and former Temple members. As noted above, Congressman Ryan was present at a meeting at the Department on November 13 during which Mrs. Blakey and Mrs. Stoen discussed allegations which they had made earlier concerning the People's Temple.

13. Was any consideration given to restricting the passports of potential inhabitants of Jonestown who applied for a passport for the purpose of going to Guyana pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 211a, as amended?

The Department did not consider restricting the issuance of passports to potential Jonestown residents under 22 U.S.C. 211(a), as amended. Section 211(a) was amended only on October 7 of this year--by which time Jonestown had nearly reached its final population. Existing Department regulations, which do not yet reflect the amendment to Section 211(a), provide for area restrictions on passports only upon determination by the Secretary that a country or area is: (a) a country with which the United States is at war, or (b) a country or area where armed hostilities are in progress, or (c)

a country or area to which travel must be restricted in the national interest because such travel would seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs . . . . 22 C.F.R. 51.72. None of these standards is applicable to our relations with Guyana or the situation there since 1974.

The recent amendment to section 211(a) eliminates foreign policy as a grounds for restricting passports and substitutes in place of category (c) above: "[a country] where there is imminent danger to the public health or the physical safety of United States travellers." Public Law 95-426. Even under the new standard, it is unlikely that the Department would have sought to restrict travel to Guyana. Prior to November 18, the Department had no reason to believe that there was "imminent danger" to the physical safety of U.S. travellers to Guyana.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

L/ARA:TFortune:jv  
12/13/78 ext. 23062

Clearances: ARA - V. Vaky  
L - L. Marks  
CA - S. Dobrenchuk  
ARA/CAR - A. Hewitt

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DECEMBER 14 1978

Dear Senator Helms:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 30 requesting information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy. I note that you wrote an identical letter to the Secretary of Defense, which has been referred to the State Department for reply. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 800 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the United States Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive Authorities, national evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered.

The Honorable  
Jesse Helms,  
United States Senate.

DECLASSIFICATION OF RECORDS BY CDC, MR

REVIEWED	DATE
APPROVED	
RECOMMENDED	
REMARKS	
P2 OR P3 EXEMPTIONS	

- 2 -

and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The federal government does not, of course, pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States. We do not consider the Jonestown case to be a precedent.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the United States Government.



- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell.  
His telephone is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

(S)  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

Drafted: H:JBAtwood; ARA:JABushnell:dp;bgt;nlf  
12/13/78 Ext. 21048 and 28562

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
CA/SCS - CADIPACIDS  
D - 30xmm 13 for

S/S # 7823170  
XR 181-0242

Remission No. 1.  
Action changed to  
ARA.

LOG NO: 11020  
S/S NO: 7823170  
OTHER NO: \_\_\_\_\_

RECD: 12/5/78

FROM: Don MacCallum TO: Joe Perry DATE: 4/30/78

SUBJECT: Letter requesting information re: record.

[illegible]

☐ Draft reply for \_\_\_\_\_ signature  
☐ Draft memo to President for signature by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Draft cover memo to \_\_\_\_\_ for signature by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Draft memo to \_\_\_\_\_ for signature by \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Appropriate handling  
☐ Other (Specify): Copy with SCS

**DUE DATE:** 12/1/78

[illegible]

DATE	FILED	REMARKS
12/		

**Mailgram**

7924320

1888

EST  
DEC 14 1978

IN REFERENCE TO 900 DECEASED JONESTOWN VICTIMS NOW AWAITING DISPOSITION AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, I REQUEST YOUR ASSISTANCE IN MAKING US MILITARY AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE TO REMOVE ALL VICTIMS TO CALIFORNIA, THE SITE OF MOST VICTIMS' FAMILIES AND OF THE RELIGIOUS CULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION OF THE DECEASED MEMBERS.

DELAWARE IS PREPARED TO EXPEDITE AND ASSIST IN THE RELEASE OF ALL THE  
DECEASED FROM THE STATE FOR AIR TRANSPORT TO CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR PETE DU PONT  
GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE

16:27 EST

NGACDPA NGH

9  
OF STATE A/CDC/MR.  
DATE  
DATE

1889

P780185-1019

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

7824181

December 15, 1978

**ACTION**  
is assigned to

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC

**ARA**

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary  
Department of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

REVIEWED BY	DATE
EDS/ST	DATE
REVIEWED BY	DATE
EDS/ST	DATE

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for the response to my letter of November 30, answered in your absence by Assistant Secretary Bennet.

I am encouraged by the State Department's response which makes clear that you do not consider the handling of the Jonestown case 'to be a precedent'.

I suggest, Mr. Secretary, that not only should Jonestown not be considered a precedent; I believe that definitive guidelines should be established now for guidance in the future.

The far-reaching implications of actions by the President and the Cabinet in such matters, without proper guidelines, is a matter of concern to me, as well as to many of my colleagues with whom I have spoken--and obviously to the public.

I am aware, of course, of the political implications of this episode in that Mr. Jones was a supporter of various prominent public officials. I feel, nonetheless, that the American taxpayers should not have to bear the financial burden in this matter, regardless of the political associations of the leader of the cult.

Therefore, I urge you to take whatever action necessary to attach the assets of the so-called Peoples' Temple, so that the American taxpayer will not have to bear the unwanted burden involved.

②

Jesse Helms

The Honorable Cyrus Vance - 2 - December 15, 1978

I will appreciate your prompt response.

Sincerely,

Jesse Helms

JESSE HELMS:pd

PMO 186E1745

FADRC

1890

December 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Charlotte Reid, information about an autopsy on Jim Jones' remains to determine whether there was a brain tumor that might have caused a personality change.

An autopsy has been performed on Jim Jones. However, the results of the autopsy are part of an ongoing criminal investigation in the United States and, therefore, the Department is not in a position to release the report.

I hope that this letter has addressed your interest in the matter.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

The Honorable  
Charles E. Bennett  
House of Representatives.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:jd  
x29447:12/14/78:#177-0404  
Clearances: Interagency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

CHARLES E. BENNETT

MEMBER  
36 DISTRICT, FLORIDA

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN OF SEAPOWER  
SUBCOMMITTEE

JACKSONVILLE OFFICE:  
331 FEDERAL BUILDING 2222  
TELEPHONE 904-791-1517

JOHN W. POLLARD, JR.  
BRIGIDA DONALDSON

Chief Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
2201 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20520

1189C  
R780 177-0404  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
November 27, 1978

JOHN W. FARLEY  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

THOMAS J. MILLER  
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

SHARON M. DIESEL  
LAURA M. BISHOP  
KARAH J. SCOTT  
CHERYL L. WRIGHT  
SECRETARIES

67 ACTION  
is assigned to

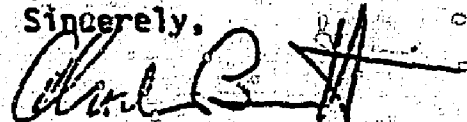
ARA

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Charlotte Reid, 227 Beach Avenue, Atlantic Beach, Florida 32233, called me on the telephone just now and urged that an autopsy be performed on the revivalist Jones to see if he had a brain tumor to account for his personality change. I told her that I thought that the son had said that he had gone on drugs, and this might explain it, but I promised Mrs. Reid that I would pass this thought on to you as a possibility for exploration by the government, if that is an appropriate thing to do. There is no need to reply to this.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,



Charles E. Bennett

CEB:clw

178 DEC 1 11 11 06

Dec 11 1978

178 DEC 1 11 11 06



101-1061245

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Charlotte Reid, information about an autopsy on Jim Jones' remains to determine whether there was a brain tumor that might have caused a personality change.

An autopsy has been performed on Jim Jones. However, the results of the autopsy are part of an ongoing criminal investigation in the United States and, therefore, the Department is not in a position to release the report.

I hope that this letter has addressed your interest in the matter.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

The Honorable  
Charles E. Bennett  
House of Representatives

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:jg  
x29447:12/14/78:#177-0404  
Clearances: Interagency

ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
B:ENes

FADRC  
1891

P700 186E 1848

December 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

In response to your letter to President Carter requesting information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle; and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
Adam Benjamin, Jr.,  
House of Representatives

REVIEWED BY _____	
EDUCATION _____	
FBI _____	
DECLASSIFICATION _____	
RELEASE _____	
PA or FOI _____	

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$5 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchr:iber:mbb  
12/14/78 X23722

# 0188-1710

Clearances:

Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JBue

H-ENC

EX/6

P780181-1710

37

ID DOS 781208021 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

ACTION  
is assigned to:

ARA

TO: DOS

DATE: DEC 08 78

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE  
RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS: DIRECT REPLY TO CONGRESSMAN WITH INFO COPY TO CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON,

198 EOB

C. SMALL REFERRAL

X LETTER

MAILGRAM

TELEGRAM

DATED: DEC 04 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: THE HON. ADAM BENJAMIN, U.S. HOUSE OF REP.

SUBJECT: EXPENSES OF RECOVERY OPERATION FROM GUYANA

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

SISATVNY IHEWNOGO  
29072

1978 DEC 12 PM 3 03

RECEIVED  
12/13/78

3

ADAM BENJAMIN, JR.  
1ST D STREET, INDIANAPOLIS

COMMITTEE  
APPROPRIATIONS

1601 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2461

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

1605C  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
307 STATE STREET  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46202  
(219) 832-5500 EXT. 231

FEDERAL BUILDING  
610 CONGRESS STREET  
CANTY, INDIANA 46403  
(219) 846-2411 EXT. 304

1601 NORTH INDIANA AVENUE  
GRANT, INDIANA 46218  
(219) 832-5063

4 December 1978

The Honorable Jimmy Carter  
President  
United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

*ACK. FM / State*  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

DEC 6 1978

*CC: Beckel*

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request that you take immediate action to assure recovery of expenses incurred by the federal government in the evacuation of the victims of the mass suicide in Guyana.

While it is my understanding that there is no official confirmation of this information, there has been widespread newspaper coverage of reports that a secret cache of \$10-\$12 million belonging to the People's Temple is held in bank accounts around the world. My office was advised by the State Department on November 29, 1978, that approximately \$8 million in federal funds had been spent on the operation to date and the evacuation was still in progress.

The entire episode in Guyana is without question reprehensible and a tragedy of incomprehensible proportions. However, in light of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the creation and eventual destruction of the Jonestown community, many of our citizens are concerned and outraged that the U.S. taxpayer should bear the burden of the costs of the evacuation of the victims of the suicide particularly since the host country refused to accept the responsibility of burial despite its U.S. foreign aid assistance.

I urgently request that all efforts be made to locate and proceed against the money supposedly held in the bank accounts and urge you to apply all funds confiscated at the Jonestown site towards repayment of federal monies used in the operation.

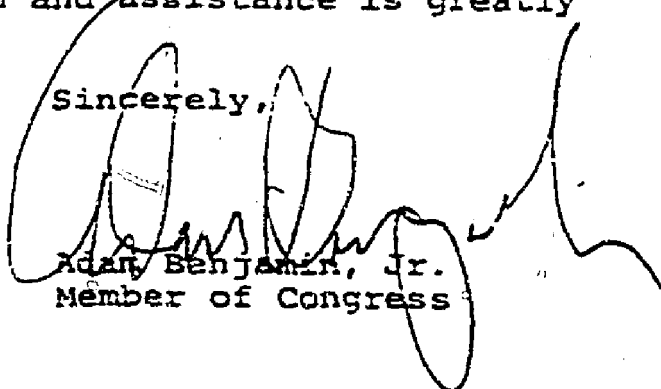
The Honorable Jimmy Carter

Page 2  
4 December 1978

Please advise me of any action and investigations underway at this time in regards to the above matter.

Your prompt cooperation and assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Adam Benjamin, Jr.  
Member of Congress

AB:bs



FADRC

1892

is constitutional  
Commander-in-Chief of the ARMY  
REVIEW  
PA or FBI EXEMPTIONS

the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$2 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Rushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-2562.

Sincerely,

*DB/ew*  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

for Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb  
12/14/78:x23722

0178-0258

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLyster  
ARA:JBushnell  
E:ENef

EN/ow

JOHN J. DUNCAN  
2D DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

2435 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHONE (AREA CODE 615) 273-4433

COUNTIES:

BLUNT  
CAMPELL  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP  
CLATSOP

P780178-0258  
Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 29, 1978

1199C  
COMMITTEES:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
BUDGET

JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
TAXATION

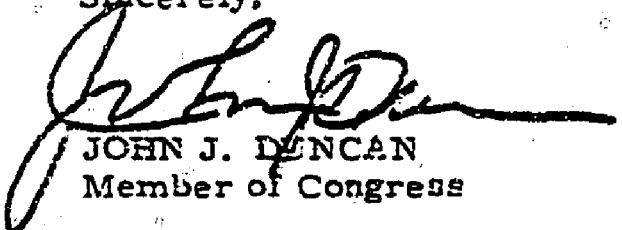
Congressional Liaison  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W., Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a self-explanatory letter I have received from  
my constituent, Mr. Ted Teffeteller, of Alcoa.

I shall appreciate your forwarding to me any available information  
concerning Mr. Teffeteller's inquiry.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN J. DUNCAN  
Member of Congress

JJD/11

✓ Enclosure

*U.S. money spent to bring bodies back from Guyana*

*FATM:*

RECEIVED  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 4 PM 12 23

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FADRC

PT00106-2344

1893

December 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Patten:

Thank you for your letter of December 5 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Barbara Kersnowsky, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Edward J. Patten,  
House of Representatives.

DATE	
TO	
FROM	
SUBJECT	
FILED	
PA OR FOR EXEMPTIONS	

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.



If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/GW*  
Douglas D. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:jd  
12/14/78:29447

Clearances: Interagency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef  
*EN/GW*

*BS*  
*#181-1104*

EDWARD J. PATTEN  
18TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE  
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES  
LABOR-NEW  
TREASURY

P780181-1104

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1978

1544C  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
2242 PLATYMON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
202/225-6301  
RONALD E. RAKOS  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
FIFTH AND SIXTH OFFICE  
ROOM 313 NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
VALLEY 6-4510

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Congressional Liaison  
Office of the American Republics Affairs  
U.S. Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20402

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter I received from my constituent  
regarding the situation in Guyana.

I would appreciate it very much if you will read her  
letter and reply to the points she raised.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Patten

Encl.

From: Barbara Brenowitz

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FACED

DEC 11 PM 2 43

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(5)

FADRC

1894

P780186-2396

December 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

Thank you for your letter of November 30 in which you request on behalf of your constituents, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
James C. Cleveland,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

F-101 EXEMPTIONS

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact, it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

Concerning your question regarding the use of American flags, we have not heard of American flags being used on the coffins as they arrived at Dover Air Force Base. Congressman Ryan's casket was, of course, draped in the American flag when it arrived in the United States.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/cw*

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

*AmV*  
Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:mjb  
X 29447 FADRC #179-1341

Clearances: Inter-agency *Bus*  
ARA:GLister *Bus*  
ARA:JABushnell *AmV*  
H:ENef

*EN/cw*

JAMES C. CLEVELAND  
2nd District, New Hampshire

P780179E1341

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TEL: 225-3206

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
316 FEDERAL BUILDING  
55 PLEASANT STREET  
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301  
TEL: 229-0313  
23 TEMPLE STREET  
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03060  
TEL: 883-1525

November 30, 1978

Mr. Douglas Bennet, Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations  
2201 C Street, N.W. Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARK

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Re: Guyana

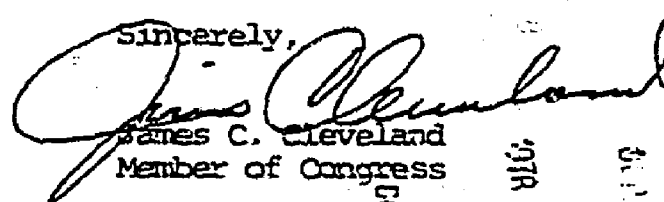
Several constituents have contacted my office expressing opposition to the United States involvement in the removal of cultists bodies from Guyana.

On behalf of my constituents, I would appreciate your allowing me a report on the following:

- a. The statutory authority for expending public funds on the body lift from Guyana.
- b. Who authorized Armed Forces personnel for the airlift.
- c. Who authorized the use of American flags to cover the coffins.

Your consideration and advice will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
James C. Cleveland  
Member of Congress

JCC:mh

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
918 DEC 6 PM 2 03  
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

FADRC  
1895  
PFB018652883

December 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Kasten:

Thank you for your letter of December 5 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Derek Hopkinson, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Robert W. Kasten, Jr.,  
House of Representatives.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondance returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:jd  
29447 12/14/78 x29447  
#178-2573

Clearances: Interagency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

AS

5

P.780 178-2573

14286

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 5 1978

U.S. Department of State  
Office of Congressional  
Relations  
2201 C Street, NW  
Room 7261  
Washington, D.C. 20520

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

67 ACTION  
is assigned to  
**ARA**

Re: Use of US taxes to bring  
bodies to US from  
Jonestown, Guyana.  
From: Derek Hopkinson.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Kasten, Jr.  
119 Cannon HOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Attn: Ann Mattheis M.C.

~~Dissect.~~

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

1978 DEC 7 PM 2 45

RECEIVED  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(2)

P780106#2380

FADRC  
1896

December 15, 1978

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, in which you requested, on behalf of your constituent, H. B. Moorhead, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Strom Thurmond,  
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/HR

Date

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 612-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:mjb  
X 29447 FADPC #180-2230

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
B:ENef

EN/GW

BF

ARMED S. EASTLAND, MISS. CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
BEN RAY, MO.  
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WILLIAM L. BRYCE, VA.  
PAUL LARSEN, WYOM.  
BARRY G. PETERSON, UTAH  
MALCOLM WALLACE, WYOM.

P780180-2230  
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FRANCIS L. ROSENBERG  
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

December 5, 1978

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Director  
Congressional Relations  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

ACTION  
is assigned to

ARR

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Please find enclosed several pieces of correspondence  
I have received from my constituents, which are self-  
explanatory.

I would appreciate your adding these letters to my  
previous correspondence of November 30, 1978 to you.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near  
future.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Strom Thurmond*  
Strom Thurmond

ST/hhd

✓ Enclosures

*Enclosed money spent to transport dead bodies back from*

*from H.B. Thurmond*

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS  
FACED

DEC 11 AM 11 24

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



FADRC

1897

December 15, 1970

Dear Mr. Ringell:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, in which you urge the State Department to pursue legal inquiry into the costs incurred by the United States in response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable  
John D. Dingall,  
House of Representatives.

...requested by  
move the bodies. This  
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REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_ CHS

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell. His telephone is 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/cw

Douglas J. Bernet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ADA/PPC:JSchreiber:mbb  
12/14/78:x23722

# 0181-0159

Clearances: Inter-Agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JBushnell  
H:ENef

EN/cw

14396

**JOHN D. DINGELL**  
 16TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
 ROOM 2221, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
 (202) 225-4071

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
 4917 SCHAEFER ROAD  
 DEARBORN, MICH. 48126  
 (313) 646-1276

101-59  
**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:  
 INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN  
 COMMERCE  
 CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
 ENERGY AND POWER  
 MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES  
 SMALL BUSINESS  
 MIGRATORY BIRD  
 CONSERVATION COMMISSION

December 4, 1978

ACTION  
 is assigned to  
**ARA**

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
 Assistant Secretary for Congressional  
 Affairs  
 Department of State  
 Room 7251  
 Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

There is rising concern throughout the country with the enormous costs incurred by the U. S. Government with respect to the Guyana incident. I agree with many who feel that the ultimate responsibility of the overall costs incurred should rest with the Peoples Temple.

I urge that the State Department pursue legal inquiry into this matter. What has become an enormous cost should not be borne solely by those who are in no way responsible for this tragedy.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

*John D. Dingell*  
 John D. Dingell  
 Member of Congress

RECEIVED  
 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 7 PM 12 05

RECEIVED  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PR018632986

FAORC  
1898

December 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 5 in which you requested information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, the United States Government continues to be involved in this tragic episode and is investigating various aspects of the situation. Nevertheless, I wanted to give you an early response to the questions you have raised concerning this unprecedented matter.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Honorable

Cus Vatron, Chairman,  
Committee on Inter-American Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/IR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
EDS/MOR NO. _____	
TS AUTH. _____	
ENDORSE IN _____	
DECLASSIFIED _____	
RELEASED _____	
EX OR FOR INFORMATION _____	

- 2 -

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to appropriate congressional committees on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the U.S. Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

ARA/PPC:JSchreiber:mhb  
12/14/78:x23722

# 0181-0758

Clearances: Inter-Agency

ARA:GLister

ARA:JBushnell

H:ENef

FN/GW

1545C

P780181E0758

Congress of the United States  
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1978

67 ACTION  
is assigned to  
ARA

CLEMENT J. ZABLOSK, WIS., CHAIRMAN

FRANK R. RUSSELL, ILL.  
BARTLETT, N.H.  
BAPTISTE, N.H.  
CHARLES C. DICKEY, JR., MICH.  
ROBERT M. C. NIX, PA.  
DONALD M. FRASER, MINN.  
BENJAMIN S. BOWEN, N.Y.  
LEE H. HAMILTON, IND.  
LESTER L. WOLFF, N.Y.  
JONATHAN R. BINGHAM, N.Y.  
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LUD J. RYAN, CALIF.  
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STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, N.Y.  
HELEN S. MEYER, N.J.  
DON BOMER, WASH.  
STANLEY J. STUBBS, MASS.  
ANDY L. LAMAR, FLA.  
DONALD J. PEASE, OHIO  
ANTHONY C. BRIDENSON, CALIF.  
WYCHE POWELL, JR., GA.  
E (KIKI) DE LA GARZA, TEX.  
GEORGE E. DANIELSON, CALIF.  
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, MISSOURI

WILLIAM B. BROWNFIELD, MICH.  
EDWARD J. STEWART, N.J.  
PAUL STADLEY, ILL.  
JOHN W. BUCHANAN, JR., ALA.  
J. HERBERT BURRELL, FLA.  
CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., OHIO  
LARRY WYNN, JR., KANS.  
BENJAMIN A. SILMAN, N.Y.  
TOMMYSON BAYNE, OHIO  
ROBERT J. LAGOMARINO, CALIF.  
WILLIAM F. BOOGLING, PA.  
JOEL PRITCHARD, WASH.

JOHN BRADY, JR.  
CHIEF OF STAFF

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to you regarding the transport of the remains of the Jonestown victims from Guyana and their identification in the United States.

I am deeply concerned that the United States Government recover all of the costs related to the Jonestown operation. The United States should not be responsible for meeting these expenses.

As you know, whenever an American citizen dies abroad, regardless of the cause of death, the body is transported back to the United States at the expense of the deceased's family. While what happened in Jonestown is tragic and unfortunate, I believe that no exception to this policy should be made and that the American people should not be held responsible for the attachment of these costs.

Every effort should be made to obtain reimbursement from surviving family members when they can be located. However, as you are aware, many of the cult members reportedly have no surviving relatives in the United States.

For this reason, I firmly believe that the assets of the People's Temple must be frozen and the costs of the Jonestown operation assessed to the cult for repayment to the United States Government.

I respectfully urge you to take immediate action.

Sincerely,

Gus Yatron  
GUS YATRON  
Chairman  
Subcommittee  
on Inter-American Affairs

①

GY:jc:gw

780187-0056

FAPRC

1899

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A, C13/AR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
PROJECT NUMBER _____	DATE _____ December 15, 1978
TO ACH. _____	ALLOCATION _____
EXHIBIT NUMBER _____	_____
EXHIBIT DATE _____	_____
EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION _____	_____
EXHIBIT RELEASED _____	_____
EXHIBIT FOR EXEMPTIONS _____	_____

Dear Mr. Spence:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 6 requesting information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Floyd D. Spence,  
House of Representatives.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$6 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*D.B./CW*

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
E:ENef

*EN/CW*

*# 183-1285*  
*B for*

2780 187-B059

FADEC

1900

TO: [REDACTED]  
 FROM: [REDACTED]  
 DATE: December 15, 1978  
 DECLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]  
 RELEASE DATE: [REDACTED]  
 EXEMPTIONS: [REDACTED]

Dear Senator Williams:

Thank you for your letter of November 29 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituents, Mr. James H. Dyer and Mr. Audrey A. Witke, information about the U.S. response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
 Harrison A. Williams, Jr.,  
 United States Senate.

- 2 -

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost. The U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-2562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:jd  
x29447:12/14/78 #179-2523  
Clearances: Interagency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENE  
EN/GW

- 3 -

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.  
NEW JERSEY

P7801792523

1409C

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 29, 1978

4 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Department of State  
Congressional Relations  
Washington, D.C. 20520

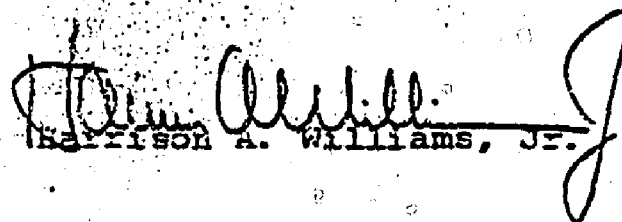
Dear Director:

Enclosed you will find copies of the letters I have received from several of my constituents.

I would appreciate any information which will enable me to respond to my constituent's inquiry. Please return the enclosed correspondence with your report.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

  
Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

BAW/ps  
✓ Enclosure

*re: U.S. money spent to transport dead bodies  
from Guyana  
from James H. Ray*

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

DEC 7 PM 3 33

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(6)

1901

780187-0062

**December 1, 1978**

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Thank you for your letter of November 30 in which you requested, on behalf of your constituents, H.G. Madgery, John M. Boyle and W.G. Beard, information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of various crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
Strom Thurmond,  
United States Senate.



The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-2562.

Sincerely,

*DB/GW*  
Douglas J. Bannet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

drafted: ARA/CAR: RZimmermann: jd  
12/14/78 x29447  
#178-2580  
Clearances: Interagency  
ARA: GLister  
ARA: JABushnell  
E: ENef  
*EN/GW*

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
BILLY BATH, IND.  
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JAMES A. ABRAHAMSON, D. CAN.  
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JOHN C. CALVER, IOWA  
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO  
BERNARD B. BERNARDINI, ARIZ.  
PAUL HATFIELD, MONT.  
MARTIN ALLEN, ALA.

STROM THURMOND, S.C.  
CHARLES M. C. DAYTON, JR., MD.  
WILLIAM L. BRYANT, VA.  
PAUL LARALEY, IOWA  
GERRIT S. HATCH, UTAH  
MALCOLM WALLACE, WYO.

1427C  
P780178-2580  
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER  
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

November 30, 1978

67 ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA

Mr. Douglas J. Bennet, Director  
Congressional Relations  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bennet:

Please find enclosed several pieces of correspondence  
I have received from my constituents, which are self-  
explanatory.

I would appreciate your reviewing these letters and  
providing me with a report of your findings so that I may  
be better able to respond to my constituents.

Thank you for your kind and prompt attention to this  
matter, and with kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Strom Thurmond*

Strom Thurmond

ST/hhd

✓ Enclosures (3)

Re: Use of US taxes to bring bodies from  
Jonestown, Guyana.  
From: W. G. Maadry  
W. A. Beard  
John M. Boyle  
(4)

FADRC  
1902

Der Senator Sparkman:

## 2. Instructions

nestown has no parallel. On Sunday, Government faced a crisis situation as a Congressman had been killed in an airplane crash. A settlement of about 1000 Americans was involved, the situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the military and other resources of the United States might be insufficient to cope with the situation in the isolated area 120 miles from the nearest town. Assistance for the injured Americans was immediately authorized, and the Government offered assistance to the survivors to prevent further loss of life.

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events progressed, it became  
large numbers of Americans dead.  
ieved that there might be many  
e, and the U.S. adjusted and  
ce to help the search by Guyana  
Finally, when the number of dead  
onal requirements were to continue  
ve ongoing investigation of serious  
y, treat with dignity, and remove  
as possible to a facility that  
amense problem. Extensive mortuary  
ial in the process of identification  
ly the U.S. military had the equip-  
o handle this enormous problem.

es Senate.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-6562.

Sincerely,

DB/GW

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann:mjb  
x 29447 FADRC #181-1713

Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

EN/GW

B Jm

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

12/5/78

The attached letter is sent for  
your information.

Yours very truly,

*John Spaulding*  
U.S.S.

(no reply necessary)

*State*  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

DEC 6 1978 *CSH*

Form #4



P780181-1713

37

IN DJS 781211054 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

ACTIVE  
is assigned

TO: DJS

DATE: DEC 11 78

ARI

REPLY: FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION, FURNISH INFO COPY OF ANY RESPONSE

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE  
RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS: DIRECT REPLY TO CONGRESSPERSON; FURNISH INFORMATION COPY TO WHITE  
HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON, 198 OGD

E. SMALL REFERRAL

X LETTER

MAILGRAM

TELEGRAM

DATED: DEC 06 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN

U.S. SENATE

SUBJECT: EXPENSE OF RETURN OF BODIES FROM GUYANA

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

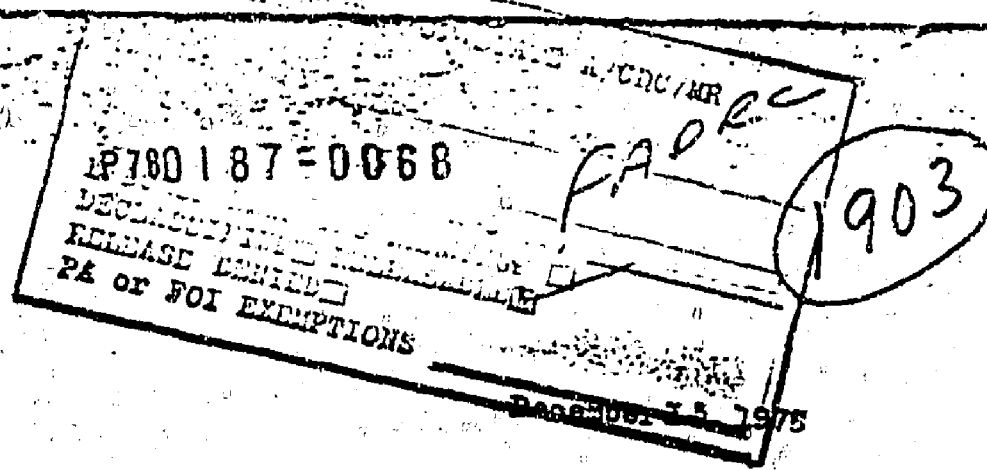
BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

SISATWY 11-12-78

[5]



Dear Mr. Oberstar:

Thank you for your telephone call of November 27 in which you requested information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem.

The Honorable  
James L. Oberstar,  
House of Representatives.

The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

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The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

Some survivors were able to pay for their return trip to the United States. Those without funds were given a repatriation loan, normal in such circumstances, against a signed undertaking to repay the United States Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs on 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*DB/cw*

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RZimmermann  
12/13/78 X 29447  
Clearances: Inter-agency  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell  
H:ENef

*BJS*



ARMSTRONG, Oren aka POPLIN 10/11/04 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BEAL, Geneva M. 9/4/40 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BOWIE, Kenneth R. 4/20/60 La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CANADA, Mary F. 1/26/01 La. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
CHAMBLISS, Jose E. 6/30/02 Va. (San Fran., Ca.)  
COLEMAN, Mary 7/23/94 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
COLEY, Alma (Coachman) 3/10/24 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
DAVIS, Margaret V. 1/10/50 Pa. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
GERNANDT, Eugenia 3/12/23 N. Mex. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HALL, Carl C. 6/16/04, Ark. (Little Rock, Ark. 72202)  
HARRIS, Josephine 12/24/07 Miss. (L.A., Ca.)  
JACKSON, David B. 12/1/92 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Karen  
JACKSON, Luvenia 7/5/97 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Ralph E. 6/9/52 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JAMES, Margaret 2/27/18 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94132)  
JOHNSON, Karl  
JOHNSON, Rosa  
JOHNSON, Verna L. 11/30/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JONES, Mary T. 8/10/54 Mt. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
JOY, Love M. 12/18/91 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)

KAY, Marie

KEELER, Elaine R. 5/8/44 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
KENDALL, Elfreida 10/30/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
LOGAN, Henry L.  
LOWE, Love Life 12/2/88 Mo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MALLOY, Lillian 8/10/05 N.C. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
McKINNIS, Levatus V. 7/1/06 Miss. (Berkley, Ca. 94108)  
McINTYRE, Joyce F. 10/23/57 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MIDDLETON, Virginia 10/25/15 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
MILLER, Lucy S.  
O'BRYANT, Winnieann Z. 2/2/99 Ok. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
OMAN, Edna M.  
PAYNEY, Lucille E. 9/4/99 Ill. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
ROSAS, Kay 6/19/40 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SANTIAGO, Alida R. 3/27/48 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SCOTT, Karen L. 10/23/59 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SHARON, Rose O. 7/22/07 Va. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SMITH, Kivin 1/12/48 N.J. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
SOLOMON, Dorrus H. 12/23/56 Ga. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
THOMPSON, Etta 2/22/04 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

TURNER, Bruce E. 4/11/54 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WILKINSON, Deanna K. 10/19/50 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
WILLIAMS, Theo 12/6/15, Tx. (Oakland, Ca. 94612)  
WINTER, Curtis L. 1/9/25 Ind. (Redwood, Valley, Ca. 95470)

1905

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A.C. 100  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE December 16, 1978  
REASON FOR REVIEW DATE  
TO AUTH. REASON(S)  
EFFECTIVE DATE REASON(S)  
DATE OF REVIEW REASON(S)  
PL. OF FBI EXEMPTIONS

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

The following list compiled as of 12/15/78 identifies those deceased from Jonestown where the next-of-kin or interested party has been notified. Where available, the person's date and place of birth, and the last city, state, and zip code of residence is shown.



ADDISON, Stephen M. 5/4/44 Mo. (Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401)  
ALBUNDY, Ida M. 8/26/06 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Jerome D. 10/30/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Marice 7/22/62 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Orelia 6/8/10 La. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
ANDERSON, Samuel M. 4/12/11 Miss. (Oakland, Ca. 94604)  
ANDERSON, Tommy L. 12/25/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ARNOLD, Luerta 2/27/07 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
ARTERBERRY, Linda T. 12/6/48 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ATKINS, Ruth 3/4/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94113)

BACKMAN, Viola F. 3/23/50 S.C. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 BAILEY, Geraldine H. 3/23/12 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
 BAILEY, Mary J. 9/6/15 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 BAKER, Tarik P. 10/29/61 Ca. (Pomona, Ca. 91766)  
 BALESTIN, Mary B. 4/8/26 no birth [ ]  
 BARGEMAN, Rory L. 6/21/61 Fla.  
 BARRETT, Bennie F. 11/18/34 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BARRETT, Cathy A. 3/30/53 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BARRON, Jack D. 11/9/21 Del. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BATES, Christine 3/22/05 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95480)  
 BEAM, Eleanor M. 3/5/61 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 BEAM, Rheaviana W. 8/15/24 Kty. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 BEAM, Jack A. 11/25/23 Kty. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BECK, Daniel J. 5/15/66 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BEIKMAN, Rebecca M. 11/29/40 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BENTON, Lena C. 2/2/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 BERRYMAN, Ronnie D. 2/26/52 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 BIRKLEY, Julia 7/25/09 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90611)  
 BLACKWELL, Odell 1/13/10 N.C. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
 BLAIR, Ernestine H. 8/9/17 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 BOGUE, Marilee F. 3/31/59 Ca.  
 BORDENAVE, Selika G. 7/10/18 Miss.  
 BOUQUET, Brian 7/20/53 Ca. (Hurlingame, Ca.)  
 BOUQUET, Claudia J. 5/1/56 Ca.  
 BOUTTE, MARK A. 4/14/57 Ca. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 BOWER, Donald R. 2/3/27 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
 BOWERS, Christine S. aka TALLEY 5/22/57 Ca.  
 BOWMAN, Anthony 2/7/64, Ca.. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 BOWMAN, Delores 9/23/49, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 BOWMAN, Edna M. 11/10/30, La. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 BOWMAN, Patricia A. 9/1/57, La. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 BRADSHAW, Pamela G. 8/17/56 N.Y.  
 BRADY, Michaelleen P. 5/14/43 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
 BREIDENBACH, Lois F. 5/29/28 Ok. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BREIDENBACH, Melanie L. 9/14/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BREIDENBACH, Wesley K. 9/15/59 Ca.  
 BREWSTER, Kimberly L. 8/25/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
 BREWER, Dorothy A. 10/24/32 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 BRIDGEWATER, Miller 2/11/08 Tx. (Palo Alto, Ca. 94306)  
 BRIGHT, Ruby J. 2/12/47 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 BROWN, Jocelyn 4/10/58 Ca.  
 BROWN, Johnny Moss, Jr 7/19/50 Tx.  
 BROWN, Joyce M. 2/8/60 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
 BROWN, Luella H. 6/1/19, La. (Redwood, Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 BROWN, Luella 12/26/53 Ca.  
 BRYANT, Lucioes 6/23/25 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
 BRYANT, Princeola 10/12/12 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90012)  
 BUCKLEY, Christopher C. 5/28/66 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BUCKLEY, Dorothy H. 8/17/61 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
 BUCKLEY, Minnie L. 5/6/41 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BUCKLEY, Odesta 11/30/62 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 BURGINES, Rosy L. 11/7/53 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 BUSH, William P. 11/4/64 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

CALIN, Ruthie M. aka QUINN 9/30/40 Miss. (L.A., Ca. )  
CANNON, Thelma M. 7/29/30 Tx. (San Fran, Ca. 94121)  
CAREY, Jiffery J. 12/12/50 Mich. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95482)  
CARR, Karen Y. 7/18/63 Ca. (San Fran., CA 94102)  
CARROLL, Ruby J. 6/10/37 Tx.  
CARROLL, Mildred A. 2/19/99 Va. (San Fran., CA 94109)  
CARTMELL, Patricia A. 7/31/29 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. )  
CARTMELL, Patricia P. 7/3/54 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. )  
CARTMELL, Walter C. 5/15/28 Kty. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CASTILLO, Mary F. 1/7/20 Md. (L.A., CA 90006)  
CASTILLO, William R. 2/19/44 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
CATNEY, Georgia M. 10/26/17 Ark. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 94061)  
CHACON, Stephanie K. 5/27/60 Ca. (Berkley, Ca. 94703)  
CHAIKIN, David L. 1/21/63 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CHAIKIN, Gail S. 2/26/61 Ca.  
CHAIKIN, Phyllis 5/6/39 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CHAIKIN, Eugene B. 12/16/32 Ca.  
CHAVIS, Loretta D. 4/1/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
CHRISTIAN, Vernetta C. 12/25/44 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
CIANCY, Mary L. 4/16/54 Ca.  
CLARK, Joicy E. 10/28/11 Tx. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
CLAY, Nancy 5/26/09 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
CLIPPS, Ida M. 12/4/17 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
COBB, Sandra Y. 11/16/56 Ind. (San Fran., Ca 94107)  
COBB, Sharon R. 8/31/48 Ohio (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
COLE, Arvelle 9/28/06 Miss. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
COLE, Arlander 12/22/06 Miss.  
COLE, Clarence aka KLINGMAN 8/11/63 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
COLEMAN, Ruth V. 1/3/20 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
COLLINS, Susy L. 7/20/00 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
CONEDY, Inez S. 3/5/09 Ark. (Palo Alto, Ca. 94306)  
CONLEY, Corlis 3/12/59 Ca.  
COOK, Bertha P. 12/12/12 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
COOK, Mary E. 1/26/14 Mo. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
CORDELL, Barbara J. 8/14/38 Mich. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Candace K. 11/7/60 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Chris M. 9/13/57 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Cindy L. 12/8/59 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Edith E. 2/6/02 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, James J. 10/28/64 Ind. (Redwood, Valley Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Loretta M. 11/28/37 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
CORDELL, Teresa L. 3/11/58 Ga. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
CORDELL, Julie R. 7/28/61 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
COREY, Carrie L. 1/12/34 N.C. (San Fran, Ca. 94117)  
COTTINGHAM, Mary M. 11/30/99 S.C.  
GREENSHAW, Lucy 1/1/25 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. )  
CUNNINGHAM, Millie S. 12/25/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)

DANIEL, Betty L. 5/4/51 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DARNES, Ollie 10/29/67 Ca. (Santa Rosa, Ca.)  
DARNES, Searcy L. 4/21/62 Ca. (Santa Rosa, Ca.)  
DARNES, Velma L. 4/29/36 Ia. (Santa Rosa, Ca.)  
DASHIELL, Hazel F. 12/16/99 Rhode Is. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
DAVIS, Barbara M. 10/3/25 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
DAVIS, Cynthia 12/3/49 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)  
DAVIS, Frances P. 3/14/28 Ca.  
DAVIS, Isabel 12/23/25 Miss.  
DAVIS, Lexie S. 9/22/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
DAVIS, Minnie (Isabel?)  
DAVIS, Robert E. 4/27/36 Wash. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DAWKINS, Beatrice 8/31/18 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
DEAN, Burger L. 11/14/16 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
DELANEY, Edith F. 12/23/09 Kan. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DENNIS, Eddie L. 7/4/28 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DENNIS, Ellihue 8/2/48 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94103)  
DENNIS, Orde 10/31/32 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DE PINA, Lovie H. 10/18/00 S.C. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DEVERS, Darrell A. 12/6/55 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
DICKERSON, Roseana E. 3/26/17 La. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
DICKSON, Bessie L. 2/4/14 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DILLARD, Violatt E. 9/16/27 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DOMINICK, Katherine M. 10/27/94 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
DOUGLAS, Farene 9/10/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90062)  
DOUGLAS, Joyce L. 4/3/58 Ga. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DOVER, Vicky, L. 1/20/58 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
DOWNS, Nena B. 4/22/28 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DUNCAN, Corrie 11/6/06 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
DUNCAN, Verdella 5/20/24 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DUPONT, Ellen L. 11/13/30 Arz. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
DYSON, Florine 12/06/90 Va. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)

EDDINS, Irene 1/4/02 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94119)  
EDWARD, Zipporah 5/27/05 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. 94119)  
EDWARDS, James 11/28/20 Miss.  
EDWARDS, Shirley A. 12/14/51 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
EICHLER, Erin J. 3/13/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
EICHLER, Evelyn M. 8/19/55 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

FAIN, Tinetra L. 11/8/58 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
FAIR, Aranda 12/10/08 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
FAIR, Sylvester C. 3/9/06 (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FARRIS, Marshall 8/5/07 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
FARRELL, Barbara L. 10/5/33 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
FIELDS, James D. 6/4/32 N.Y. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FIELDS, Lori B. 12/6/55 Ca. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FIELDS, Shirley A. 12/15/37 Mi. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FINNEY, Casey N. 7/15/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90047)  
FITCH, Betty J. 6/2/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FITCH, Donald K. 4/15/46 New Hampshire  
FITCH, Maureen C. 6/13/49 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
FITCH, Thomas 5/17/49 Mass. (San Fran., Ca.)  
FLOWERS, Rebecca A. 7/7/53 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
FONZELLE, Toi 1/17/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
FORD, Fannie 1/9/34 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
FORKS, Viola D. 11/3/34 Tx. (Berkeley, Ca. 94123)  
FORTSON, Rhonda D. 8/26/54 Co. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
FOSTER, Beulah 9/14/03 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
FOUNTAIN, Betty J. 8/14/49 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
FRANKLIN, Robert E. Jr. 6/17/58 Mo. (Oakland, Ca. 94608)  
FROMM, Constance B. 2/9/55 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
FYE, Kim A. 12/10/59 Wash. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

GARCIA, Cleveland D. (L.A., Ca.)  
GARCIA, Mary H. (L.A., Ca.)  
GARDNER, John L. 9/20/60 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
GEE, Hermon W. 3/27/97 Tx. (Oakland, Ca. 94606)  
GIBSON, Mattie 12/24/05 Ark. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Rense E. 6/9/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Stanley Brian 1/20/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Robert W. 7/25/51 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GILL, Betty Jean  
GODSHALK, Viola M. 2/10/21 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca.)  
GOODSPEED, Claude 6/13/05 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
GOODSPEED, Lue D. 1/3/07 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
GRADY, Willie James 7/4/54 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRAHAM, Willie Lee 2/9/07 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
GREEN, Juanita 9/5/16 Ok. (Ok., Ca. 94602)  
GREENE, Anita R. 1/8/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
GRIFFITH, Arondo 3/10/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
GRIFFITH, Emmett A. Jr. 7/11/50 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
GRIFFITH, Mae K. 12/26/41 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
GRIFFITH, Mary H. 1926 (San Fran., Ca.)  
GRIMM, Ronald 1/16/37 Ca. (San Rafael, Ca. 94901)  
GRIMM, Sue L. 3/4/41 Ca. (San Rafael, Ca. 94901)  
GRIMM, Tina L. 5/9/60 Ca. (San Raphael, Ca. 94901)  
GROOT, Pauline 5/30/50 Wash. (Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401)  
GRUBBS, Gerald R. 2/15/45 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRUBBS, Lemuel T. 11/20/41 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRUBBS, Sylvia Elaine 11/10/38 Ca.  
GRUNNET, Patricia L. 11/25/41 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
GUY, Mercedese M. 9/6/06 La. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GUY, Jann E. 11/05/53 La. (Berkley, Ca. 94702)  
GUY, Brian 9/8/66 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Keith L. 9/12/67 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Kimberly D. 7/29/71 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Oattie M. 6/8/44 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)

HALKMAN, Rochelle D. 9/30/52 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HALL, Heloise J. 12/7/11 Kan. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
HALLMON, Eddie J. 4/6/55 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HARMS, Karen M. 6/14/58 N.C. (Ukiah, Ca. )  
HARPER, Artee 1/28/10 La. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
HARRINGTON, Ollie B. 11/7/40 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
HARRIS, Annie M. 1/22/04 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
HARRIS, Dorothy L. 1/17/61 Ga. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
HARRIS, Lian 11/27/56 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
HARRIS, Linda S. 7/4/36 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
HARRIS, Magnolia C. 12/11/16 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HARRIS, Nevada 1/21/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
HARRIS, Willie M. 11/27/32 Ga. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
HAYDEN, Eyvonne P. 9/8/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
HEATH, Florence 5/8/28 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
HEATH, Michael 4/25/64 Ca. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
HELLE, Joseph L. 111 6/6/50 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HENDERSON, Beatrice 8/22/03 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HERRING, Nona D. 1415/06 La. (San Fran., Ca. 90001)  
HICKS, Marthea A. 5/22/35 Mich. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
HILL, Emma M. 12/3/15 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90047)  
HILTON, Osialee 1/4/94 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
HINES, Mable 1913 Ok.  
HINES, Rosa M. 9/25/08 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
HOLLEY, Patricia A. aka RHEA 11/18/57 Wash. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HOLMES, Peter Jr. 7/31/32 Tenn.  
HORNES, Hazel L. 6/20/15 La. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
HOUSTON, Judy L. 11/9/64 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
HOUSTON, Phyllis D. 3/26/44 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 95482)  
HOWARD, Doris H. 1/27/22 La.  
HOYER, Barbara F. 9/21/48 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

IJAMES, Judith K. 12/6/49 Ind. (Calpella, Ca. 95413)  
IJAMES, Maya L. 9/8/69 Ca.  
INGHRAM, Alice L. 9/24/36 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95670)  
INGHRAM, Ava J. 7/25/63 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95670)



JACKSON, Beatrice 12/27/96 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94113)  
 JACKSON, Corinne M. 3/11/45 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 94570)  
 JACKSON, Donald 7/13/44 So. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
 JACKSON, Ellen R. 6/2/65 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JACKSON, Gladys M. 7/6/19 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 JACKSON, Kathryn D. 9/24/52 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JACKSON, Loureco 12/26/41 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
 JACKSON, Paulette 2/17/51 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JACKSON, Rosa L. 10/21/39 Tenn. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JACKSON, Thelma 8/27/36 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
 JAMES, Lavana 2/26/04 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 JAMES, Ronald D. 11/1/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JAMES, Toni D. 7/21/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
 JANARO, Mauri K. 11/20/62 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JANARO, Daren R. 5/1/64 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JEFFERY, Eartie 2/16/13 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JEFFERY, Margarette 9/4/13 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JERRAN, Susan J. 4/25/45 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Berda T. 4/2/92 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 JOHNSON, Bessie M. 3/26/36 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JOHNSON, Claire L. 11/24/32 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
 JOHNSON, Denise 10/25/61 Ca. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 JOHNSON, Gerald D. 1/17/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JOHNSON, Heien 11/25/27 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
 JOHNSON, Leta J. 7/8/52 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Janice A. 5/29/60 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90009)  
 JOHNSON, Jessie A. 9/17/00 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
 JOHNSON, Joe Dr. 7/12/57 Mo. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 JOHNSON, Mahaley 6/5/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JOHNSON, Mary 10/20/27 W.Va.  
 JOHNSON, Naomi R. 10/15/28 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Richard L. 8/3/56 W.Va. (Daly City, Ca. 94014)  
 JOHNSON, Robert 12/8/03 Miss. (Urbah, Ca. 95482)  
 JOHNSON, Ruby L. 12/16/31 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
 JOHNSON, Samuel L. 5/5/52 Ca.  
 JOHNSON, Willa J. 5/22/59 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
 JONES, Agnes B. 2/14/43 Ind. (San Fran., Ca.)  
 JONES, Annette T. 2/25/26 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
 JONES, Brenda Y. 12/13/48 Tx.  
 JONES, Earnest 9/7/22 Miss.  
 JONES, Eliza 6/25/10 Ala. (Urbah, Ca. 95482)  
 JONES, Forrest R. 12/12/36 Ky.  
 JONES, James (Rev.) 5/13/31 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JONES, Jessie W. 5/3/24 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
 JONES, Larry D. 1/24/53 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JONES, Lew F. 11/23/56 Korea (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

JONES, Marceline M. 1/8/27 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
JONES, Nancy M. 5/5/01 Ark. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
JONES, Timothy R. 6/3/59 Ca.  
JONES, Valerie Y. 11/20/38 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. )  
JORDAN, Dessie J. 6/1/08 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JORDAN, Fannie A. 2/6/13 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
JURADO, Emma J. 12/2/08 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
JORDAN, Lula E. 11/25/07 Tx.

KATSARIS, Maria 6/9/53 Pa. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KEATON, Rosa L. 2/20/07 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
KEATON, Tommie S. 8/12/14 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
KELLER, Darrell E. 7/21/49 Mont. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
KELLEY, Viola E. 12/13/06 Louisiana (Redwood City, Ca. 94063)  
KELLY, Anita C. 3/15/50 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KEMP, Barbara A. 11/4/40 Ala. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KENNEDY, Emma J. 10/28/11 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
KERNS, Carol A. 1958  
KICE, Robert E. 1/4/48 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KICE, Thomas D. 11/18/35 Mo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KING, Charlotte 10/26/97 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
KING, Teresa L. 1/11/47 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
KING, Leola 4/2/13 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
KING, Wanda B. 7/14/39 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KISLINGBURY, Sharon J. 10/16/56 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
KLINGMAN, Martha E. 5/9/46 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KUTULAS, Demosthenis 2/20/27 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KUTULAS, Edith 12/8/29 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

LACY, Georgia L. 2/9/10 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
LAND, Pearl 7/20/02 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
LANG, Lottie M. 2/16/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
LANGSTON, Marianita 12/10/55 Cal (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
LANGSTON, Zuretti J. 7/25/59 Ca. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
LAYTON, Carolyn M. 7/13/45 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
LAYTON, Karen L. 8/10/47 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LEE, Daisy 12/5/56 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94133)  
LEND, Karen M. 10/15/60 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEROY, Lactitia M. 9/14/30 Wash. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
LEWIS, Dorsey J. 10/12/39 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEWIS, Lisa M. 2/2/62 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEWIS, Luc E. 4/21/30 La. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
LIVINGSTON, Beverly M. 4/15/32 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LIVINGSTON, Jerry D. 11/11/41 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LOCKETT, Gordon E. 9/23/18 Ok. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
LOOMAN, Carolyn S. 5/7/43 Ohio (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LOWERY, Ruth W. 4/26/21 Tenn. (L.A., Ca. 90043)  
LUCAS, Lovie J. 11/16/03 Tenn.  
LUCIENTES, Christine R. 1/22/52 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LUNDQUIST, Diane 12/31/46 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
LYLES, Minnie M. 2/28/28 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94109)

MASON, Dorothy 7/17/45 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MARCH, Earnestine T. 6/29/30 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94110)  
MARSHALL, Charles 1/16/57 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MARSHALL, Danny L. 12/24/54 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MARSHALL, Diana L. 2/28/59 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MASON, Francine E. 11/21/54 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MAYSHACK, Mary 7/20/05 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
MCCALL, Cheryle D. 12/31/47 Tx.  
MCCALL, Estelle D. 10/7/30 Tx.  
MCCANN, Maria 10/27/52 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. )  
MCCANN, Eileen K. 1/28/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCCLAIN, Allie 6/25/90 Ark. (L.A., Ca. )  
MCCOY, Carol A. 9/9/45 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MCELVANE, James N. 4/13/32 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
MCGOWAN, Allevine 3/11/88 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCGOWAN, Annie 4/6/08 Miss. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MCKENZIE, Clara E. 11/26/29  
MCKNIGHT, Diana 9/9/56 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
MCKNIGHT, Earl 2/19/95 Miss. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCKNIGHT, Ray A. 10/12/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 94607)  
MCKNIGHT, Rose M. 8/23/53 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
MCMURRY, Deldre R. 1/22/61 Germany (Berkeley, Ca. 94703)  
MCMURRY, Sebastian R. 3/2/55 Tx. (Berkeley, Ca. )  
MCMURRY, Theodore 6/7/58 Washington, (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
MCNEAL, Jessie B. 6/19/10 Ok. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MERCER, Henry 4/3/02 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94119)  
MILLER, Christine 6/4/17 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
MILLER, Lucy J. 3/31/13 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. )  
MINOR, Cassandra Y. 10/15/56 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MITCHELL, Annie L. 7/7/30 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MITCHELL, Beverly D. 11/14/62, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MITCHELL, Lee Charles 7/24/31 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90012)  
MITCHELL, Shirley A. 3/9/57 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
MITCHELL, Tony L. 8/15/65, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MOORE, Anne E. 5/12/54 Ca.  
MOORE, Edward 8/26/15 Va. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
MOOREHEAD, Leola K. 2/26/26, Ark. (Oakland, Ca. 94605)  
MORGAN, Oliver Jr. 9/5/49 Ca. (La Palma, Ca. 90623)  
MORGAN, Lydia 10/4/48, Ca. (San Diego, Ca. 92113)  
MORRISON, Lugenia 6/22/27, Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
MORRISON, Yvonne 10/12/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
MORTON, Mary N. 1/24/42 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
MOSES, Eura L. 9/12/99 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
MOTON, Danny M. 12/2/56 Ca.  
MOTON, Glen 10/14/10, S.C. (Phil., Pa. 19121)  
MOTON, Russell 3/2/48  
MOTON, Viola M. 11/7/20 Fla. (Pomona, Ca. 91766)  
MUELLER, Esther L. 5/30/62, Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MULDROW, Yvette L. 10/23/58 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94124)  
MUTSCHMANN, Jane E. 12/27/47 Wisc.

HAILOR, Gertrude 3/21/10 Miss. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
NEAL, Cardell 12/17/54 Ca.  
NELSON, Enola M. 12/9/20 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
NEWELL, Christopher 7/10/61 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
NEWELL, Hazle M. 6/15/27 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
NEWMAN, Darlene R. 3/12/48 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
NICHOLS, Ida M. 7/31/00 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 90006)  
NORWOOD, Fairy L. 1/27/30 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)

OLIVER, Bruce H. 3/18/58 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
OLIVER, Shanda M. 4/4/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
OLIVER, William S. 12/25/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
OWENS, Janie E. 11/14/20 Ark. (San., Fran., Ca. 94117)

PAGE, Ronald R. 2/10/54 Tx. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
PARKER, Beatrice L. 8/27/54 N.C. (San. Fran., Ca. 94109)  
PARKS, Patty L. 4/29/34 Ohio (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PARTAK, Thomas J. 7/16/46 Ill. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
PATTERSON, Carroll A. 6/13/48 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
PERKINS, Maud E. 12/4/49 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
PERKINS, Richardell E. 12/21/41 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
PERRY, Leon 8/8/17 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
PETERSON, Rosa L. 10/22/00 Ark. (Pasadena, Ca.)  
POLITE, Glenda R. 8/1/57 Ark. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
PONTS, Donna L. 1/17/63 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PONTS, Lois A. 1/21/27 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PROBY, Bessie M. 11/23/15 La. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
PURIFOY, Denise E. 11/4/52 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PURIFOY, Kathy J. 2/27/59 Ind. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
PURSLEY, Cynthia 4/4/56 Ca. (Herkley, Ca. 94702)



RAILBAC, Estelle M. 2/22/04 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
RAMEY, Darlene 9/30/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
RANKIN, Robert L. 10/19/39 Tenn. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
REED, Willie B. 3/8/13 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
REESE, Bertha J. 4/18/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
RHEA, Jerome O., Jr. 3/30/52 Md. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
ROBERSON, Odenia A. 3/10/05 La. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
ROBERTSON, Acquinetta E. 5/16/54 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
ROBINSON, Lee O. 5/11/19 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROBINSON, Shirley A. 12/24/55 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
ROCHELLE, Anthony E. 3/30/72, Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
ROCHELLE, Jackie 4/20/56 Mo. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
ROCHELLE, Tommie C. 11/28/50 Ark. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
RODGERS, Mary F. 9/16/92 La. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
RODGERS, Mary J. 1/25/26 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
RODGERS, Ophelia 12/25/20 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
RODRIGUEZ, Gloria M. 3/23/52 Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
ROLLER, Edith F. 12/18/15 Co. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROLLINS, Dorothy J. 1/16/56 Ca. (Richmond, Ca. 94804)  
ROSA, Santiago A. 12/2/54 Honduras  
ROSS, Elsie Z. 7/15/89 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNSKO, Annie J. 6/2/24 N.J. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNSKO, Christian L. 5/20/54 Wash. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNSKO, Michael L. 9/12/56 Wash. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
RUBEN, Lula 6/1/07 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
RUGGIERO, Elizabeth 8/8/54 N.Y. (Eagle Rock, Ca. )  
RUGGIERO, Roseann 6/12/59 Ca. (Eagle Rock, CA. )  
RUNNEL, Judy A. 9/13/66 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)

SADLER, Linda C. 3/9/57 Tenn. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
SANDERS, Dorsey J. 6/10/47 Ca. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SANDERS, Douglas 6/27/50 Ca. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SANDERS, Flora B. 4/23/10 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SCHACHT, Lawrence 10/2/48 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SCHEID, Don E. Jr. 7/22/61 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SCHROEDER, Deborah F. 7/12/49 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
SCOTT, Pauline 4/30/21 W. Va (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
SHAVERS, Mary L. 10/19/25 Louisiana (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SHELTON, Rose J. 10/21/02 Missouri (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SIMON, Alvin H. 1/13/45 Ca. (Cottati, Ca. 94928)  
SIMON, Bonnie J. 3/23/49 Ohio (Cottati, Ca. 94928)  
SIMON, Anthony J. 7/22/54 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
SIMON, Barbara A. 10/11/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Jerome M. 4/17/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Jose 8/20/16 Ca. (Middletown, Ca. 95461)  
SIMON, Marcia A. 10/11/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Melanie W. 11/7/55 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Pauline L. 11/6/32 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SIMPSON, Dorothy G. 9/2/22 Montana (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SIMPSON, Jewell J. 12/31/21 Ok. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SINES, Nancy V. 9/25/49 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SINES, Ronald H. 2/18/48 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SLY, Donald E. 3/3/36 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SLY, Mark 3/30/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90020)  
SMART, Alfred L. 6/3/60 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
SMITH, Barbara A. 10/6/44 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SMITH, Bertha C. 9/2/02 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
SMITH, David E. 9/17/26 Cal. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
SMITH, Edrena D. 10/4/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SMITH, Gladys 1/11/46 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SMITH, James A. 12/25/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SMITH, Jerry G. 4/17/51 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SMITH, Kevan D. 5/21/61 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SMITH, Ollie 11/6/59 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. )  
SMITH, Shirley F. 2/3/48 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SMITH, Vernon  
SMITH, Winnie F. 1/11/23 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90062)  
SNEED, Clevee L. 6/14/20 Tenn. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
SNEED, Eloise 5/18/07 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
SNEED, Novella N. 6/18/07 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SNEED, Willie D. 8/1/19 Ill. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
SNELL, Helen 2/28/02 Tx. San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SOLMON, Dorothy P. 9/19/40 Cal. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

SOLOMON, Syria L. 9/29/59 N.Y. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 SOUDER, Martha M. 3/5/16 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
 SOUDER, Wanda K. 12/17/53 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
 STAHL, Alfred R. 7/24/11 Ky. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 STAHL, Bonnie L. 10/20/70 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 STAHL, Carol A. 10/28/38 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 STALLING, Lula M. 9/23/24 Ok. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 STATEN, Abraham L. 4/10/12 Va. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 STATEN, Aneal 1/7/04 La. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 STEWART, Aurora M. 9/17/67, Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
 STEWART Terry F. Dr. 3/21/69 Ca.  
 STEVENSON, Francis L. 7/30/16 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 STONE, Sharon L. 12/13/42 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 SWANEY, Nathaniel B. 7/5/22 Ohio (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 SWINNEY, Cleave L. 4/5/11 Missouri (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 SWINNEY, Timothy M. 9/28/38 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 SWINNEY, Wanda S. 8/20/47 Wyo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

TALLEY, Ronald W. 10/15/45 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 TALLEY, Vera M. 2/3/03 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95480)  
 TARDY, Armella 2/12/46 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 TARDY, Bernell M. 10/12/14 Ark. (San Bruno, Ca. 94066)  
 TAYLOR, Lucille B. 2/3/98 Tenn. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TAYLOR, Virginia V. 7/29/94 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
 THOMAS, Bernice 1/7/10 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94103)  
 THOMAS, Caroline A. 12/3/49 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
 THOMAS, Ernest 10/20/19 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90023)  
 THOMAS, Gabriel 3/13/19 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. )  
 THOMAS, Scott Jr. 6/19/57 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
 THOMAS, Willie A. 7/28/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 THOMPSON, Vennie 4/3/02 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
 TOUCHETTE, Albert A. 9/13/54 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TOUCHETTE, Carol J. 5/14/33 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TOUCHETTE, Michelle E. 7/21/58 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TOWNS, Essie M. 7/3/03 Okla. (L.A., Ca. 90029)  
 TROPP, Harriet S. 4/16/50 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 TROPP, Richard D. 10/9/42 N.Y. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TRUSS, Cornelius L. Jr. 9/20/60 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94619)  
 TSCHETTER, Alfred W. 6/19/21 S. Dak. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 TSCHETTER, Betty J. 8/17/59 Korea (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 TSCHETTER, Mary A. 6/7/28 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 TUCKER, Alleane 4/1/29 Tenn. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 TUPPER, Mary E. 12/16/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TUPPER, Rita J. 6/14/33 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TUPPER, Ruth A. 11/4/50 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 TURNER, James E. Jr. 5/5/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90059)

TURNER, Roosevelt 8/4/26 Ok. (Long Beach, Ca. 90813)  
TURNER, Syola W. 6/27/12 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90015)  
TYLER, Gary 8/3/50 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )

VICTOR, Lillie M. 2/2/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WADE, Roberta L. 12/12/10 Tx. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
WAGNER, Inez J. 12/13/27 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WAGNER, Mark S. 1/7/62 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WAGNER, Michelle 5/18/54 Ca.  
WALKER, Barbara 10/25/53  
WALKER, Gloria D. 11/4/37 Kan. (Inglewood, Ca. 90301)  
WALKER, Mary H. 2/17/04 Ark.  
WALKER, Newhuanda R. 11/14/59 Ca.  
WALKER, Tony G. 12/29/57 Ca. (Inglewood, Ca. 90301)  
WARREN, Brenda A. 11/9/61 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WARREN, Gloria F. 1/9/59 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WARREN, Janice M. 3/23/50 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WASHINGTON, Annie B. 5/24/12 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
WASHINGTON, Grover 6/27/27 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
WASHINGTON, Huldah E. 7/27/01 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
WATKINS, Gregory L. 11/9/55 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. )  
WESLEY, Bessie M. 10/8/15 Ala. (Richmond, Ca. )  
WHEELER, Marlene D. 2/11/47 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WHITMIRE, Lisa A. 3/30/66 Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
WILHITE, Cheryl G. 8/10/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WILLIAMS, Charles W. 9/8/42 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WILLIAMS, Louise T. 1/31/13 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
WILLIS, Mary P. 12/21/40 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. )  
WILSEY, Janice L. 9/23/49 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
WILSON, Jerry 2/14/61 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WILSON, Jewell L. 6/24/29 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
WILSON, Joseph L. 6/29/54 Ga. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WILSON, Shirley M. 1/14/45 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
WOTHERSPOON, Mary B. 10/26/49 Mich. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WOTHERSPOON, Mary M. 11/7/70 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WOTHERSPOON, Peter A. 5/5/47 Chile (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WRIGHT, Ardise L. 7/23/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 94117)  
WRIGHT, Leomy 5/22/21 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
WRIGHT, Stanley G. 6/11/60 (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
YOUNG, Elois C. 3/29/28 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. )

*N. Bushnell*

AEA



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

REVIEWED BY *Am. North* DATE *5/29/77*  
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐ *December 18,* 1978  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
RELEASE DENIED ☐  
TO: *The Secretary*

1906

R

THROUGH: M - Ben K. Reed *[Signature]*  
FROM: L - Lee R. Marks *[Signature]*

Your Lunch with Secretary Brown -- Guyana Funding

Secretary Brown may raise the question of funding authority for Guyana at lunch.

Initially, we hoped that each agency could absorb its own costs, with AID picking up what was left. DOD has the only significant costs, about \$3.6 million as of mid-December. DOD adamantly objects to absorbing these costs and states flatly that it will not do so.

When the Guyana Working Group was set up, OMB asked to be put in charge of a sub-group on funding. We agreed. OMB initially favored using the AID Disaster Relief Fund. (OMB agrees with DOD that it is preferable legally and politically to look to AID.) OMB is now more inclined to look to AID's Economic Supporting Assistance funds, an alternative that AID's lawyers prefer (if AID's funds are used at all).

Bob Beckel took soundings with the Foreign Assistance and Armed Services Committees on the Hill last week. Predictably, each committee insists that the funds not come from the appropriations under its jurisdiction.

DOD is agitated at the failure to resolve the issue. Because of other matters pending with DOD (Iran, Nicaragua, boat refugees, etc.) we need to resolve the issue quickly.

The stumbling block now is Bob Lipshutz. He reportedly sees no need to move quickly; he has reportedly told OMB that there should be a thorough review of the funding issue by the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. (I think that is a terrible idea.)

Lipshutz has called a meeting this afternoon to discuss funding; if the issue is still unresolved after that meeting it may be useful for you to call Lipshutz.

At lunch, I suggest that you tell Secretary Brown that OMB has assumed responsibility for deciding the funding issue, that we agree it should be decided quickly, and that we think this problem points to the need for seeking additional authority from Congress to deal with crises of this sort.

cc: CA  
ARA

L:LPmarks:cc:12/18/78:23460

RA  
GUYANA Working Group

Report 46

December 18, 1978

1907

913

1. Arrestees - No change from COB December 15.
2. Survivors - No change from the last report.
3. Identified Bodies - As of this morning we have the names of 628 identified dead. 131
4. Notification of next-of-kin - As of this morning we have contact of persons regarding 556 deceased individuals.
5. Released Bodies - As of this morning the total number of bodies released to date is 150. 188
6. Unclaimed Bodies - No change from the last report.
7. List of Identified for Release - The list with approximately 624 names was taken to the Press Office on Saturday afternoon. The list was broken into two parts: those where next-of-kin were notified; those where the next of kin is unknown or where attempts to contact the next-of-kin were not successful.

The lists were published in various newspapers in California yesterday and a number of next-of-kin contacted the Department. As a result the list of not notified is now 32.

A representative from the Peoples Temple called and supplied information on twenty-two names which appeared on the not notified list. This information will be used in an attempt to locate next-of-kin.

DATE	
TIME	
LOCATION	
REMARKS	
RELEASED	
PA or NOI EXEMPTIONS	

8. FBI - The FBI issued a statement which clarified the final body count at Dover AFB. The actual number of deceased bodies is 913 rather than 911. Apparently there was a miscount of the fingerprints taken.

9. Concerned Family Members of the Guyana Tragedy -

Correction and additional information - The group is from Los Angeles and has met with Congressman Burke. Their spokesman is a Mr. Weldon Pitts, phone (213) 752-3101. The group has two objectives: that the Government share part of the cost to ship the bodies back to California; and that no family members be released until the entire family group is identified. He was informed by Mr. Dozier that since most of the unidentified were children, it might be some time before the identification process were finished. Dozier suggested that the group should consider claiming the bodies as the paperwork is completed, rather than waiting for some now undeterminable date when and if all the remaining bodies are identified.



1908

December 18, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	REASON(S) _____
TS DATE _____	_____

The following list compiled as of 12/17/78 identifies those deceased from Jonestown where the next-of-kin or interested party has been notified. Where available, the person's date and place of birth, and the last city, state, and zip code of residence is shown.

ADDISON, Stephen M. 5/4/44 Mo. (Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401)  
ALBUNDY, Ida M. 8/26/06 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Jerome D. 10/30/80 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Marice 7/22/62 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ANDERSON, Orelia 6/8/10 La. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
ANDERSON, Samuel M. 4/12/11 Miss. (Oakland, Ca. 94604)  
ANDERSON, Tommy L. 12/25/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ARNOLD, Luberta 2/27/07 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
ARTERBERRY, Linda T. 12/6/48 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
ATKINS, Ruth 3/4/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94113)

BACKMAN, Viola E. 3/23/50 S.C. (San Fran., Ca.)  
BAILEY, Geraldine H. 3/23/12 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
BAILEY, Mary J. 9/6/15 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
BAKER, Tarik P. 10/29/61 Ca. (Pomona, Ca. 91766)  
BALDWIN, Mary B. 4/8/26 no birth pl  
BARGEMAN, Rory L. 6/21/61 Fla.  
BARRETT, Bennie F. 11/18/34 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
BARRETT, Cathy A. 3/30/53 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
BARRON, Jack D. 11/9/21 Del. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BATES, Christine 3/22/05 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95480)  
BEAM, Eleanor M. 3/5/61 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BEAM, Rheaviana W. 8/15/24 Kty. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BEAM, Jack A. 11/25/23 Kty. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
BEIKMAN, Rebecca M. 11/29/40 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BENTON, Lena C. 2/2/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
BERRYMAN, Ronnie D. 2/26/52 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
BIRKLEY, Julia 7/25/09 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90611)  
BLACKWELL, Odell 1/13/10 N.C. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
BLAIR, Ernestine H. 8/9/17 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
BOGUE, Marilee F. 3/31/59 Ca.  
BORDENAVE, Selika G. 7/10/18 Miss.  
BOOQUET, Brian 7/20/53 Ca. (Burlingame, Ca.)  
BOUQUOT, Claudia J. 5/1/86 Ca.  
BOUTTE, MARK A. 4/14/57 Ca. (San Fran., Ca.)  
BOWERS, Christine S. 6/22/57 Ca.  
BOWMAN, Anthony 2/7/64, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
BOWMAN, Delores 9/23/49, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
BOWMAN, Patricia A. 9/1/57 La. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
BRADSHAW, Pamela G. 8/17/56 N.Y.  
BRADY, Michaelleen P. 5/14/43 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
BREIDENBACH, Lois F. 5/29/28 Ok. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BREIDENBACH, Melanie L. 9/14/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BREIDENBACH, Wesley K. 9/15/59 Ca.  
CREWSTER, Kimberly L. 8/25/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
BREWER, Dorothy A. 10/24/38 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)  
BRIDGEWATER, Miller 2/11/08 Tx. (Palo Alto, Ca. 94306)  
BRIGHT, Ruby J. 2/12/47 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BROWN, Jocelyn 4/10/58 Ca.  
BROWN, Johnny Moss, Jr 7/19/50 Tx.  
BROWN, Joyce M. 2/8/60 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
BROWN, Ruletta 12/26/53 Ca.  
BRYANT, Lucioes 6/23/25 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
BRYANT, Princeola 10/12/12 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
BUCKLEY, Dorothy H. 8/17/61 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
BUCKLEY, Minnie L. 5/6/41 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
BURGINES, Rosy L. 11/7/53 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
BUSH, William P. 11/4/64 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

CANNON, Theama M. 7/29/90 Tx. (San Fran, Ca. 94121)  
 CAREY, Jeffery J. 12/12/50 Mich. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95482)  
 CARR, Karen Y. 7/18/50 Ca. (San Fran., CA 94102)  
 CARROLL, Mary J. 6/10/37 Tx.  
 CARROLL, Mildred A. 2/19/99 Va. (San Fran., CA 94109)  
 CARTMELL, Patricia A. 7/31/29 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. )  
 CARTMELL, Patricia P. 7/3/54 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. )  
 CARTMELL, Walter C. 5/15/28 Kty. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CASTILLO, Mary F. 1/7/20 Md. (L.A., CA 90006)  
 CASTILLO, William R. 2/19/44 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 CATNEY, Georgia M. 10/26/17 Ark. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 94061)  
 CHACON, Stephanie K. 5/27/60 Ca. (Berkley, Ca. 94703)  
 CHAIKIN, David L. 1/21/63 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CHAIKIN, Gail S. 3/26/61 Ca.  
 CHAIKIN, Phyllis 5/6/39 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CHAIKIN, Eugene B. 11/18/32 Ca.  
 CHAVIS, Loretta D. 4/1/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 CHRISTIAN, Vernetta C. 12/25/44 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 CLANCY, Mary L. 4/16/54 Ca.  
 CLARK, Joicy E. 10/28/11 Tx. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
 CLAY, Nancy 5/26/09 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 CLIPPS, Ida M. 12/1/17 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 COBB, Sandra Y. 11/16/56 Ind. (San Fran., Ca 94107)  
 COBB, Sharon R. 8/31/48 Ohio (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 COLE, Arvelle 9/28/06 Miss. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
 COLE, Arlandar 12/22/06 Miss.  
 COLE, Clarence 8/11/63 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 COLEMAN, Ruth V. 1/3/20 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
 COLLINS, Susy L. 7/20/00 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
 CONEDY, Inez S. 3/5/09 Ark. (Palo Alto, Ca. 94306)  
 CONLEY, Corlis 3/12/59 Ca.  
 COOK, Bertha P. 12/12/12 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 COOK, Mary E. 1/26/14 Mo. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
 CORDELL, Barbara J. 8/14/38 Mich. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Candace K. 11/7/60 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Chris M. 9/13/57 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Cindy L. 12/8/59 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Edith E. 2/6/02 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, James J. 10/28/62 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Loretta M. 3/1/28/37 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 CORDELL, Teresa L. 3/11/58 Ga. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
 CORDELL, Julie R. 7/28/61 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 COREY, Carrie E. 1/12/34 N.C. (San Fran, Ca. 94117)  
 COTTINGHAM, Mary M. 11/30/99 S.C.  
 CRENSHAW, Lucy 1/1/25 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. )  
 CUNNINGHAM, Millie S. 12/25/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)

DANIEL, Betty L. 5/4/51 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DARNES, Velma L. 4/29/36 La. (Santa Rosa, Ca.)  
DARNES, Searcy L. 4/21/52 Ca. (Santa Rosa, Ca.)  
DASHIELL, Hazel F. 12/16/99 Rhode Is. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
DAVIS, Barbara M. 10/3/25 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
DAVIS, Cynthia 12/3/49 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)  
DAVIS, Frances B. 3/14/28 Ca.  
DAVIS, Isabel 12/23/25 Miss.  
DAVIS, Lexie S. 9/22/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
DAVIS, Minnie (Isabel?)  
DAVIS, Robert E. 4/27/36 Wash. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DAWKINS, Beatrice 8/31/18 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
DEAN, Burger L. 11/14/16 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90000)  
DELANEY, Edith F. 12/23/09 Kan. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DENNIS, Eddie L. 7/4/28 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DENNIS, Ellihue 8/2/48 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94103)  
DENNIS, Orde 10/31/32 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DE PINA, Lovie E. 10/18/00 S.C. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
DEVERS, Darrell A. 12/6/55 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
DICKERSON, Roseana E. 3/26/17 La. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
DICKSON, Bessie L. 2/4/14 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DILLARD, Violatt E. 9/16/27 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DOMINICK, Katherine M. 10/27/94 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
DOUGLAS, Farené 9/10/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90062)  
DOVER, Vicky, L. 1/20/58 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
DOWNS, Nena B. 4/22/28 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
DUNCAN, Corrie 11/6/06 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
DUNCAN, Verdella 5/20/24 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
DUPONT, Ellen L. 11/13/30 Arz. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
DYSON, Florine 12/06/90 Va. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)

EDDINS, Irene 1/4/02 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94119)  
EDWARD, Zipporah 5/27/05 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. 94119)  
EDWARDS, James 11/28/20 Miss.  
EDWARDS, Shirley A. 12/14/51 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
EICHLER, Erin J. 3/13/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
EICHLER, Evelyn M. 8/19/55 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

FAIN, Tinetra L. 11/8/58 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
FAIR, Amanda 12/10/08 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
FAIR, Sylvester C. 3/9/08 (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FARRIS, Marshall 8/5/07 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
FARRELL, Barbara L. 10/5/33 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
FIELDS, James D. 6/4/32 N.Y. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FIELDS, Lori B. 12/6/65 Ca. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FIELDS, Shirley A. 12/15/37 Mi. (Northridge, Ca. 91324)  
FINNEY, Casey N. 7/15/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90047)  
FITCH, Betty J. 6/2/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FITCH, Donald K. 4/15/46 New Hampshire  
FITCH, Maureen C. 6/13/49 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
FITCH, Thomas 3/17/49 Mass. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
FLOWERS, Rebecca A. 7/7/53 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
FONZELLE, Toi 1/17/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
FORD, Fannie 1/9/34 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
FORKS, Viola D. 11/3/34 Tx. (Berkeley, Ca. 94703)  
FORTSON, Rhonda D. 8/26/54 Co. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
POSTER, Beulah 9/14/03 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
FOUNTAIN, Betty J. 8/14/49 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90903)  
FRANKLIN, Robert E. Jr. 6/17/58 Mo. (Oakland, Ca. 94608)  
FROMM, Constance B. 2/9/55 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
FYE, Kim A. 12/10/59 Wash. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

GARCIA, Cleveland D. (L.A., Ca.)  
GARCIA, Mary H. (L.A., Ca.)  
GARDENER, John L. 9/20/60 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
GEE, Herman W. 3/27/97 Tx. (Oakland, Ca. 94606)  
GIBSON, Mattie 12/24/05 Ark. (San Fran, Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Renee E. 6/9/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Stanley Brian 1/20/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GIEG, Robert W. 7/25/51 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
GILL, Betty Jean  
GODSHALK, Viola M. 2/10/21 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca.)  
GOODGREEN, Claude 6/13/05 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
GOODSPEED, Lue D. 1/3/07 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
GRADY, Willie James 7/4/54 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRAHAM, Willie Lee 2/9/07 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
GREEN, Juanita 9/5/16 Ok. (Ok., Ca. 94603)  
GREENE, Anita R. 1/8/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
GRIFFITH, Amos 3/10/60 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94124)  
GRIFFITH, Emmet A. Jr. 7/11/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
GRIFFITH, Mae K. 12/26/41 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90057)  
GRIFFITH, Mary M. 1926 (San Fran., Ca.)  
GRIMM, Ronald 1/16/37 Ca. (San Rafael, Ca. 94901)  
GRIMM, Sue L. 3/4/41 Ca. (San Rafael, Ca. 94901)  
GRIMM, Tina L. 5/9/60 Ca. (San Rafael, Ca. 94901)  
GROOT, Pauline 3/30/50 Wash. (Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401)  
GRUBBS, Gerald R. 2/15/45 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRUBBS, Lemuel T. 11/20/41 Wash. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
GRUBBS, Sylvia Elaine 11/10/38 Ca.  
GRUNNET, Patricia L. 11/25/41 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
GUIDRY, Mercedes M. 9/6/08 La. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
GURVICH, Jann E. 11/05/53 La. (Berkley, Ca. 94702)  
GUY, Brian 9/8/66 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Keith L. 9/12/67 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Kimberley D. 7/29/71 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)  
GUY, Ottie M. 6/8/44 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94134)



HALKMAN, Rochelle D. 9/30/52 Mo. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HALL, Heloise J. 12/7/11 Kan. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
HALLMON, Eddie J. 4/6/55 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HARMS, Karen M. 6/14/58 N.C. (Ukiah, Ca. )  
HARPER, Artee 1/8/10 La. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
HARRINGTON, Ollie B. 11/7/40 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
HARRIS, Annie L. 1/22/04 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
HARRIS, Lian 11/27/56 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
HARRIS, Linda S. 7/4/36 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95476)  
HARRIS, Magnolia C. 12/11/16 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HARRIS, Nevada 1/21/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
HARRIS, Willie M. 11/27/32 Ga. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
HAYDEN, Evonne 9/8/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
HEATH, Florence 5/8/28 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
HEATE, Michael 4/25/64 Ca. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
HELLE, Joseph L. III 6/6/30 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HENDERSON, Beatrice 8/22/03 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
HERRING, Nena D. 1/15/06 La. (San Fran., Ca. 90001)  
HICKS, Martha A. 5/22/35 Mich. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
HILL, Emma M. 12/5/15 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90047)  
HINES, Mable 1913 Ok.  
HINES, Rosa M. 9/25/08 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
HILSON, Osialee 1/4/94 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
HOLLEY, Patricia A. 11/18/57 Wash. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HOLMES, F. Jr. 7/31/32 Tenn.  
HORNES, Hazel L. 6/20/15 La. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
HOUSTON, Judy L. 11/9/64 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
HOUSTON, Phyllis D. 3/26/44 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 95482)  
HOWARD, Doris H. 1/27/22 La.  
HOYER, Barbara F. 9/21/48 Md. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

IJAMES, Judith K. 12/5/49 Ind. (Calpeila, Ca. 95418)  
IJAMES, Maya L. 9/8/69 Ca.  
INGHRAN, Alice L. 9/24/36 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95670)  
INGHAM, Ava J. 7/25/63 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95670)



JACKSON, Beatrice 12/22/96 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JACKSON, Corrine M. 3/11/45 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 94570)  
 JACKSON, Donald 7/13/44 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
 JACKSON, Eileen R. 6/2/65 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JACKSON, Gladys M. 7/6/19 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 JACKSON, Kathryn D. 9/24/52 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JACKSON, Loureice 12/26/41 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
 JACKSON, Paulette 2/17/51 Ala. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JACKSON, Rosa L. 10/21/39 Tenn. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JACKSON, Thelma 8/27/36 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
 JAMES, Lavana 2/26/04 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
 JAMES, Ronald D. 11/1/55 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JAMES, Toni D. 7/21/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
 JANARO, Mauri K. 11/20/62 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JANARO, Daren R. 5/1/64 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JEFFERY, Eartis 2/18/13 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JEFFERY, Margrette 9/4/13 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JERRAM, Susan J. 4/25/45 Ind. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Berda T. 4/2/92 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
 JOHNSON, Bessie M. 3/26/36 Ark. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
 JOHNSON, Clara L. 11/24/22 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
 JOHNSON, Denise 10/25/61 Ca. (San. Fran. Ca.)  
 JOHNSON, Gerald D. 1/17/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JOHNSON, Ira J. 7/8/52 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Janice A. 5/29/60 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
 JOHNSON, Jessie A. 9/19/00 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
 JOHNSON, Joe Jr. 7/12/57 Mo. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
 JOHNSON, Mahaley 6/5/10 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
 JOHNSON, Mary 10/20/27 W.Va.  
 JOHNSON, Naomi E. 10/15/28 Ill. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JOHNSON, Richard L. 8/3/56 W.Va. (Daly City, Ca. 94014)  
 JOHNSON, Robert 12/8/03 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 JOHNSON, Ruby L. 12/16/21 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94112)  
 JOHNSON, Samuel L. 5/8/52 Ca.  
 JOHNSON, Willa J. 5/22/59 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
 JONES, Agnes P. 2/14/43 Ind. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
 JONES, Annette T. 2/25/26 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
 JONES, Brenda Y. 12/13/48 Tx.  
 JONES, Earnest 9/7/22 Miss.  
 JONES, Eliza 6/25/10 Ala. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
 JONES, Forrest R. 12/12/36 Ky.  
 JONES, James (Rev.) 5/13/31 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
 JONES, Jessie W. 5/3/24 La. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
 JONES, Larry D. 1/14/53 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
 JONES, Lew E. 11/23/56 Korea (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

JONES, Marceline M. 1/8/27 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
JONES, Nancy M. 5/5/01 Ark. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
JONES, Timothy B. 6/3/59 Ca.  
JORDAN, Dessie J. 6/1/08 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JORDAN, Fannie A. 8/6/13 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90044)  
JURADO, Emma J. 12/2/08 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
JORDAN, Lula E. 11/25/07 Tx.

KATSARIS, Maria 6/9/53 Pa. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KEATON, Rosa L. 2/20/07 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
KEATON, Tommie S. 8/12/14 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
KELLEY, Darrell E. 7/21/49 Mont. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
KELLEY, Viola B. 12/13/06 Louisiana (Redwood City, Ca. 94063)  
KELLY, Anita C. 3/15/50 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KEMP, Barbara A. 11/4/40 Ala. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KENNEDY, Emma A. 10/28/11 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
KERNS, Carol A. 1958  
KICE, Robert E. 1/4/48 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KICE, Thomas M. 11/18/35 Mo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KING, Charlotte 10/26/97 Ala. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
KING, Teresa L. 1/11/47 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94107)  
KING, Leola 4/2/13 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
KING, Wanda B. 7/14/39 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KISLINGBURY, Sharon J. 10/16/56 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
KLINGMAN, Martha E. 5/9/46 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
KUTULAS, Demosthenis 2/28/27 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
KUTULAS, Edith 12/8/29 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

LACY, Georgia L. 2/9/10 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
LAND, Pearl 7/20/02 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
LANGSTON, Marianita 12/10/55 Ca. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
LANGSTON, Zuretti J. 7/25/59 Ca. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
LAYTON, Carolyn M. 7/13/45 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
LAYTON, Karen L. 8/10/47 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LEE, Daisy 12/5/56 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94133)  
LEND, Karen M. 10/15/60 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEROY, Laetitia M. 9/14/30 Wash. (San. Fran., Ca. )  
LEWIS, Dorsey J. 10/12/39 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEWIS, Lisa M. 2/2/62 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LEWIS, Lue E. 4/21/30 La. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
LIVINGSTON, Beverly M. 4/15/32 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LIVINGSTON, Jerry D. 11/11/41 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LOCKETT, Gordon E. 9/23/18 Ok. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
LOOMAN, Carolyn S. 5/7/43 Ohio (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
LOWERY, Ruth W. 4/26/21 Tenn. (L.A., Ca. 90043)  
LUCAS, Lovie J. 11/16/03 Tenn.  
LUCIENTES, Christine R. 1/22/52 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
LUNDQUIST, Diane 12/31/46 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
LYLES, Minnie M. 2/28/28 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94109)

MACON, Dorothy 7/17/45 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MARCH, Earnestine T. 6/29/30 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94110)  
MARSHALL, Charles 2/16/57 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MARSHALL, Danny L. 12/24/54 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MARSHALL, Diana L. 2/28/59 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94132)  
MASON, Francine R. 11/21/54 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCCALL, Cheryle D. 12/31/47 Tx.  
MCCALL, Estelle D. 10/7/30 Tx.  
MCCANN, Maria 10/27/52 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca.)  
MCCANN, Eileen K. 1/28/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCCLAIN, Allie 6/25/90 Ark. (L.A., Ca.)  
MCCOY, Carol A. 9/6/45 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MCELVANE, James N. 4/13/32 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
MCGOWAN, Alluvine 3/13/88 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCGOWAN, Annie 4/6/08 Miss. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MCKENZIE, Clara E. 11/26/29  
MCKNIGHT, Diana 9/9/56 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
MCKNIGHT, Earl 2/18/95 Miss. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MCKNIGHT, Raymond A. 6/1/75 Ca.  
MCKNIGHT, Rose M. 8/23/53 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
MCMURRY, Deidre R. 1/22/61 Germany (Berkley, Ca. 94703)  
MCMURRY, Sebastian R. 3/2/55 Tx. (Berkley, Ca.)  
MURRY, Theodore 6/7/58 Washington, (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
MCNEAL, Jessie B. 6/19/10 Ok. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MERCER, Henry 4/3/02 Ga. (San. Fran., Ca. 94119)  
MILLER, Christine 6/4/17 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
MILLER, Lucy J. 3/31/13 Ala. (San Fran., Ca.)  
MINOR, Cassandra Y. 10/13/56 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MITCHELL, Annie L. 7/7/30 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MITCHELL, Beverly D. 11/14/62, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MITCHELL, Lee Charles 7/24/31 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MITCHELL, Shirley A. 3/9/57 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
MITCHELL, Tony L. 8/15/65, Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
MOORE, Anne E. 5/12/54 Ca.  
MOORE, Edward 8/26/15 La. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
MOOREHEAD, Leola K. 2/26/26, Ark. (Oakland, Ca. 94605)  
MORGAN, Oliver Jr. 9/5/49 Ca. (La Palma, Ca. 90623)  
MORGAN, Lydia 10/4/48, Ca. (San Diego, Ca. 92113)  
MORRISON, Lugenia 6/22/27, Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
MORRISON, Yvonne 10/12/55 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
MORTON, Mary N. 1/24/42 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
MOSES, Eura L. 9/12/99 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90033)  
MOTON, Danny M. 12/2/56 Ca.  
MOTON, Glen 10/11/10, S.C. (Phil., Pa. 19121)  
MOTON, Russell 3/2/48  
MOTON, Viola M. 11/7/20 Fla. (Pomona, Ca. 91766)  
MUELLER, Esther L. 3/30/02 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MUMDROW, Yvette L. 10/23/58 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94124)  
MUTSCHMANN, Jane E. 12/27/47 Wisc.

NAILOR, Gertrude 3/21/10 Miss. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
NEAL, Cardell 12/17/54 Ca.  
NELSON, Enola M. 12/1/20 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
NEWELL, Christopher 7/10/61 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
NEWELL, Hazle M. 6/15/27 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
NEWMAN, Darlene R. 3/12/48 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
NICHOLS, Ida M. 7/31/00 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 90006)  
NORWOOD, Fairy L. 1/23/30 Ok. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)

OLIVER, Bruce H. 3/18/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
OLIVER, Shanda M. 4/4/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
OLIVER, William S. 12/25/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
OWENS, Janie E. 11/14/20 Ark. (San., Fran., Ca. 94117)

PAGE, Rhonda R. 2/10/54 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
PARKER, Beatrice L. 8/27/94 N.C. (San. Fran., Ca. 94109)  
PARKS, Patty L. 4/29/34 Ohio (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PARTAK, Thomas J. 7/16/46 Ill. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
PATTERSON, Carrol A. 8/13/48 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90018)  
PERKINS, Maud E. 12/1/49 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
PERKINS, Richardell E. 12/22/42 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
PERRY, Leon 8/8/17 Tx. (San. Fran., Ca. 94115)  
PETERSON, Rosa L. 10/22/00 Ark. (Pasadena, Ca. )  
POLITE, Glenda B. 8/1/57 Ark. (San. Fran., Ca.)  
PONTS, Donna L. 1/17/63 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PONTS, Lois A. 1/21/27 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PROBY, Bessie M. 11/23/15 La. (L.A., Ca. 90007)  
PURIFOY, Denise E. 11/4/52 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PURIFOY, Kathy J. 2/27/59 Ind. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
PURSLEY, Cynthia 4/4/56 Ca. (Berkley, Ca. 94702)

RAIBACK, Estella M. 2/22/04 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
RAMEY, Darlene 9/30/59 Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
RANKIN, Robert L. 10/15/39 Tenn. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
REED, Willie B. 3/8/13 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
REESE, Bertha J. 4/18/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90059)  
RHEA, Jerome O., Jr. 3/30/52 Md. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
ROBERSON, Odenia A. 3/10/05 La. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
ROBERTSON, Acquinetta E. 5/16/54 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90001)  
ROBINSON, Lee O. 5/11/19 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROBINSON, Shirley A. 12/24/55 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90009)  
ROCHELLE, Anthony E. 3/30/72, Ca. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
ROCHELLE, Jackie 4/20/56 Mo. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
ROCHELLE, Tommie C. 11/28/50 Ark. (San. Fran., Ca. 94102)  
RODGERS, Mary F. 9/16/92 La. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
RODGERS, Mary J. 1/25/26 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
RODGERS, Ophelia 12/26/20 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
RODRIGUEZ, Gloria M. 3/23/52 Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
ROLLER, Edith F. 12/18/15 Co. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROLLINS, Dorothy J. 1/10/56 Ca. (Richmond, Ca. 94804)  
ROSA, Santiago A. 12/2/54 Honduras  
ROSS, Elsie Z. 7/25/89 La. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNKO, Annie J. 6/2/24 N.J. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNKO, Christian L. 5/20/54 Wash. (San. Fran., Ca. 94117)  
ROZYNKO, Michael T. 9/12/54 Wash. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
RUBEN, Lula 6/1/07 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
RUGGIERO, Elizabeth 8/8/54 N.Y. (Eagle Rock, Ca. )  
RUGGIERO, Roseann 6/12/59 Ca. (Eagle Rock, Ca. )  
RUNNEL, Judy A. 9/13/55 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

SADLER, Linda C. 3/9/57 Tenn. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
SANDERS, Dorsey J. 6/10/47 Ca. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SANDERS, Douglas 6/27/50 Ca. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SANDERS, Flora B. 4/23/10 Miss. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SCHACT, Lawrence 10/2/48 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SCHEID, Don E. Jr. 7/22/61 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SCHROEDER, Deborah F. 7/12/49 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
SCOTT, Pauline 4/30/21 W. Va (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
SHIVERS, Mary L. 10/19/25 Louisiana (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SHELTON, Rose J. 10/31/02 Missouri (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SIMON, Alvin H. 1/13/45 Ca. (Cottati, Ca. 94928)  
SIMON, Bonnie J. 3/23/49 Ohio (Cotati, Ca. 94928)  
SIMON, Anthony J. 7/22/54 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
SIMON, Barbara A. 10/11/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Jerome M. 4/17/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Jose 8/20/16 Ca. (Middletown, Ca. 95461)  
SIMON, Marcia A. 10/11/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Melanie W. 11/7/55 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SIMON, Pauline L. 11/6/32 Ill. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SIMPSON, Dorothy G. 9/2/22 Montana (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SIMPSON, Jewell J. 12/31/21 Ok. (Bakersfield, Ca. 93304)  
SINES, Nancy V. 9/25/49 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SINES, Ronald B. 2/18/48 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SLY, Donald E. 3/3/36 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SLY, Mark 3/30/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90020)  
SMART, Alfred L. 6/3/60 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
SMITH, Barbara A. 10/6/44 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SMITH, Bertha C. 9/2/02 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
SMITH, David E. 9/17/26 Col. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
SMITH, Edrena D. 10/4/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SMITH, Gladys 1/11/46 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SMITH, James A. 12/25/59 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SMITH, Jerry G. 4/17/51 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SMITH, Kevan D. 5/21/61 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SMITH, Ollie 11/6/59 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. )  
SMITH, Shirley F. 2/3/48 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SMITH, Vernon  
SMITH, Winnie F. 1/11/23 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90062)  
SNEED, Cleveye L. 3/14/20 Tenn. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
SNEED, Eloise 5/17/47 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
SNEED, Novella 6/18/07 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SNEED, Willie D. 8/1/19 Ill. (Pasadena, Ca. 91103)  
SNELL, Helen 2/28/02 Tx. San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SOLMON, Dorothy P. 9/19/40 Ga. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

SOLOMON, Syria J. 9/29/59 N.J. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
SOUDER, Martha M. 3/5/16 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90002)  
SOUDER, Wanda K. 12/17/53 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
STAHL, Alfred R. 7/24/11 Kty. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
STAHL, Bonnie L. 10/20/70 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
STAHL, Carol A. 10/28/38 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
STALLING, Lula M. 9/23/24 Ok. (L.A., Ca. 90005)  
STATEN, Abraham L. 4/10/12 Va. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
STEWART, Aurora M. 9/17/67, Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
STEWART Terry F. Jr. 3/21/69 Ca.  
STEVENSON, Francis L. 7/30/16 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
STONE, Sharon L. 12/13/42 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
SWANEY, Nathaniel B. 7/5/22 Ohio (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SWINNEY, Cleave L. 4/5/11 Missouri (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SWINNEY, Timothy M. 9/28/38 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SWINNEY, Wanda S. 8/20/47 Wyo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

TALLEY, Ronald W. 10/15/45 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TALLEY, Vera M. 2/3/03 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95480)  
TARDY, Armella 2/12/46 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
TARDY, Bernell M. 8/12/14 Ark. (San Bruno, Ca. 94066)  
TAYLOR, Lucille B. 2/3/98 Tenn. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TAYLOR, Virginia V. 7/29/94 Ohio (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
THOMAS, Bernice 1/7/10 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94103)  
THOMAS, Caroline A. 12/3/49 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94102)  
THOMAS, Ernest 10/20/19 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. 90022)  
THOMAS, Gabriel 3/13/19 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. )  
THOMAS, Scott Jr. 6/19/57 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94124)  
THOMAS, Willie A. 7/28/60 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
THOMPSON, Vennie 4/3/02 Louisiana (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
TOUCHETTE, Albert A. 9/13/54 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TOUCHETTE, Carol J. 5/14/33 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TOUCHETTE, Michelle E. 7/21/58 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TOWNS, Essie M. 7/3/03 Okla. (L.A., Ca. 90029)  
TROPP, Harriet S. 4/16/50 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
TROPP, Richard D. 10/9/42 N.Y. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TRUSS, Cornelius L. Jr. 9/20/60 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94619)  
TSCHETTER, Alfred W. 6/19/21 S. Dak. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TSCHETTER, Betty J. 8/17/59 Korea (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TSCHETTER, Mary A. 6/7/28 Ind. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TUCKER, Alleane 4/1/29 Tenn. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TUPPER, Mary E. 12/16/60 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TUPPER, Rita J. 6/14/33 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TUPPER, Ruth A. 11/4/56 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
TURNER, James E. Jr. 5/5/59 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 90059)



TURNER, Roosevelt 8/4/26 Ok. (Long Beach, Ca. 90813)  
TURNER, Sycia W. 6/27/12 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90016)  
TYLER, Gary 8/3/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )

VICTOR, Lillie M. 2/2/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WADE, Roberta L. 12/12/10 Tx. (Richmond, Ca. 94801)  
WAGNER, Inez J. 12/13/27 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WAGNER, Mark S. 1/7/62 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WAGNER, Michelle 5/18/54 Ca.  
WALKER, Barbara 10/25/53  
WALKER, Gloria D. 11/4/37 Kan. (Inglewood, Ca. 90301)  
WALKER, Mary N. 2/17/04 Ark.  
WALKER, Newhuanda R. 11/14/59 Ca.  
WALKER, Tony G. 12/29/57 Ca. (Inglewood, Ca. 90301)  
WARREN, Brenda A. 11/9/61 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WARREN, Gloria F. 1/9/59 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WARREN, Janice M. 3/23/60 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WASHINGTON, Annie B. 5/24/12 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
WASHINGTON, Grover 6/27/27 S.C. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
WASHINGTON, Huldah E. 7/27/01 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90011)  
WATKINS, Gregory L. 11/9/55 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. )  
WESLEY, Bessie M. 10/8/15 Ala. (Richmond, Ca. )  
WHEELER, Marlene D. 2/11/47 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WHITMIRE, Lisa A. 3/30/66 Ca. (Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103)  
WILHITE, Cheryl G. 8/10/55 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WILLIAMS, Charles W. 9/8/42 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
WILLIAMS, Louise T. 1/31/13 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
WILLIS, Mary P. 1/21/40 Louisiana (L.A., Ca. )  
WILSEY, Janice L. 9/23/49 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. )  
WILSON, Jerry 2/14/61 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94112)  
WILSON, Jewell L. 6/24/29 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
WILSON, Joseph L. 6/29/54 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WILSON, Shirley M. 1/14/45 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
WOTHERSPOON, Mary B. 10/26/49 Mich. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WOTHERSPOON, Mary M. 11/7/70 Ca. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WOTHERSPOON, Peter A. 5/5/47 Chile (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
WRIGHT, Arlisa L. 7/23/61 Ca. (L.A., Ca. 94117)  
WRIGHT, Leomy 5/22/21 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
WRIGHT, Stanley G. 6/11/60 (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
YOUNG, Elois C. 3/29/28 Ind. (San Fran., Ca. )

1909

December 18, 1978

**LIST OF DECEASED AT JONESTOWN WHO HAVE BEEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED**

The following list compiled as of 12/17/78 identifies those deceased from Jonestown where the next-of-kin or interested party is unknown or where attempts to contact the next-of-kin have not been successful. Any information concerning the whereabouts of the next-of-kin of the deceased on this list would be appreciated. To provide such information contact the State Department at (202) 632-3713 between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. EST..

IN. DATE RE-ENT. DATE	DATE
TS. DATE	
REASON(S)	
DECLASSIFIED BY	REASONS
REASON(S)	
REASON(S)	

ARMSTRONG, Oren aka POPLIN 10/11/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BEAL, Geneva M. 9/4/40 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BECK, Daniel J. 5/15/66 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BELL, Alfred 3/12/09 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BELL, Beatrice C. 2/3/55 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BELL, Elsie I. 6/11/18 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BOWER, Donald R. 2/3/25 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94607)  
BOWIE, Kenneth B. 4/20/60 La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BROWN, Luella H. 6/1/25, La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BUCKLEY, Loreatha 7/16/57 In. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
CAYN, Ruthie M. aka QUINN 9/30/40 Miss. (L.A., Ca.)  
CANADA, Mary F. 1/20/01 La. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
CHAMBLISS, Jose E. 6/30/02 Va. (San Fran., Ca.)  
COLEMAN, Mary 7/23/94 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
COLEY, Alma (Coachman) 3/10/24 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
DAVIS, Margaret V. 1/10/50 Pa. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FARRIS, Lore B.  
GERNANDT, Eugenia 3/12/23 N. Mex. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HARRIS, Dorothy L. 1/17/61 Ga. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
HARRIS, Josephine 12/24/07 Miss. (L.A., Ca.)  
JACKSON, David B. 12/1/92 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Karen  
JACKSON, Luvenia 7/5/97 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Ralph E. 6/9/52 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JAMES, Margaret 2/27/18 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94132)  
JAY, Love or Lave  
JOHNSON, Helen 11/25/27 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
JOHNSON, Karl  
JOHNSON, Rosa  
JOHNSON, Verna L. 11/30/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JONES, Ava P. 8/6/51 In. (San Fran., Ca.)  
JONES, Mary T. 8/10/54 Mt. (San Fran., Ca.)  
JONES, Valerie Y. 11/20/58 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)

KAY, Marie  
KEELER, Elaine R. 5/8/44 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94309)  
KENDALL, Elfrieda 10/30/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
LANG, Lottie M. 2/16/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
LANGSTON, Carrie O. 2/10 23 La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
LOGAN, Henry L.  
LOWE, Love L. 12/2/88 Mo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
MALLOY, Lillian 8/10/05 N.C. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)  
MASON, Irene 11/15/92 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)  
McKINNIS, Levatus V. 7/1/06 Miss. (Berkley, Ca. 94108)  
McINTYRE, Joyce F. 10/23/57 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
MIDDLETON, Virginia 10/25/15 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)  
MILLER, Lucy S.  
MOORE, Betty K. 4/26/50 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
O'BRYANT, Winnieann Z. 2/2/99 Ok. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
OLLIE, Marie  
OMAN, Edna M.  
PARKER, Victoria G. 2/7/70 Ca. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
PAYNEY, Lucille E. 9/4/99 Ill. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
PERKINS, Lenora 4/7/13 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
POINDEXTER, Amanda 10/9/81 Va. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
PUGE, James R. 3/15/17 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
ROBINSON, Benjamin O. 6/30/53 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90019)  
ROSAS, Kay 6/19/40 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
SANTIAGO, Alida R. 3/27/48 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SCOTT, Karen L. 10/23/59 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SHARON, Rose O. 7/22/07 Va. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
SMITH, Kivin 1/12/48 N.J. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)  
SOLOMON, Dotrus H. 12/23/56 Ga. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
STRIDER, Adeleine M. 12/15/04 Co. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
THOMAS, Evelyn 11/1/44 Ca. (San Pablo, Ca. 94806)  
THOMPSON, Etta 2/22/04 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
TUPPER, Larry H. 12/5/54 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca.)

TURNER, Bruce E. 4/11/54 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
WILKINSON, Deanna K. 10/19/50 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90008)  
WINTER, Curtis L. 1/9/25 Ind. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

ARMSTRONG, Oren aka POPLIN 10/11/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BEAL, Geneva M. 9/4/40 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BECK, Daniel J. 5/15/66 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BELL, Alfred 3/12/09 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BELL, Beatrice C. 2/3/55 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
BELL, Elsie I. 6/11/18 Ark. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
BOWER, Donald R. 2/3/27 Ca. (Oakland, Ca. 94507)  
BOWIE, Kenneth B. 4/20/60 La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BROWN, Luella H. 6/1/19, La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)  
BUCKLEY, Loreatha 7/16/57 In. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
CAIN, Ruthie M. aka QUINN 9/30/40 Miss, (L.A., Ca.)  
CANADA, Mary F. 1/20/01 La. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)  
CAMBLISS, Jose E. 6/30/02 Va. (San Fran., Ca.)  
COLEMAN, Mary 7/23/94 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
COLEY, Alma (Coachman) 3/10/24 La. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
DAVIS, Margaret V. 1/10/50 Pa. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)  
FARRIS, Lore B.  
GERNANDT, Eugenia 3/12/23 N. Mex. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
HARRIS, Dorothy L. 1/17/61 Ga. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)  
HARRIS, Josephine 12/24/07 Miss. (L.A., Ca.)  
JACKSON, David B. 12/1/92 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Karen  
JACKSON, Luvenia 7/5/97 La. (L.A., Ca. 90037)  
JACKSON, Ralph E. 6/9/52 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JAMES, Margaret 2/27/18 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94132)  
JAY, Love or Laye  
JOHNSON, Helen 11/25/27 Miss. (L.A., Ca. 90003)  
JOHNSON, Karl  
JOHNSON, Rosa  
JOHNSON, Verna L. 11/30/58 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)  
JONES, Ava P. 8/6/51 In. (San Fran., Ca.)  
JONES, Mary T. 8/10/54 Mt. (San Fran., Ca.)  
JONES, Valerie Y. 11/20/58 Tx. (San Fran., Ca.)

KAY, Marie

KEELER, Elaine R. 5/8/44 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)

KENDALL, Elfrieda 10/30/09 Tx. (L.A., Ca. 90006)

LANG, Lossie M. 2/16/04 Tx. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)

LANGSTON, Carrie O. 2/10 13 La. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

LOGAN, Henry L.

LOWE, Love L. 12/2/88 Mo. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

MALLOY, Lillian 8/10/05 M.C. (San Fran., Ca. 94121)

MASON, Irene 11/15/92 Ala. (L.A., Ca. 90006)

McKINNIS, Levatus V. 7/1/06 Miss. (Berkley, Ca. 94108)

McINTYRE, Joyce F. 10/23/57 Miss. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)

MIDDLETON, Virginia 10/25/15 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94109)

MILLER, Lucy S.

MOORE, Betty K. 4/26/50 Ca. (San Fran., Ca. 94117)

O'BRYANT, Winnieann Z. 2/2/99 Ok. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

OLLIE, Marie

OMAN, Edna M.

PARKER, Victoria G. 2/7/70 Ca. (Pittsburg, Ca. 94565)

PAYNEY, Lucille E. 9/4/99 Ill. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

PERKINS, Lenora 4/7/13 Ark. (L.A., Ca. 90003)

POINDEXTER, Amanda 10/9/81 Va. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

PUGH, James R. 3/15/17 Iowa (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

ROBINSON, Benjamin O. 6/30/53 Ga. (L.A., Ca. 90019)

ROSAS, Ray 6/19/40 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

SANTIAGO, Alida R. 3/27/48 N.Y. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

SCOTT, Karen L. 10/23/59 Ok. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

SHARON, Rose O. 7/22/07 Va. (San Fran., Ca. 94115)

SMITH, Rivin 1/12/48 N.J. (Oakland, Ca. 94609)

SOLOMON, Dorrus H. 12/23/56 Ga. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

STRIDER, Adeleine M. 12/15/04 Co. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

THOMAS, Evelyn 11/1/44 Ca. (San Pablo, Ca. 94806)

THOMPSON, Etta 2/22/04 Tx. (Ukiah, Ca. 95482)

TUPPER, Larry H. 12/5/64 Ca. (Redwood Valley, Ca.)

TURNER, Bruce E. 4/11/54 Tx. (Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470)

WILKINSON, Deanna R. 10/19/50 Ill. (L.A., Ca. 90008)

WINTER, Curtis L. 1/9/25 Ind. (Redwood, Valley, Ca. 95470)

1910

As well as names, the lists include what information was available on birth dates, states where born and last known residence.

[illegible]

**Priscilla P. Carroll**

[illegible][illegible]







P70-187E0863

FAPRC

DECEMBER 19 1978

1911

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of November 28 in which you requested information about the United States response to the Guyana tragedy. As you know, some of the questions in your letter raise issues that require careful answers and we are continuing to address these matters urgently in conjunction with the various interested agencies. Meanwhile, I understand that your office is receiving considerable correspondence regarding the Jonestown affair for which the following information may be useful in preparing responses, while we work on more precise answers to some of your questions.

On Sunday, November 19, it had become clear that the United States Government was facing a major crisis in Guyana. An American Congressman and other Americans in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include over 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the United States Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The Honorable  
Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman  
Committee on International Relations,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY: DATE

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- 2 -

Under the President's Executive authorities, medical evacuation for injured Americans was immediately ordered, and the United States Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there were survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the full scope of the tragedy of Jonestown was clear, our Government was requested by the Government of Guyana to remove the bodies. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency situation which existed in Guyana at the time.

The Justice Department is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the United States Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. Now that the emergency is substantially over, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies are reviewing the various operations to determine the exact cost to the United States Government. Although the costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable, they are substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. Please be assured that we will report fully to you as Chairman of the International Relations Committee on these aspects of the operation upon completion of our review. Meanwhile, the Justice Department will make all efforts to recover the costs to the United States Government.

Some survivors were able to pay for their return trip to the United States. Those without funds were given a repatriation loan, normal in such circumstances, against a signed undertaking to repay the United States Government.

If you have any further questions, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bushnell in our Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. His telephone is 632-8562.

Sincerely,

*S*  
Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

*JAB*  
Drafted: H:JBAtwood; ARA:JABushnell:dp;bgt:nlf  
12/19/78 Ext. 21048 and 28562.

Clearances: Inter-agency #177-1091  
ARA:GLister  
ARA:JABushnell *JAB*  
H:ENef

ARA

1912

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Barbara M. Watson

12/21/78

FROM: Peter K. Murphy *PKM*

SUBJECT: Press Conference of Congressman Thos. B. Evans, Jr.

Mr. Darry Carmine, staff assistant to Congressman Evans, called me an hour after the Delaware delegation left our briefing this morning to inform us that the Congressman held a Press Conference at his office. Carmine indicated that there were several reporters at the conference, especially from the Delaware area.

Main points made by Congressman Evans were:

- Conference took a "positive tone" and ended on a "wait-and-see" note.
- Evans praised State, DOD and Justice for the work they have done to date in the Guyana tragedy.
- He discussed "final disposition alternatives of the remains presently held in Dover.
- He reported that State indicated that they were confident that the identification of the children would soon be speeded up - with the assistance of the Task Force in San Francisco - and that, as a result, State/DOD would have the problem well in hand by February 1, 1979.
- He mentioned that the press was very interested in the possibility of setting up a "shrine/memorial park in Delaware. Evans stated that there was no possibility that there would be any mass grave site or memorial in Delaware and that he had received assurance from State that none was contemplated.

cc: CA-Mr. Horan/Miss Yoden/Miss Gerardi  
OCS-Mr. Alan Gise  
ARA -Mr. Bushnell  
L-Mr. Lee Marks  
H-Mr. Edward Nef  
C-Mr. Ira Wolf

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RECEIVED _____ DATE _____	
TO: _____ REASON(S) _____	
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ARA  
CAR  
1913

55 DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXEMPT FROM INDEXING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO AIDE \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

EXEMPT FROM INDEXING MARKINGS ☐

EXEMPT FROM INDEXING ☐ EXEMPT FROM INDEXING ☐

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

December 23, 1978

Copies to:

D  
P  
S/S-S  
TMC  
ARA  
CA  
RF  
(DTM)

Dear Joe:

Pursuant to your request of November 27, we asked the Government of Guyana to provide a copy of the letter concerning Jim Jones that you had allegedly signed. Our Ambassador in Guyana, John Burke, has just been informed by the Guyanese Minister of Information and Culture, Mrs. Shirley Field-Ridley, that after an intensive search, her ministry has been unable to locate a copy of any such letter. It is our understanding that if a copy of such a letter were in the possession of the Government of Guyana, it would likely be in the files of the Ministry of Information and Culture. Mrs. Field-Ridley also told Ambassador Burke that the only record that had been found relating to you in the files of her ministry was contained in a compendium of comments attributed to leading political, religious and local figures which had been published by the Peoples Temple.

I hope you find the above information helpful.

With regards,

Sincerely,

*Chris*

Warren Christopher  
Acting Secretary

The Honorable  
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.,  
Secretary of Health, Education  
and Welfare.

Drafted: ARA/CAR:RMCCoy:mk  
12/13/78 x23449  
S/S # 7822704

Clearances: ARA/CAR:AHewitt  
ARA:BGrove  
ARA:JABushnell



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

S/S

7822704  
DEC 20 1978

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : The Deputy Secretary  
FROM : ARA - Viron P. Vaky  
SUBJECT: Letter from Secretary Califano

ISSUE FOR DECISION

Should you sign the attached letter to Secretary Califano.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

Secretary Califano wrote you on November 27 requesting that the Government of Guyana be asked to provide a copy of the letter that he allegedly signed concerning Jim Jones. Ambassador Burke in Georgetown has reported that the Minister of Information and Culture informed him that the Government of Guyana was unable to locate a copy of any such letter. The Minister indicated that the only record of this letter was in a compendium of letters published by the Peoples Temple.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Secretary Califano at Tab 1.

*Revised & retyped in D.*

Attachments:

1. Reply to Secretary Califano's letter.
2. Secretary Califano's letter dated November 27, 1978.
3. Georgetown telegram No. 4352.

Drafted: ARA/CAR: RMcCoy:mdk  
12/13/78 x23449

UNCLASSIFIED



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

7822701

November 27, 1978

The Honorable Warren Christopher  
Deputy Secretary  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chris:

This will confirm my request this morning in our telephone conversation that you formally ask the Government of Guyana to provide a copy of the letter it is alleged I signed concerning Jim Jones.

We have thoroughly checked our files at HEW since I became Secretary and the files at my former law firm for the year 1976, and we have found no such letter. Moreover, I have absolutely no recollection of ever signing such a letter. Accordingly, I have substantial doubts as to the authenticity of this alleged letter.

I should appreciate your handling this as expeditiously as possible.

Sincerely,



Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

UNCLASSIFIED  
*Department of State*

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

GEORGE 04352 191850Z

7099

ACTION ARA-15

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 SCS-06 CA-01 H-02 HEW-06 NSC-05  
PA-02 /038 W

-----056196 192049Z /15

P 191745Z DEC 78

FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8497

UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 4352

FOR ARA/CAR

E.O. 12065: NA

TAGS: CASC, GY, OREP (RYAN, LEO)

SUBJ: CALIFANO LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION IN SUPPORT OF THE  
PEOPLES TEMPLE.

1. THE AMBASSADOR HAS SPOKEN DIRECTLY WITH THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION SHIRLEY FIELD-RIDLEY REGARDING A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION WRITTEN ON BEHALF OF REVEREND JIM JONES BY SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE JOSEPH CALIFANO. MINISTER FIELD-RIDLEY STATES THAT DESPITE AN INTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE FILES IN HER MINISTRY THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO UNCOVER A COPY OF SUCH A LETTER. THE ONLY REFERENCE TO SECRETARY CALIFANO THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE IN THEIR FILES IS CONTAINED IN A COPY OF A HAND-OUT PREPARED BY THE PEOPLES TEMPLE. A BOOKLET CONTAINING WHAT ARE PURPORTED TO BE QUOTES FROM CELEBRITIES ABOUT PEOPLES TEMPLE. THIS PAMPHLET IS ALREADY AVAILABLE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

BURKE

UNCLASSIFIED





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CL.

S/S

REVIEWED BY

DATE

EDS or XDS EXT. DATE

TS AUTH. REASON(S)

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS

DECLASSIFIED RELEASABLE

RELEASE DENIED

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: The Secretary  
THROUGH: C - Matthew Nimetz  
FROM: L - Lee R. Marks

Working Group on Guyana: Status Report

The Working Group on Guyana has met almost daily since December 7 with representatives from State (L, ARA, CA, H, M), Defense, OMB, Justice, AID, and the FBI. Two working subgroups have been set up: one on funding (chaired by OMB), and one on the disposition of bodies (chaired by L).

1. Legal Authority and Funding

We have said publicly that the activities in Guyana were undertaken in reliance on the President's constitutional authorities as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief. That formulation was cleared within the Group and also with Bob Lipshutz.

OMB has decided that the operation should be funded from the Foreign Assistance Act Contingency Fund and, if that is insufficient, with funds reprogrammed from the Economic Support Fund. Some thought was given to asking DOD to fund a part of it, but McIntyre decided against it.

2. USG Claims Against Peoples Temple Assets

Justice is investigating legal theories on which we might base a claim for reimbursement from Peoples Temple assets. An analysis of costs is being compiled; DOD's estimated costs as of December 11 were about \$3.5 million. (DOD services are reimbursable at different rates depending on whether the USG or a private entity is being charged.)

The Peoples Temple apparently has more than enough assets to cover USG expenses if we can assert a claim to them. These assets are in Guyana (funds, movable and immovable property), Panama (two accounts in Panamanian

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*based on government info*

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- 2 -

branches of Swiss banks), Nassau (bank account), Venezuela (bank account), and California.

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A proceeding to dissolve the Peoples Temple corporation in California is pending. Disposition of the California assets depends upon the outcome of this proceeding. The Peoples Temple operated through two corporate entities in Guyana; we anticipate proceedings under Guyanese law to dissolve both entities.

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We have taken steps through diplomatic channels to immobilize and conserve Peoples Temple assets in Panama, Switzerland and Guyana. The Department of Justice, with local counsel, is analyzing the best way to proceed against these assets. A Justice Department attorney is presently in Panama.

We have asked Justice to consider how and whether to proceed against next-of-kin if they obtain Peoples Temple assets.

C. Soviet Claims to Peoples Temple Assets

Letters purporting to bequeath some Peoples Temple assets to the Soviet Union have been found, but, as yet, the Soviets have asserted no claim; the letters seem not to have been mailed.

3. Criminal Proceedings

Justice and the FBI are handling the associated criminal proceedings. The U.S. Ambassador in Guyana has been authorized to release all evidentiary material in his custody to the FBI. Guyana has agreed to permit the FBI to bring this material back here to reproduce it so that both jurisdictions will have access to the evidence.

4. Disposition of Bodies

Nine hundred thirteen bodies were brought back to Dover Air Force Base. Six hundred thirty-three have been identified to date, and the next of kin of 574 have been notified.

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UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

Forty-one next of kin have said that they cannot or will not claim the bodies. So far, approximately 250 bodies have been released to next of kin. There are approximately 284 children's bodies that are difficult to identify. California hospitals are being contacted for help on the theory that many of these children were born in California.

We expect to have several hundred bodies unidentified or unclaimed. We are exploring what to do with them.

A. Methods of Disposition

We have explored three methods of disposition: burial on land, burial at sea, and cremation. Burial on land appears preferable because the bodies would be retrievable. If the bodies are irretrievably disposed of, we may be subject to law suits related to tort or to insurance claims (where examination of the body may be necessary to determine cause of death).

The cost of the three options appears roughly comparable, about \$100/body (although burial at sea might be less expensive). The major problem with burial on land involves finding locations. A mass grave might become a cult gathering place. Delaware officials are firmly opposed to any burials in Delaware. The subgroup on disposition of bodies believes that the bodies should be buried on land if appropriate arrangements can be made (and if transportation costs are not excessive). It is investigating possible sites and consulting with appropriate federal, state and local officials.

B. Autopsies

Seven bodies were autopsied: four bodies were chosen at random, and at FBI request the bodies of Jim Jones, Dr. Larry Schacht and Maria Katsaris were autopsied. The government of Guyana has agreed to issue death certificates after receiving the results of the autopsies.

5. Congressional/Public Relations

We have maintained ongoing consultations on the Hill on various Jonestown-related issues. The Group cleared model letters for responding to Congressional and public inquiries.

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- 4 -

A comprehensive response to a letter from Congressman Zablocki involving various aspects of Peoples Temple activities was delivered December 11.

The bulk of the inquiries have concerned USG legal authority to evacuate the bodies from Jonestown to Dover AFB. Thus far, although most Congressional staff have recognized the need for emergency action under the circumstances, they have been reluctant to suggest funding sources.

The HIRC staff is interviewing Dick McCoy (the Consul in Guyana). He has been through two sessions so far. The interviews are being transcribed, but they are not under oath. L is accompanying McCoy.

A delegation of federal and state officials from Delaware met with representatives from the Departments of State, Justice and Defense on December 5. Delaware's request that the USG transport all the bodies to California was rejected. We told Delaware officials that a decision on disposition of the bodies would be made by February 1, and that we had no intention of permitting a mass burial in Delaware of all the unclaimed/unidentified victims.

drafted: L/T:LABaumann:sis  
12/26/78:x22716

clearances: M - Ben Read  
CA - Alan Gise  
ARA - John Bushnell  
L/ARA - T. Fortune  
L/CA - R. Dalton

UNCLASSIFIED

mc. Coy (1416)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
 LIMITED OFFICIAL USE  
 (Unclassified when Attachment Removed)  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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 RELEASE DENIED ☐  
 PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Acting AA/LAC, Mr. Edward

LAC/CAR, Gerald Gower

Use of \$55,000 in AID Contingency Funds in Guyana

REF:

- A) Georgetown 4414, December 22, 1978
- B) Action Memorandum for Acting Deputy Administrator, December 4, 1978
- C) Georgetown 4064, December 1, 1978
- D) State 305327, December 2, 1978

1. Reference cable A) is an Embassy cable--cleared with USAID/Guyana--with designated ARA action. This office intends to take the initiative in the response. The incoming cable concerns the use of the \$55,000 AID Contingency Fund as agreed to by Deputy Administrator Nooter on December 1st and confirmed by the Administrator's signature on the Bureau's Action Memorandum on December 6th.

2. To put the situation in a proper time frame, it should be noted that a) Congressman Ryan was killed at Port Kaituma on November 18th and one of the Guyana Airways Corporation (GAC) Twin-Otter planes put out of commission at that time. 37 days ago. b) Since then the GAC has had only one STOL plane operational with the capability of servicing the transport/humanitarian needs of many of the isolated communities in the interior of Guyana. Although we do not have specific data on the use of the second Twin Otter since November 19th we have been advised that much of the intervening time it has been used for travel in connection with events at Jonestown. c) It has now been 24 days since we advised the Embassy/Mission in Georgetown that Contingency Funds could be used to lease a STOL plane from another country to take care of the humanitarian requirements of the population in the interior. The GOG has now apparently determined that this kind of financial assistance is not required, probably because the damaged plane was returned to service on December 18th.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE  
 (Unclassified when Attachment Removed)

3. Rather we are now being asked on an urgent basis, that AID finance:

- a) \$3,000 to \$5,700 to rent a temporary replacement engine for the damaged Twin Otter.
- b) Up to \$50,000 to finance the cost of repairing the damaged engine by a U.S. firm.

Total: Up to \$55,000

Note: Nothing in the cable mentions whether costs such as these might be covered by the plane's insurance. We understand that this is a possibility.

4. Amembassy's cable (ref A), while acknowledging that the form of assistance requested by the GOG has changed, indicates in paragraph 4 that "the essential purpose of (our) assistance remains unchanged, namely to restore vital communication and supply line for items such as fuel and foodstuffs to rural areas for which STOL type aircraft is essential and to assure transport of persons needing medical attention to hospital in Georgetown."

5. Although we concur with this proposition we believe that the present request is sufficiently different from the original to require reauthorization if we are to concur in the action requested. Given the time that has elapsed, and the fact that the damaged plane has already been placed back in service with a rented motor, our agreement to finance the repair of the damaged motor would in no way affect service to outlying areas. We thus find the justification for concurring in the Embassy's request to be lacking.

6. If you agree, my office will work with ARA/CAR to prepare a cable (to be cleared by PPC and GC) disapproving the proposed change in purpose/form in Contingency Fund utilization (a draft cable is attached).

LAC/CAR:JP Lockard:12/26/78

Clearance: LAC/GC:JKessler

Info: ARA/CAR:AHewitt ✓  
ARA/CAR:RMCCoy

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

Draft Cable to Georgetown

Subject: Lease of Plane

Ref: A) Georgetown 4414, B) Georgetown 4064,  
C) State 305327

**JOINT STATE AID MESSAGE**

1. Regret to advise that AID must disapprove proposed change in use of \$55,000 Contingency Fund initially authorized on December 1st (Ref C).
2. AID's approval was based upon our desire to help GOG solve its emergency need for outside transport to serve its population in isolated communities while Twin Otter damaged at Port Kaituma was being repaired.
3. Reftel A (and other information) indicates that GAC has had two STOL aircraft operational since December 18th, and thus should be able to provide type of air transport to interior that existed prior to November 18th incident at Port Kaituma. One question raised here that we are unable to answer is whether Guyana Airways insurance might not cover costs of repair or replacement of Twin Otter motor?
4. It would appear that since GOG did not make use of the Contingency Fund to lease an additional plane after AID financing was authorized, that some alternate method of providing for humanitarian needs of interior settlements must have taken place.

**LIMITED OFFICIAL USE**

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

- 2 -

5. Regretably, in our opinion, ex post facto reimbursement of GAC's motor rental and aircraft engine repair-- while essential to Guyana's transport needs--can not be construed as the type of emergency financing for which the AID Contingency Fund was created.

LAC/CAR:JP Lockard:12/26/78

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE





## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

1917

DEC 25 1978

Dear Dr. Schwartz:

Your letter to President Carter concerning the recent tragedy in Guyana has been referred to me for reply.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. A U.S. Congressman and others in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include about 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became evident that many Americans were dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem. The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The Honorable,

David C. Schwartz  
96 Savard Street,

P.O. Box 150,

New Brunswick, New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/IE	
RECEIVED BY	DATE
RECEIVED BY: [Signature]	
TO: [Signature]	
ENDORSE: [Signature]	
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FOI EXEMPTIONS	

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with other members of the Cabinet.

The Federal Government does not ordinarily pay to bring back the remains of Americans who die abroad. That is a responsibility of their families. If no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact, it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. It will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we will continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter III  
Assistant Secretary  
for Public Affairs and  
Department Spokesman

7823712

ID DOS 781211075 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

TO: DOS

DATE: DEC 11 78

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113  
BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE  
RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS:

X LETTER

MAILGRAM

TELEGRAM

DATED: DEC 04 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: DAVID C. SCHWARTY, ASSEMBLY MAN DIST. 17, GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N.J.

TRENTON, 96 BAYARD ST., P.O. BOX 150, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08901

SUBJECT: OPPOSES TRANSPORTATION COST (PEOPLE'S TEMPLE)

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

7823712



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF NEW JERSEY  
TRENTON

DR. DAVID C. SCHWARTZ  
ASSEMBLYMAN, DISTRICT 17 (UNION-SPRINGFIELD)  
96 BAYARD ST.  
P. O. BOX 150  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. 08901  
TEL. 231-545-8310

December 4, 1978

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Carter:

I write to inform you that a number of my constituents have expressed, to me, strong objections to the U. S. taxpayer bearing the major costs of transporting the dead bodies of the People's Temple cultists to the United States. I would be grateful if you would take this viewpoint, a viewpoint with which I feel some sympathy, into account when you are contemplating further action on this tragic matter -- as, for example, in deciding on action-- if any -- regarding assets of the Temple, it's cultists and it's leaders.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*David C. Schwartz*

David C. Schwartz

DCS:jff

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(Attachment Classification)

S/S CONTROL NUMBER

7823712

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: *PA*

DATE

12/12

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

ACTION REQUESTED

\_\_\_ STATE TO NSC MEMO  
\_\_\_ STATE TO

\_\_\_ with Draft reply for signature  
by \_\_\_  
\_\_\_ with Comment or Recommendation

☒ DIRECT REPLY

☒ provide info copy under cover  
of State-NSC transmittal form  
\_\_\_ provides comeback copy  
for \_\_\_

\_\_\_ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE  
BY \_\_\_

\_\_\_ RECOMMENDATION FOR \_\_\_  
\_\_\_ with Memorandum for the President

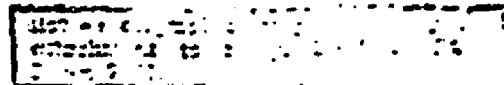
\_\_\_ APPROPRIATE HANDLING

\_\_\_ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY: 12/22

CLEAR WITH: *[initials]*

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:



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\_\_\_ TEAM A  
☒ TEAM B  
☒ TEAM C  
☒ TEAM D  
☒ S/S-I (RF)

FROM:

*MARIE MORRIS*

(NAME)

S/S-S:

A B C D  
21522 28336 28348 28062



ARA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

824618

ARA

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: The Secretary  
THROUGH: C - Matthew Nimetz  
FROM: L - Lee R. Marks

5/57

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY Sumner DATE 7/2/81

December 27, 1978

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

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- 2 -

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UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

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Seven bodies were autopsied: four bodies were chosen at random, and at FBI request the bodies of Jim Jones, Dr. Larry Schacht and Maria Katsaris were autopsied. The government of Guyana has agreed to issue death certificates for these seven after receiving the results of the autopsies.

5. Congressional/Public Relations

We have maintained ongoing consultations on the Hill on various Jones-related issues. The Group cleared model letters for responding to Congressional and public inquiries.

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 -

A comprehensive response to a letter from Congressman Zablocki involving various aspects of Peoples Temple activities was delivered December 11.

The bulk of the inquiries have concerned USG legal authority to evacuate the bodies from Jonestown to Dover AFB. Thus far, although most Congressional staff have recognized the need for emergency action under the circumstances, they have been reluctant to suggest funding sources.

The BIRC staff is interviewing Dick McCoy (the Consul in Guyana). He has been through two sessions so far. The interviews are being transcribed, but they are not under oath. L is accompanying McCoy.

A delegation of federal and state officials from Delaware met with representatives from the Departments of State, Justice and Defense on December 5. Delaware's request that the USG transport all the bodies to California was rejected. We told Delaware officials that a decision on disposition of the bodies would be made by February 1, and that we had no intention of permitting a mass burial in Delaware of all the unclaimed/unidentified victims.

drafted: L/T:LABaumann:sis  
12/26/78:x22716

clearances: M/MO - Mr. Ealum  
CA - Alan Gise  
ARA - John Bushnell  
L/ARA - T. Fortune  
L/CA - R. Dalton

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

1920

December 29, 1978

R

Honorable Thomas B. Evans, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing concerning our meeting on December 21, 1978 with regard to the relationship of the State of Delaware to the complicated problems involved in the aftermath of the recent tragedy which occurred in Jonestown, Guyana. I am sure that you will agree that our meeting was mutually beneficial and served to clear up some of the uncertainties concerning the status of the disposition of the remains of the victims located at the Dover Air Force Base.

I am enclosing several copies of the minutes of our meeting for your information and appropriate distribution to the various members of the delegation from Delaware who attended the December 21st meeting.

If I can be of additional assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to call me.

With best wishes for a very Happy New Year,

Sincerely,

*Barbara M. Watson*  
Barbara M. Watson

Enclosures:  
Minutes of Meeting (9)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
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PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

ARA - Amb. Valey



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

MEETING REGARDING DISPOSITION OF REMAINS  
OF THE JONESTOWN, GUYANA, TRAGEDY

DECEMBER 21, 1978

9:30am - 10:30am

PARTICIPANTS:

Department of State:

Honorable Barbara M. Watson  
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. Lee Marks  
Deputy Legal Adviser

Mr. Alan Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. John A. Bushnell  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Edward V. Nef  
Congressional Relations

Mr. Hume Horan  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. Peter K. Murphy  
Special Assistant - Bureau of Consular Affairs

Miss Catherine Gerardi  
Staff Assistant - Bureau of Consular Affairs

Miss Mary Ann Yoden  
Public Affairs Officer - Bureau of Consular Affairs

Mr. Ira Wolf  
Special Assistant - Office of the Counselor

Honorable Thomas B. Evans, Jr.  
Congressman from Delaware

Mr. Darry Carmine  
Staff Assistant to Congressman Evans

Mr. Neil Messick  
Administrative Assistant to Congressman Evans

Mr. John Ogden  
Congressman Evans' Office

Mr. Thomas Lantos  
Staff Assistant to Senator Biden of Delaware

Mr. Gary Patterson  
Special Assistant to Senator Roth of Delaware

Mr. Robert Riddagh  
State Representative - Delaware

Mr. Michael Harrington  
State Representative - Delaware

Ms. Muriel Ruston  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Delaware  
Department of Health and Social Services

Mr. David Epstein  
Department of Justice

Mr. Brent Rushforth  
Department of Defense

At the request of Congressman Thomas B. Evans, Jr. of Delaware, Assistant Secretary of State Barbara M. Watson and representatives of the Departments of State, Justice and Defense met with the Congressman and representatives of the State of Delaware to discuss the disposition of the remains of the Jonestown, Guyana, tragedy.

Agreeing that the situation of Jonestown was unprecedented and indicating his appreciation for the complexities of the overall problem for the Federal Government agencies involved, Congressman Evans expressed his concern for the problems faced by the State of Delaware. He specifically referred to the Delaware law concerning death certificates and burial within the state. Citing the humanitarian side of the issue, the

Congressman inquired about the possibility of transferring the remains presently located at Dover Air Force Base to Travis Air Force Base by C5A military aircraft. He mentioned that the People's Temple originated in California, that most of the victims were from that area, and that such a transfer would put the victims closer to their next of kin for purposes of claiming the bodies. He stressed that Delaware was an innocent victim of circumstance and had no direct connection with either the People's Temple nor the community in Jonestown.

The Department of State's Deputy Legal Adviser, Lee Marks, responded that the Department fully appreciated the problems faced by the State of Delaware and had established a working group responsible for overseeing the operation. Noting that the U.S. Government does not return bodies of American citizens at its expense to the United States and in so doing in this instance has come under heavy criticism for using the taxpayers' money, Mr. Marks expressed his concern for justifying such a transfer. He reiterated Assistant Secretary Watson's previous statement that the U.S. Government would not request a mass burial of unclaimed and unidentified bodies of the Jonestown tragedy in the State of Delaware, but, if faced with the problem of burial, might request the Congressman's assistance in approaching his colleagues from adjacent states for help. To the question of the possibility of a burial at sea of those unclaimed and unidentified bodies, Mr. Marks replied that such a burial could present legal problems for the U.S. Government with respect to future insurance claims and that interment of all remains was preferable from a legal standpoint.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Alan Gise gave the following status report on the victims at Dover: as of December 20th, 632 victims identified, 201 bodies claimed with an additional 35 claimed as of the morning of December 21st. He stated that the main problem now is the identification of some 234 children and expressed the hope that the Department would soon receive from the Guyana Task Force of the City of San Francisco footprints for use in this identification. He noted that in some cases the next of kin were awaiting identification of the children before claiming bodies of other relatives and it was the Department's expectation that once this process was completed a majority of the victims would be claimed.

In discussing the assets of the People's Temple and the possibility of reimbursement to the U.S. Government of funds expended in this operation, the delegation was informed that, as far as we were aware, assets included the corporation in Guyana; other real and personal property; bank accounts established in Latin American countries such as Venezuela

and Panama, as well as in Switzerland, and those in San Francisco. Dave Epstein (Justice) said that the Civil Division of the Department of Justice is looking into the matter of suing for reimbursement of funds and has already taken action to freeze assets held by the People's Temple. It is expected that a decision on this subject will be made shortly.

It was agreed that -

- The Department had no intention of permitting a mass burial of the unclaimed and unidentified victims anywhere in the State of Delaware.
- At some time in the immediate future a decision by the Department would be reached on the disposition of the unidentified and unclaimed bodies at Dover and that February 1, 1979 would be a reasonable target date.
- In the near future, a decision would be made by the Department of Justice concerning the question of suing the People's Temple for reimbursement of funds.
- Assistant Secretary Watson informed the delegation that if at any time they had any questions they should feel free to be in touch with Mr. Peter Murphy or Miss Catherine Gerardi of her staff and every effort would be made to respond.

Clearances: CA - Barbara M. Watson  
CA/SCS - Alan A. Gise  
ARA - John A. Bushnell  
L - Lee Marks

ARA

ARA



BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

7900157

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To:           The Secretary

Through: C - Mr. Ninetti

From: L - Lee R. Marks

ARTMENT OF STATE  
ING MEMORANDUM  
7000157  
1923  
REVIEWED BY JOHN SIMMS  
FOR IDENTITY STATE DATE 9-17-81  
REASON(S)  
TO AVOID EXPOSING HARMINGS  
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Investigation of Tragedy in Guyana

Congressional Investigation of Tragedy in Guyana

The House International Relations Committee has been investigating the murder of Congressman Ryan in Guyana. We have given the Committee all of our cables, memoranda, and other documents relating to the Peoples Temple, responded in writing to 13 questions posed by Chairman Zablocki, and permitted the HIRC staff to question Dick McCoy, our former Consul in Georgetown.

The HIRC staff has also interviewed Mark Lane, and a large number of surviving members of the Peoples Temple. Staff investigators are now conducting interviews in San Francisco.

The Committee is apparently planning a comprehensive investigation into the Peoples Temple movement in Guyana and the Department's relationship with the Temple.

McCoy has been interviewed three times, for more than 12 hours, and has impressed the staff investigators favorably. McCoy will have a final interview later this month.

Chairman Zablocki told Counselor Nimetz that the Committee appreciated the very full cooperation of the Department in the inquiry.

The staff has focused on an exchange of cables in June 1978 (Tab 1). A cable from the Embassy noted that, as a practical matter, the settlement at Jonestown was outside the effective control of the Guyanese Government.

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-2-

The Embassy asked whether it might approach the Government and request that it exercise greater administrative jurisdiction over Jonestown. We responded that, absent evidence of lawlessness or a request for assistance from an American citizen, the requested approach could be construed as U.S. Government interference. The staff investigators have asked for a written explanation of the basis of that advice.

We expect the staff to complete the investigation by late January with a report issued by mid-February. No hearings are presently scheduled. Although the Chairman apparently is not inclined to conduct hearings, he is under pressure from members of the Committee and other members of Congress to do so.

Attachment

Exchange of Cables.

cc: H - Mr. Atwood  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell  
CA - Mr. Gise

L/ARA:TFortune  
L:LRMark/C:MNinatz

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78 GEORGETOWN 1815

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PAGE 01 GEORGE 01815 061703Z

ACTION SCS-06

INFO OCT-01 ARA-10 ISO-00 H-01 CA-01 L-03 PPT-01 /023  
095992 070309Z /62

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FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6946

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE GEORGETOWN 1815

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: CPAS, CASC, GT

SUBJECT: PEOPLES TEMPLE AND THE COMMUNITY AT JONESTOWN

1. DISCUSSION. AS THE DEPARTMENT IS AWARE CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC, PRESS AND CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST HAS BEEN FOCUSED, OVER THE LAST YEAR, ON THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE SETTLEMENT AT JONESTOWN. LOCATED IN A REMOTE PART OF NORTHWEST GUYANA, THIS AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY CONSISTS OF A GROUP OF AMERICAN CITIZENS THOUGHT TO NUMBER IN EXCESS OF 1000 WHO HAVE IMMIGRATED TO GUYANA FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE U.S. THE PREPONDERANCE OF ATTENTION HAS TURNED AROUND THE QUESTION OF THE WELFARE AND WHEREABOUTS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY RAISED BY THEIR NEXT OF KIN IN THE U.S., EITHER DIRECTLY OR BY USING THE INTERMEDIARY OF VARIOUS SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

2. RESPONDING TO THIS INTEREST, THE EMBASSY HAS ESTABLISHED A PROCEDURE WHEREBY ONE OF THE CONSULAR OFFICERS VISITS JONESTOWN ON A QUARTERLY BASIS TO PERFORM ROUTINE CONSULAR FUNCTIONS AND TO COMMUNICATE WITH VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SPECIFIC INQUIRIES. (IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT BECAUSE OF ITS REMOTE LOCATION, TRAVEL TO JONESTOWN FROM GEORGETOWN AND BACK REQUIRES SOME THREE TO FOUR DAYS USING THE UNCERTAIN COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES

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PAGE 02 GEORGE 01815 061703Z

AVAILABLE. TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE SITE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ONE DAY BUT THIS REQUIRES THAT AN AIRCRAFT BE CHARTERED AND THAT GROUND TRANSPORT FROM THE NEAREST AIRSTRIP BE PROVIDED BY THE NEAREST GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE.) SO FAR THERE HAVE BEEN THREE SUCH VISITS AND THE PROCEDURE SEEMS TO BE FUNCTIONING SATISFACTORILY.

3. DURING THE CONSULAR VISITS IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT THE LOCAL GUYANESE ADMINISTRATION EXERCISES LITTLE OR NO CONTROL OVER THE JONESTOWN COMMUNITY, AND THAT THE SETTLEMENT'S AUTONOMY SEEMS VIRTUALLY TOTAL. THIS IS DUE TO A VARIETY OF REASONS WHICH INCLUDE THE FACT THAT THE AREA IN QUESTION IS REMOTE AND THUS THE GOVERNMENT'S RATHER PRIMITIVE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY IS ALREADY OVERSTRAINED BY ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE GUYANESE CITIZENS LIVING IN THE REGION. AS WELL AS AN UNDERSTANDABLE DIS-

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PAG

76 GEORGETOWN 1815

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INTEREST ON THE PART OF THE LOCAL OFFICIALS TO POTHER WITH AN APPARENTLY SELF-SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY OF NON-GUYANESE WHO OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT ACTIVELY SEEKING ANY EXTENSIVE CONTACT WITH THE GUYANESE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEIR SETTLEMENT IS LOCATED.

4. WHAT WE HAVE, THEREFORE, IS A COMMUNITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS EXISTING AS A SELF-CONTAINED AND SELF-GOVERNING UNIT IN A FOREIGN LAND AND WHICH, FOR ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, IS FURNISHING TO THE RESIDENTS ALL OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES SUCH AS CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, ETC., NORMALLY PROVIDED BY A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN ITS TERRITORY.

5. GIVEN THE NATURE OF MANY OF THE INQUIRIES, BOTH

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PAGE 03

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PRIVATE AND CONGRESSIONAL, CONCERNING THE WELFARE/ WHEREABOUTS OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE RESIDENTS OF JONESTOWN, AS WELL AS MANY OF THE ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE PRESS WHICH HAVE ALLEGED THAT INDIVIDUALS WERE BEING HELD IN THE COMMUNITY AGAINST THEIR WILL, THE LACK OF ANY OBJECTIVE ELECTED OR APPOINTED POLITICAL PRESENCE IN JONESTOWN RAISES A LEGAL QUESTION WHICH THIS MISSION IS NOT QUALIFIED TO ANSWER.

6. THE EMBASSY IS NOT, OF COURSE, IN A POSITION TO EXERCISE ANY CONTROL OVER PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS; HOWEVER, PRIVATE AMERICANS TRAVELING TO OR RESIDENT IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY ARE EXPECTED TO OBSERVE AND CONFORM TO THE LAWS OF THE HOST GOVERNMENT. CONVERSELY, CAN THE HOST GOVERNMENT BE OBLIGED TO EXTEND ITS GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND THE PROTECTION OF ITS LEGAL SYSTEM OVER AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP OF ALIENS RESIDING WITHIN ITS TERRITORY?

7. RECOMMENDATION: IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER REVIEW THE SITUATION DESCRIBED ABOVE, AS WELL AS OTHER PERTINENT DATA CONCERNING THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE AND THE JONESTOWN COMMUNITY WHICH ARE AVAILABLE IN CA/SCS IN THE DEPARTMENT. IF, AFTER SUCH REVIEW, AND ASSUMING THAT THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION POSED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH IS AFFIRMATIVE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT WE BE INSTRUCTED TO APPROACH THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA AT AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL TO DISCUSS THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE COMMUNITY AND REQUEST THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXERCISE NORMAL ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OVER THE COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY TO INSURE THAT ALL OF ITS RESIDENTS ARE INFORMED AND UNDERSTAND THAT THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOC AND THAT THEY ENJOY THE PROTECTION OF THE GUYANESE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY

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E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: CPAS, CASC, GY

SUBJECT: PEOPLES TEMPLE AND THE COMMUNITY AT JONESTOWN

REF: GEORGETOWN 1815

1. DEPARTMENT CAN APPRECIATE THE UNIQUENESS OF THE SITUATION DESCRIBED IN REF TEL AND THE PROBLEMS POST HAS ENCOUNTERED IN ATTEMPTING TO DEAL WITH THIS SITUATION.
2. WE AGREE WITH POST'S POSITION SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH 6 OF REF TEL AND CONCUR THAT HOST GOVERNMENT HAS GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTION OVER U.S. CITIZENS AND OTHER ALIENS RESIDING WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES. DEPARTMENT ASSUMES THAT BOTH THE GUYANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEADER OF THE PEOPLES TEMPLE ARE AWARE THAT THE COMMUNITY IS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GOC AND THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOC. DEPARTMENT AT PRESENT OF VIEW THAT ANY ACTION INITIATED BY

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PAGE 02 STATE 161993

THE EMBASSY TO APPROACH THE GOC CONCERNING MATTERS RAISED IN REF TEL COULD BE CONSTRUED BY SOME AS U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE. UNLESS AMCIT MEMBER OR FAMILY REQUESTS ASSISTANCE OR THERE IS EVIDENCE OF LAWLESSNESS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY OF JONESTOWN. VANCE

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THE COUNSELOR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

ARA 62

1924

January 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: M - Mr. Read  
CA - Ms. Watson  
S/P - Mr. Lake  
L - Mr. Marks  
H - Mr. Bennet  
ARA - Mr. Vaky  
M/CT - Ambassador Quainton

FROM: Matt Nimetz

SUBJECT: Appointment of Ambassador Crimmins and  
Mr. Carpenter to Study the Jonestown Tragedy

As the Deputy Secretary announced at this morning's staff meeting and pursuant to the direction of the Secretary, I have asked Ambassador John Crimmins and Mr. Stan Carpenter to undertake a study of the events surrounding the recent tragedy in Jonestown, Guyana. Ambassador Crimmins and Mr. Carpenter will be located in Room 4908, and their telephone extensions, at least for the time being, will be 20553 and 20655. I hope that you will give them whatever support or assistance they may need as they undertake this important responsibility.

cc: C - Ambassador Crimmins  
C - Mr. Carpenter  
L - Mr. Hansell  
H - Mr. Atwood  
M - Mr. Murray  
M - Dr. Pieczenik  
M/MO - Mr. Jones  
PA - Mr. Carter  
D - Mr. Oxman

S/S-EX - Mr. Piper  
L - Mr. Michel  
CA - Mr. Horan  
CA - Mr. Gise  
ARA - Mr. Grove  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell  
S/P - Mr. Hume  
A/BF - Mr. Feldman  
A/SY - Mr. [unclear]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS [unclear] DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_

EXCISE [unclear] MARKINGS [unclear]

RELEASE [unclear]

1-1-79



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE A-66C/MR

1926

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JAN 11 1978

EVIDENCE PRESENTING WARNINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Ravlin:

Your letter to President Carter concerning the recent tragedy in Guyana has been referred to me for reply.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Monday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. A U.S. Congressman and others in his party had been killed. A settlement believed to include about 1,000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became evident that many Americans were dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the United States adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem. The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational deci-

Mr. C. Darney Ravlin, President,  
Council of Nevada Veterans Organizations,  
Post Office Box 15375,  
Las Vegas, Nevada.

-2-

signs within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with other members of the Cabinet.

The Federal Government does not ordinarily pay to bring back the remains of Americans who die abroad. That is a responsibility of their families. If no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact, it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports. It will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we will continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III  
Assistant Secretary  
for Public Affairs and  
Department Spokesman

7824657

ID DOS 781228060 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

TO: DOS

DATE: DEC 28 78

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE

RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS:

~~X~~ LETTER MAILGRAM TELEGRAM

DATED: DEC 20 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: G. BARNEY RAWLINGS, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF NEVADA VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

P.O. BOX 15375, LAS VEGAS, NV 89114

SUBJECT: OPPOSES ADM. ACTION RE RETURNING JONESTOWN CASUALTIES AT PUBLIC  
EXPENSE

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

*Das*  
*cc: SE*

# COUNCIL OF NEVADA VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

## (CONVO)

7824657

December 20, 1978

American Brotherhood of  
Sailors and Firefighters

American Ex-POW's, Inc.

American Legion

American Military Services Assn.

AMVETS 91 (American)

Disabled American Veterans

First American Association

Fourth War Veterans

United States Legion

United Order of the Purple Heart

United Order of the World War

War Legion

World War Veterans

Warrior Officers Association

Warrior Officers Assn.

U. S. Veterans Veterans

Veterans of Foreign Wars

Veterans of World War I

The Honorable Jimmy Carter  
President  
United States of America..  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

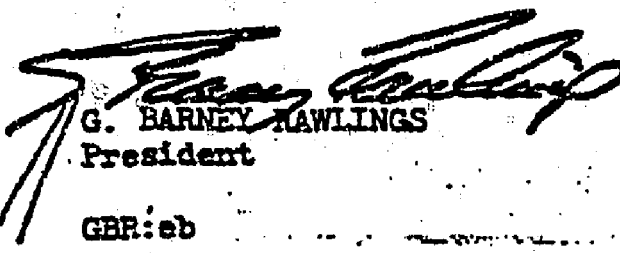
The Council of Nevada Veterans Organizations, as the voice of thousands of veterans and their families in this State, wish to go on record strongly opposing the action taken by your Administration in returning Jonestown casualties at public expense.

It is a misguided and perfidious act as viewed by the living veteran whose comrades sacrificed their lives in the service of our country in far away places whose bodies were interred in mass graves — and are still there.

By contrast, those at Jonestown had disavowed the United States and had departed the country. Why were they returned? Furthermore, a combat veteran stranded overseas by any circumstance is not now accorded the considerations given Jonestown survivors at taxpayers expense!

We feel that at the very least, the funds recoverable from Jonestown should be taken to reimburse the U.S. Treasury for public funds expended on the hideous Jonestown affair — and we so urge.

Respectfully,

  
G. BARNEY RAWLINGS  
President

  
CASTLE ANDERSON  
Vice President

GBR:eb

MOTTO: All of us are stronger than any of us.



Copies for:

Senator Paul Laxalt  
Senator Howard Cannon  
Congressman James Santini  
Senator Jake Garn  
Senator Barry Goldwater, Sr.

National Commanders:

American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor  
American Ex-Prisoners of War  
American Legion  
American Military Retirees  
AMVETS  
Disabled American Veterans  
Fleet Reserve Association  
Jewish War Veterans  
Marine Corps League  
Military Order of the Purple Heart  
Military Order of the World Wars  
Navy League  
Pearl Harbor Survivors  
Reserve Officers Association  
The Retired Officers Association  
U.S. Submarine Veterans  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Veterans of World War I

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Department of Nevada Commanders:

American Legion  
Disabled American Veterans  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
World War I Veterans  
The Retired Officers Association (Reno/Las Vegas/Carson City)



ARA

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

ARA -  
V. VAKY

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
January 15, 1979  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
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DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
RELEASE DETERMINED ☐  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM

TO : CA - Miss Watson  
FROM : PA - Hodding Carter III

Press Comment on the Department's Role in JonestownSummary

The mass suicides and murders in Jonestown constituted the most widely known news story of 1978, according to a recent Gallup poll. Ninety-eight percent of those interviewed said they had heard or read about the events. According to Gallup, the awareness of Jonestown matched public awareness of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Despite the widespread publicity, there were relatively few editorials or columns that commented specifically on the Department's role in Jonestown and on its responsibility toward U.S. citizens abroad.

Of the 65 newspapers PA regularly monitors, we received editorials from 20 newspapers and three columns over the past two months that discussed two aspects of the Department's role: (1) the Department's responsiveness to complaints about the situation in Jonestown and its responsibility for the welfare of Americans abroad; and (2) the responsibility taken for removing the bodies from Jonestown and who should bear the cost.

Twelve comments either were critical of how Department officers handled the adverse reports about the People's Temple or at least raised questions about the Department's performance. Eight comments took the position that the Department had done all it legally could do.

All six editorials that commented on the cleanup operation favored the action that was taken. But four of these comments also suggested that the Government seek to recover the costs of returning the bodies.

End Summary

Positions of Individual Newspapers

Responsiveness Prior to Deaths

The following columnists and papers took the position that the Department should have done more and should review its procedures and policies:

James Reston, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Des Moines Register, New York Post, Long Island Newsday, Tulsa Tribune, Boston Christian Science Monitor, Rochester Times-Union, Salt Lake City Tribune, Baltimore News American, Washington Post, and San Francisco Chronicle.

Sentiments typical of this group were expressed by:

James Reston, New York Times, December 3:  
"There are some questions for the executive branch of the Government--why was it not more vigilant in looking after the well-being of its citizens?...But it would still be dicey to draw general conclusions from so many ambiguous human considerations."

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Baltimore News-American, December 10:  
"In other words, if the State Department isn't responsible for protecting the lives of Americans abroad, who is? I submit that the questions raised by Mrs. Ryan and Miss Speier should be taken seriously, and answered respectfully. The State Department should be made to answer for its 'incompetence'."

Washington Post, November 28:  
"There must also be a thorough investigation of what exactly happened in Jonestown...We must see if a State Department policy may be formulated at least to cover a similar contingency in the future."

San Francisco Chronicle, December 4:  
"We are not persuaded that the State Department was at fault, but the public is entitled to hear the facts brought out and judged."

Baltimore News-American (Hearst), November 22:  
"...we question whether it (State) had done even an adequate job of assessing the true picture of the conditions in Jonestown. This is why we support...an inquiry into the State Department role."

Salt Lake City Tribune, November 5:  
"...it (State) doesn't try hard enough in aiding Americans in trouble abroad."

The following columnists and papers took the position that the Department did all it legally could do without violating First Amendment rights or infringing on the sovereignty of Guyana:

John P. Roche, Philadelphia Bulletin, San Diego Union, Cincinnati Enquirer, Los Angeles Times, Wall Street Journal, and Oklahoma City Journal.

Sentiments typical of this group were expressed by:

John P. Roche, Washington Star, December 11:  
"...hard as it is for me to defend the State Department, the message on Jonestown is 'lay off': Everything that could legally be done was done."

Wall Street Journal, December 8:  
"But this time the critics are accusing the department of negligence for not having seen something that in fact none of us could have imagined. If State had behaved differently, you can be sure there would have been howls about the U.S. Government's harassment of the religiously peculiar."

Los Angeles Times, November 28:  
"What is lacking in this clamor (that the U.S. Government should have intervened) is any reasonable suggestion as to the government's legal basis for intervention into affairs essentially beyond its control and proper authority."

Oklahoma City Journal, November 29:  
"Some critics blame the State Department and FBI for not having investigated the Jonestown colony adequately and warning of its murderous potential. But another scenario could be written whereby too zealous scrutiny of such a situation, particularly in a location outside U.S. jurisdiction, could be construed as harassment of nonconformists."

Responsibility for Removing Bodies

The following papers took the position that the Department made the right decision on the disposition of the victims' remains:

Phoenix Republic, Des Moines Register, New Orleans Times-Picayune, Baltimore News American, Chicago Sun Times, and Milwaukee Journal.

A sentiment typical of this group was expressed by:

Milwaukee Journal, November 29:

"Overall, the government seems to have done the necessary and decent thing."

The sentiment that the airlift costs should be recovered from the People's Temple was expressed by the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Phoenix Republic, Baltimore News American, and Chicago Sun Times.

On December 2, the Sun Times expressed a sentiment typical of this group:

"It seems only decent...that U.S. dead--especially in so grisly and sad a case--are returned to U.S. soil to rest. But certainly the government should try to recover the airlift costs."

Of the 65 papers that PA regularly monitors, 29 frequently comment on foreign affairs. Among this group, editorials on the Department's role were not published by the following 16:

Baltimore Sun, Boston Globe, Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, Louisville Courier-Journal, St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Post-Dispatch (both on strike since November 20), Atlanta Journal, Dallas News, Dallas Times-Herald, Houston Post, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Tribune, Oklahoma City Oklahoman, Portland Oregonian, and the Seattle Times.

Drafted: PA/M:WFBaynard/BRoshco:reb  
x23165 1/11/79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ARA/CAR/Huyana  
p10-11

TRANSCRIPT OF DAILY BRIEFING  
MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1979  
(ON THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

DPC 9

1929

AH  
SG  
RM

MR. CARTER: Good afternoon.

The sign-up sheet for those correspondents who want to travel with Teng Xiaoping will be coming down tomorrow at 12:00 noon. Additionally, the Press Office is ready to take names of those journalists wishing to cover the visit of Teng Xiaoping. The deadline is noon, January 24. Therefore: Those who want to travel, the list comes down tomorrow; those who want to cover him generally here, we need their information for the credentials by January 24.

Q We're going to need special credentials?

A There will be special credentials. As a matter of fact, there is going to be one set for the travellers and one for the in-town folks --

MS. BADER: No. There will be one pass for the trip in its entirety. And we will provide it from the State Department. But even if you have State Department accreditation, you need the special pass to cover any part -- Washington or outside.

Q But those of us who've signed up to go on the trip don't have to sign up again for the in-town credentials?

MS. BADER: You have to sign up to get accredited.

Q We have to do both?

MS. BADER: Yes. Two separate processes.

MR. CARTER: That's what I meant by two.

Q White House accreditation is not sufficient?

MS. BADER: White House is, but State Department is not.

Q If you have a White House pass, you don't have to get another thing?

MS. BADER: Yes, that is accurate.

Q Do you require a special pass of us to cover Teng at the State Department or other places around town?

MS. BADER: Yes, you need a trip pass -- a special pass. The only people who do not are people who have White House accreditation. All others need to get a special trip pass to cover everything, even the events in Washington.

MR. CARTER: That answers the question.

Q What is the deadline for that?

A January 24. Please contact Pat Lucy at 632-2492 until Friday, January 19. Beginning Monday, January 22, please call 632-1028 or 632-1029.

Q Do you now have an itinerary for it?

A The White House released that itinerary on Saturday afternoon, as I recall. That's when I was handed it.

Q I think it was Sunday.

A Well, then, it was printed up when I was over there Saturday afternoon. I was shown it. Anyway, it has been released.

A senior State Department official is going to be in here in about 20-25 minutes, just to do a little backgrounding on the Secretary's speech, which I hope will also be available by then.

Q That's this afternoon with the China bunch?

A The China speech.

Q On Iran. First, can you confirm the death of an American citizen by the name of Berkovitz?

A I can confirm that a man named Martin Berkovitz, an employee of Parsons-Jurden Company in Tehran, was killed in Kerman yesterday.

There have been at least three conflicting reports of how the death occurred. It was a homicide;

but as to the form of death, we are still seeking details. I would not be able to confirm that it took place in one of the two ways I've seen on the wires or any other possibility. He was killed, and that's about the best I can do right now.

I think there is some conversation going on right now with Tehran. We may have more information before I'm through with this briefing.

Q Where is this company located?

A The company, I said, of Tehran. He happened to be located with an affiliate of it --

Q But this is an American company, isn't it?

A As I understand it, yes.

Q Out of which city?

A There are two things I don't have: One, I don't have the home office of that company yet; and two, while I believe that the man is from San Francisco, I do not have that as a fact, you know, that I would wish to put the script on.

Q Can you confirm he is a retired Colonel from the US Air Force?

A I understand that that is correct.

Q (Inaudible)

A I don't know. You know, I know very little more than this.

Q Hadding, can you confirm that the Shah is coming here? And secondly, there is another report that the Queen's mother and some of his children are coming here today, or have left Tehran today. Are they are coming here?

A I think the place I'm going to have to be is that I do not have the travel plans, and won't be able to offer travel plans, for the Shah or the Shah's family. I'm afraid the best place to go for that is to the Shah and his family in Tehran. And for the next few days I appreciate your desire to know, but I will not be giving that out. I've seen several reports on the possibility of where the Shah may be going and when.



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Q I can understand from a security point of view that you don't want to say exactly, but can you at least confirm that he's coming to the United States of America?

A No, I can't.

Q Hodding, in view of what happened to the Shah's mother last week, do you feel that you can guarantee security for the Shah, should he decide to come here?

A As we said before, we would, of course, welcome him if he wished to come here. Insofar as our ability or desire or willingness or intention to provide adequate security for any visitor to this country, the answer is that we would undertake to do it, and obviously would hope that there would be no repetition of the kind of events that occurred with the Queen Mother.

Q Can you tell us which agencies of the Government would have the primary responsibility for protecting the Shah? Would it be a detachment of Secret Service men? Is there any thought of troops being used?

A I don't have any contingency planning like that, and wouldn't be able to go into it.

Q Can you tell us who normally has the responsibility for protecting foreign visitors?

A It depends. For instance, State's SY often has a visiting foreign dignitary as their responsibility. Under certain circumstances, in connection with White House visits and the like, Secret Service has it. You obviously depend primarily on local law enforcement people to be the first line if somebody is going to be a long-term visitor in a place.

Q How long a term do you expect his visit to take?

A Well, to begin with, I don't have him coming here yet, so I can't really go with you very far on how long he's going to stay.

Q Do you know when he's leaving Tehran?

A I don't have anything to offer on his travel plans.

Q Hodding, there was a report today that a person describing himself as the public relations officer for the Shah has been making the rounds among Western correspondents in Tehran, saying first that the Shah is going to Egypt and then will continue to the United States; and secondly, that the Shah considers President Carter's human rights policy as the main cause for the upheavals in Iran -- that the President pressured the Shah to liberalize and that's why whatever happened has happened. Do you have any comment?

A I don't have any comment on either one.

Q Can you just comment on the general notion that the United States' human rights policy has something to do with the upheaval in Iran?

A I wouldn't accept that characterization at all. I say that as a spokesman for this Government.

Q Hodding, on a related subject. Do you know when Ambassador Zahedi is due back in the United States?

A No. I've seen reports that he was to have left, perhaps even yesterday. Where are you, Jill? Is he back?

MS. SCHUKER: Not yet. I think he is expected back today.

Q Some of us have been informed that a number of Embassy employees have decided not to let him back in the Embassy because of his involvement with the Shah. What is the State Department's position? Is he the only official representative, or is somebody else accredited? In other words, if the State Department has to choose between him and his apparent opponents inside the Embassy, what is the State Department's position?

A I think that the representative whom we recognize is the representative of the government that we recognize -- that is to say, if he is the appointee, the designee, as Ambassador to this country of the government, then that is who it is that we say is the Ambassador -- assuming we have relations with that nation, which we do.

Now, that's a general proposition. I am not now getting ready to say what I'm getting ready to say because I want to weasel out of that. I don't know any of the circumstances you are talking about. I am not aware of

the fact that there is any attempt to keep the Ambassador out. I am not aware of the small print on what our legal responsibilities are in this case. I can take a general question, if you'd like.

Q Would you please?

A OK. Tell me the question. How do you want it?

Q Well, is it the State Department's policy to automatically designate the Ambassador as representative of his government, even if opposed by members of the staff? And what, then, will the State Department do to aid this designated Ambassador should there be any conflict?

Q Particularly in terms of the Executive Protection Service.

A OK.

Q Could you help us understand what this Government's relationship is to Khomeini? Do we deal with him directly, indirectly? In what way? Where? Do we see his representatives in Iran? I could go on, but you get the thrust of it.

A I get the thrust of it. To the best of my knowledge, we've had no direct contact with Mr. Khomeini. As we have indicated, we have seen representatives of Mr. Khomeini, both in Iran and elsewhere. Insofar as a schedule for those meetings is concerned, I'm not going to be able to offer one, except to say I believe that they have been repeated and in the near, immediate past.

Marvin, I'm not sure where we want with the questions after that.

Q Well, I would like to know whether this Government would be prepared to deal with the cabinet that he has proposed over this past weekend?

A The Secretary last week spoke of our willingness and intention to cooperate with the Bakhtiar Government. I have nothing to add to that, nor to modify that, in terms of what we believe our next step is.

Q But there appears to be internally now an opposition government to the one you are recognizing. Do you ignore that opposition government?

A I think that for the moment, Marvin, what ~~has~~ to say is that, while we have noted Mr. ~~Mini~~'s remarks about certain possibilities about his ~~Revolutionary~~ Council and that sort of thing, I ~~have~~ no comment on his remarks -- which is, I would say ~~allows~~, a no comment on that council.

To repeat myself, the Secretary expressed this ~~Government's~~ views on the return of civilian government ~~in~~ press conference last week, and our willingness ~~cooperate~~ fully with it. That position has not ~~changed~~.

Q Hodding, are some of these contacts with ~~Mini~~'s representatives taking place in the Paris ~~and~~ In other words, are these people in the immediate ~~area~~ around him in Paris?

A I'm not going to go into where the ~~things~~ took place.

Q Can you rule out that, in dealing with ~~some~~ of the representatives, as you say you have been ~~and~~ and expect to continue to do, you in fact are ~~dealing~~ with some of the unidentified members of his ~~presidential~~ cabinet?

A I won't confirm or deny that.

Q But what I'm asking you is whether you ~~can~~ in fact, rule it out?

A I would neither confirm nor deny the ~~identity~~ of people that we've been talking to.

Q Hodding, expressing full support for ~~the~~ Bakhtiar Government, is it not implicitly denying ~~support~~ for any alternative?

A What we have in place, as a result so far ~~of the~~ constitutional process -- the Senate confirmation ~~of the~~ Government being the next-to-the-last step in ~~the~~ process -- is a government which is within a step ~~of being~~ fully in place according to the constitutional ~~processes~~ of the Iran Government, the constitution ~~itself~~. Therefore, the only question that arises as far ~~as~~ recognition and cooperation is with that Government; ~~we~~ have expressed the position on that, to which I ~~have~~ really nothing to add.

Q May I follow up on that? Is your ~~recognition~~, then, of the Bakhtiar Government one that

is based upon sympathies with that particular government, or simply based on the pragmatic fact that that is the closest thing to a government that Iran has right now? And if, indeed, it were to be replaced next week, we would have to take pragmatic steps in that direction?

A Ted, I don't think I'm going to be able to go down that line of speculation with you -- as to what might happen if something happened in the future. The fact is, this is the government which has been established or is almost totally established through a process which we recognize, and we have offered to cooperate fully with it. Beyond that, I really can't go into what might or might not happen in the future.

Q In that case, forget the somewhat hypothetical second half of that question and just address the first half, if you would. Are you recognizing this Government simply because of the pragmatic considerations -- it's the closest thing to a government that you've got? Or is there also an element of US sympathy for this particular government?

A I don't think I can dissect the reasons for our support quite that neatly. I think the reasons why we believe we can cooperate with the Government have been stated, and the fact that we're going to has been stated. But I don't think I can assign relative weights to why this or that set of factors went into the overall assessment that we want to cooperate fully with the regime.

Q Can I ask an unrelated subject?

A No. Let me get through getting beat around on Iran for a while.

Q Khomeini spoke yesterday about support for him in the army. Do you know about such support? Are you aware of such support? From the Iranian army, I mean.

A I know. I've seen pictures and what have you, reports. I really am not going to be able to comment on his remarks, and I personally would not be able to confirm the validity of a great deal of things that are said in that general area by Mr. Khomeini or others.

Q Have you any reaction to Bakhtiar's latest remarks that his Government would recognize the PLO and deal with it?

A No. I don't have any reaction.

Q Will you have a reaction to that?

A I doubt it.

Q Well, I mean, doesn't that imply a major shift by Iran away from whatever position they took on the Middle East conflict in general to one which you might consider less helpful?

A Roy, the problem about this, as I've said before, is that there is a succession of comments that are made by figures in the political process. I don't think that anything is particularly well served by me commenting on each of those comments. There is a great deal of pudding yet to come, including what governments will do as opposed to what people say they will do. And I'd prefer, and the Government would prefer, to restrain itself, hard as it may be in some quarters, until such time as we have some actions to comment on as opposed to anything else.

Q Do you have any feel about the ability of the Bakhtiar Government to survive, to ride out the storm that has prevailed in the nine days since the cabinet was formed?

A I don't have any prognosis to offer, no official interpretation of future possibilities. Just to repeat what the Secretary said, we are prepared to cooperate fully with that Government. I can't go beyond that.

Q Hodding, on the question of Soviet broadcasts into Iran, have you noticed in the past week any lessening, either in --

A I don't have an official answer on that, Marvin. I've seen the same reports of -- not even so much broadcasts, but press commentaries and the like. I think I'm going to have to take the question, unless, Jill, you know something that I don't. I'm going to have to take the question. I don't know what the volume has been over the last week.

Q Widening that just a little bit beyond the press comment, has the Soviet Union, in your judgment, taken any step in any area that you would consider not helpful at this point?

A You mean, aside from what I do know about, which is a Pravda statement, that is not helpful?

What you're asking is: Are there other actions about which I might have some comment?

Q Yes.

A I'll take the question.

Q Are there troop movements?

A I'm not aware of any troop movements.

Q Are there any infiltrations of agents by way of Afghanistan into Iran, as has been reported?

A We're not aware of those reports, or the validity of such reports.

Q In other words, you have nothing to say as far as the Soviet actions in Iran at this point are concerned -- are not helpful?

A I have nothing new to offer except, again, to go back to the Pravda piece, which is clearly both erroneous and not helpful.

Q How long have there been contacts with Khomeini's representatives?

A For some time. I'm not sure how long, but for some time. I think we may have posted an answer to that at one point, and I can't remember how far, really. But it's been for some time.

Q Jacqueline Spier had a news conference this morning -- Leo Ryan's former Legislative Assistant -- and said that she feels this Government failed to adequately protect its nationals. She was not critical of Mr. McCoy. She was critical instead of what she called the bureaucratic system that prevented whatever the Consular Office was doing from properly getting back to State; and she felt that the treaty that this country has with Guyana did not in any way prevent the United States from doing more, nor does the issue of religious freedom -- because she felt that visits there confirmed the suspicions that that was not a purely religious community. Can you comment on that?

A I think there are two aspects here: First, the State Department -- I do not want to debate this issue. We are very sympathetic with both the feelings and the position of those who were very close

to the Congressman and to others who died at Jonestown. The fact is that there is going to be a comprehensive review in Congress of the actions of the United States Government in relation to the colony there and the event: leading up to the tragedy and what we have done afterward.

It is also true that the State Department has undertaken a review of its procedures to see whether, in fact, there might not be some ways to deal with what we trust will never be a comparable situation but what might offer the potential for being a comparable situation. In the absence of that review and a report from that, I don't want to try to comment on it.

I would say finally that I don't think she has suggested anything new that we have not had to address before, from here or elsewhere. But I'm going to have to hold it.

Q She said she did have a meeting planned with Mr. Christopher. Is that accurate?

A I don't know, but I have no reason to think that he would refuse to see her. I will have to ask.

Q Could you tell us about Atherton's travel, please?

A The best I have on the plans are, one, that Mr. Atherton and Mr. Hansell are leaving for Israel later today, and will go on to Cairo at the end of the week.

Q Cairo or Aswan?

A My paper says Cairo.

Q Your announcement on Saturday, too; there had been conflicting reports.

A This is a new guidance, and I've still got Cairo.

They expect to return to Washington early next week. I don't have anything more precise for you on their travel plans.

Q Are they flying by commercial plane? Are they not prepared for a shuttle or anything like that?



A They have in the past been able to utilize courier planes if they had to. But they are going commercially, as I understand it.

Q Is there any chance of getting a backgrounder with them before they leave?

A I doubt it. I'm pretty sure not. I think the timing is against it, among other things.

Q How does President Carter's statement yesterday that the United States would be prepared to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin back to Washington for another summit flow? In what context should we see that statement in light of the Atherton visit?

A Well, I think it follows sort of logically from the following: What we first hope is that, in this visit, we will be able to make considerable progress, if not total progress, on eliminating the remaining differences on the treaty text. I think the feeling thereafter is that we would hope the remaining political differences could be solved at a ministerial meeting. And then, as the President said, if that fails -- and I paraphrase here -- he would not hesitate to call another meeting to try to resolve this issue. But each step at a time. We would like to resolve the treaty differences, text difference, and would prefer, of course, to be able to finish the rest of the work at the ministerial level.

Q Hoddging, to the best of my knowledge the President has been on record a couple of times as saying he didn't think a second Camp David was a very good idea. Could you tell us what in fact has happened to the diplomacy that would have made him change his mind?

A No. I don't think I can offer motives as to why --

Q Not motives. Just what has happened.

A I understand. What's happened, of course, is simply (1) that we have decided to approach the problem as we have, sending Atherton and Hansell out there; and (2) both sides have expressed their desire and willingness to complete the process, and we will, I think, probably want to give every assistance we can in doing that, given that willingness.

Q By raising the summit again, doesn't that tend to undercut all other preliminary efforts?

A No. I think that the way it was stated -- though I don't want to try to go behind the President and really won't -- it was the logical conclusion of the other work being done first.

Q But failing to be done.

A Well, actually being done. I don't think he would do it just to try to hash out at that level what is essentially a lot of technical problems with the treaty text itself.

Q Hodding, does the State Department favor the sale of Alaskan oil to Israel?

A The question, for me, is going to have to remain a conjectural one. One, we have not been asked for it; and two, the possible contingencies on what might be done if the Sinai agreement were triggered is for the moment going to have to remain as an internal government discussion. I'm not going to offer up contingency possibilities.

Let me just repeat, as a policy matter, that whatever is required to meet the commitments we have made, we will meet that commitment.

Q Not only is it part of a contingency plan, but is it part of a long-term arrangement beyond the five years that are agreed upon in the contingency plan?

A I don't know. I don't know how those discussions are going between Energy --

Q Will you take the question?

A No, I won't take the question, because I won't get an answer, and I don't want you to sit there and say "another one taken with no real answer." That one is not going to be answered.

Q Can you say, whether the preliminary work is now being done, in the event the Israelis should come to us in the next week or month and ask the United States to carry out its commitment?

A I would say ON BACKGROUND, certainly.  
END BACKGROUND.

Q Hodding, when you speak of making progress on the differences in the text through this Atherton-Hansell visit and then using a ministerial-

level meeting to try to resolve the political differences, are you making a distinction between the text and the letters that would be exchanged with the text? Or when you say "trying to resolve differences in the text," does that include the letters that would be exchanged with it?

A I think that the feeling is that the problems that arise on the treaty text itself are far more susceptible to solution by people sitting down and working at the level of Ambassador Atherton and Mr. Hansell; that the problems that arise from the more general tying together of this agreement with an attempt to resolve the West Bank and Gaza issues and a comprehensive peace treaty are ones which involve far more political questions than they do linguistic -- whether it be on letters on the side or anything else; and that that really has required more work at the ministerial level. But I don't think, at this point, I want to do by inadvertence what I don't intend to do purposefully -- and that is to get into how we're going to negotiate this. What we're trying to do is move the thing forward.

Q Hodding, just to follow up on this. In light of what has happened in Iran and the changes that are apt to take place in the whole Middle East, does the United States still stick to the goal that you have just expressed, almost rhetorically, matter-of-factly, about the comprehensive peace and the steps toward it? The entire concept, pre-Iran, still holds, post-Iran? Do I understand you correctly?

A I am aware of no changes in the particular approach to the problem which surrounds the relations of Israel and its neighbors.

Q A question about the Middle East. Going along the line of what Marvin said, in light of what happened in Iran, I understand that the State Department is going to issue a new edition of the human rights report at the end of this month. And I understand there is going to be a huge chapter about Iran and human rights in Iran. Are you reconsidering or editing this human rights report in light of what happened in Iran and in light of what is happening in the area now?

A The report is in the process of being written, as are all the other ones; and I have no idea of what's going into that process, except that it is an internal process.

Q Is it going to be submitted to the approval of Mr. Christopher?

A Virtually all the human rights country reports go through a process which involves both the Human Rights Bureau, the regional bureau, and a review at a higher level.

Q So, no changes are going to be made?

A I'm not going to try to speak to how the process is going to work. There are a number of other country reports. It is no secret to say that there are negotiating sessions that go into almost all of those.

Q Hodding, two things: Why was Harold Saunders left out of this visit? And how would you categorize the attitude toward the visit -- optimistic or pessimistic?

A I'm not going to try to characterize it. He wasn't left out. He has a great deal of work to do right here in his regional responsibilities.

Q It was not requested that he not come or something?

A No. There is nothing to be read into that whatsoever.

Q Have you got anything on Taiwan legislation?

A No. Let me take that question. I think I ought to have something, an exposition, on that whole question tomorrow for you.

Q Do you have anything to confirm Vietnamese claims that there have been border clashes with China?

A No.

Q Have you anything on the situation on the border?

A No, I don't have anything on that.

(Whereupon at 12:40 the daily briefing was concluded.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1930

AH  
JG  
RN

TO : CA/SCS - Mr. Alan A. Gise

DATE: January 16, 1979

FROM : A/BF/OAG - J. Harlan Southerland

gms

R

SUBJECT: GAO REVIEW: "Use of Federal Funds for Foster Care  
Children in Guyana" (Congressional Interest)

The attached letter from the Associate Director, International Division, U. S. General Accounting Office, requests the Department's assistance in obtaining certain information in relation to the tragedy in Guyana.

Since the subject concerns matters for which your office has primary responsibility. I would appreciate your designating an action officer to coordinate for the Department. Please advise me of the name of the officer.

It is the Department's policy to be of assistance to the GAO and to be as helpful as possible within the guidelines of 4 FAM 930-934. In the event that questions or problems should arise during the course of the review, particularly regarding GAO access to and/or retention of Department files or documents, please let me know.

Attachment:  
As stated

cc: M - Mr. Ben H. Read  
A - Mr. John M. Thomas  
CA - Ms. Barbara Watson  
CA/EX - Mr. Ronald Somerville  
H - Mr. Eugene Krizek  
L/CA - Mr. Robert Dalton  
ARA/CAR - Mr. Ashley Hewitt

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	REASON(S) _____
1S AUTH. _____	ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/>	RELEASEABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____



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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

JAN 15 1979

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
The Secretary of State

Attention: Director, GAO Liaison Staff

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Child and Human Development, Senate Committee on Human Resources, has requested the Human Resources Division of the General Accounting Office to investigate immediately the circumstances that surround the use of Federal funds for foster-care children placed with the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ and families who were members of the Temple in Guyana, and the United States.

To carry out this assignment, we would like to meet with appropriate Department of State officials and obtain as soon as possible the confirmed death list of children and their families who lived in Guyana prior to the holocaust, as well as other related background documentation. In addition, we would like to obtain and review certain passport information concerning the deceased children and their families.

At this time, we anticipate that the work will be done in Washington, D.C. and California. If you have any questions concerning this assignment, please contact Mr. Richard Neuman on 245-9623.

Sincerely yours,

Frank C. Conahan  
Associate Director

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 2/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EDITORIAL COMMENT DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PERSON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

1933

On Wednesday, January 17, I met with Jacqueline Speier, Legislative Counsel to former Congressman Leo Ryan, and James Schollaert, staff consultant to the House Committee on International Relations. The meeting took place at the request of Ms. Speier to discuss the recent events in Jonestown, Guyana.

Ms. Speier began the meeting by emphasizing that she had no desire to assign blame for the Jonestown tragedy, but felt strongly that there were a number of areas in which the Department's procedures and operations could be improved so as to minimize the possibility that a similar incident could occur in the future. She felt that the Ambassador should have been more involved in the Embassy's relationship with the People's Temple, and claimed that the Ryan visit marked the first time that the Ambassador had become fully aware of the extent of the problem. She felt that the Blakey affidavit, in particular, deserved more follow-up by the Department than it had received.

I explained the steps the Department is currently taking to examine the Jonestown tragedy and study changes that might profitably be made. I described the work being done by Ambassador Crimmins and Mr. Carpenter and our efforts to reevaluate the role of the consular corps in the protection of Americans overseas.

Ms. Speier stated that the information received by the CODEL from the Department prior to the trip was inadequate, and that it was her impression that the Department's interpretation of the Privacy Act had been consistently too strict. Three out of four of the meetings held between the CODEL staff and the Department had been requested by the Hill, and the discussions with the Department's legal staff had been particularly frustrating. Mr. Schollaert stated that the CODEL should have been given greater access to the Department's files and that there existed a great deal of unclassified information that would have been helpful. He mentioned the June cable from the Embassy to the Department as a particular example. "We went down," Ms. Speier concluded, "with virtually no information."

I expressed my understanding for the concerns that Speier and Schollaert had stated, and explained that this is a particularly difficult area in which to work since

the government should do everything in its power to protect Americans resident abroad while at the same time ensuring that legal and Constitutional rights are fully protected. Schollaert responded that he felt it might be advisable for the Department to consider taking stronger action in these instances where it appears likely that a crime has been committed. He also felt that there were broader problems in the coordination between CA and the geographic bureaus and in the low esteem in which most consular work is held by the Foreign Service.

I emphasized the Department's willingness and desire to work closely with the Congress in better understanding the implications of Jonestown, and offered to meet with Speier or Schollaert at any time in the future should they wish to do so.

Matthew Nimetz

cc: CA - Ms. Watson  
H - Mr. Bennet  
L - Mr. Marks  
ARA - Amb. Vaky  
C - Amb. Crimmins  
ARA/CAR - Mr. McCoy

1/19/79





## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

79-0473

1935

MEMORANDUM:

TO: PA - Mr. Carter  
FROM: L - Lee R. Marks  
SUBJECT: Guyana

January 22, 1979 DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

15 AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

This afternoon the Justice Department will file a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco against the People's Temple and the corporations in San Francisco, Guyana, and Panama through which it operated. The lawsuit will seek reimbursement of USG expenses.

Once the lawsuit is filed, Justice will issue a statement. We should get a copy today. John Russell in the Public Information Office (telephone 633-2014) is coordinating this for Justice.

Any questions should be referred to Justice with the usual comment that it is inappropriate for us to talk about pending lawsuits.

cc: CA - Ms. Watson  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20520

1936

January 23, 1979

The Honorable  
Jesse Helms  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Many thanks for your hospitality yesterday. I took too much of your time, but thoroughly enjoyed our discussion.

You asked for a memorandum on our efforts to recover People's Temple money to pay for the evacuation of bodies from Guyana. I hope the attached includes the information you need. I am sure you saw this morning's newspaper stories reporting Justice's suit for the recovery of costs from the People's Temple.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
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THE COUNSELOR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

**January 23, 1979**

1937

MEMORANDUM TO:

- M - Mr. Read
- CA - Ms. Watson
- S/P - Mr. Lake
- R - Mr. Bennet
- L - Mr. Marks
- ARA - Amb. Vaky
- M/CT - Amb. Quainton

FROM: Matt Nimetz 

**SUBJECT: Department Study on Jonestown**

As I reported to you in my memorandum of January 9, I have asked Ambassador Crimmins and Mr. Carpenter to undertake an examination of the recent events in Jonestown, Guyana. We have now finalized the scope of their investigation, and I have attached a copy of the outline of their responsibilities for your information.

**Attachment.**

cc: C - Amb. Crimmins.  
C - Mr. Carpenter  
L - Mr. Hansell  
H - Mr. Atwood  
M - Mr. Murray  
M - Dr. Pieczenik  
M/MO - Mr. Jones  
PA - Mr. Carter  
D - Ms. Barnes  
L - Mr. Michel  
CA - Mr. Horan  
CA - Mr. Gise  
ARA - Mr. Grove  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell  
ARA/CAR - Mr. McCoy  
S/P - Mr. Hume  
A/BF - Mr. Feldman  
~~A/SY - Mr. Ackerman~~

Barnes  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDY ON  
THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE IN GUYANA

This study is intended to be an examination of all aspects of the relationship between the People's Temple agricultural community in Guyana and the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana prior to the incidents of November 18.

The study will address the following issues in particular:

-- The extent of the Department's and the Embassy's knowledge of the activities and purposes of the People's Temple.

-- Inter-bureau and inter-agency coordination in Washington with regard to matters concerning the People's Temple in Guyana.

-- The actions and responsibilities of the Department and the Embassy with regard to the members of the People's Temple in Guyana and the concerned relatives of People's Temple members.

-- The preparations made for Congressman Ryan's November visit to Guyana.

Based upon existing documents and interviews with Department and Embassy officers, and, as necessary, officers of other agencies of the U.S. Government, the study will

examine the relationship of the Department and the Embassy with the People's Temple in Guyana and with concerned relatives of People's Temple members from the time of the emigration of members of the Temple to Guyana until November 18, 1978.

The study and any recommendations arising from it should be submitted to the Secretary no later than March 1, 1979.

HH/CHK - K111111

PRESS GUIDANCE

ARA - January 23, 1979

1938

R

Guyana: AID Foots the Bill

Q: Can you confirm that AID funds will be used to pay for the removal of bodies from Jonestown and enlighten us as to the rationale for that decision?

A: I can confirm for you that the Department of Defense will be reimbursed from AID funds for the costs of removing bodies from Guyana as well as for costs involved in the identification and release of bodies at the Dover Air Force Base Mortuary. <sup>Initially</sup> Reimbursement will be made from the AID contingency fund which is budgeted for this year at \$3 million. Remaining costs will be reprogrammed from the AID Economic Support Fund. Of course the identification and release activities are still going on at Dover so that the final amount of Defense Department costs are not yet known. It is now reported that the cost will be about \$4.0 million. The Office of Management and Budget determined that since the Jonestown catastrophe was totally unexpected and since the major actions of the US Government were at the request of the Government of Guyana and were to assist that government in circumstances beyond its capacity to cope, the most appropriate available funds were those that I have mentioned.

Q: Are you saying then that the USG is paying the bills because the Government of Guyana asked us to?

A: On November 22 the Government of Guyana officially requested the United States to remove the bodies of American citizens at Jonestown and return them to the United States. Apparently, a basic consideration was the Government's fear that the possible flood of next of kin wishing to visit

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the Jonestown burial site and asking for disinterment of bodies of relatives would overtax the Government's transportation and administrative facilities in that part of Guyana. Both our Government and the Government of Guyana were also concerned that facilities were unavailable in Jonestown to identify the dead before burial.

ARA/P:WJDieterich:mms Clearances:ARA/CAR:RMCCoy  
ARA:JABushnell

CAR-McLoy  
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1988

1930

## Guyana: Peoples Temple Assets

Q: There is a report that the Government of Guyana claims the cash recovered from the Peoples Temple in Jonestown has been in the Bank of Guyana for safe keeping since shortly after the tragedy. Does that report conflict with our understanding of the facts? Or cause us any concern?

A: No to both questions. That is what we have understood to be the case.

Q: Who will be making the final decision regarding ultimate ownership of the \$700,000 in cash?

A: The matter will be resolved in accord with applicable principles under Guyanese and international law, including the Guyanese currency laws.

ese and international law, including the Gu  
WS .  
"DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/ME  
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AAA/R: KL Marshall : mms

Cleared: ARA/CAR: RMcGoy (subs)

L/ARA:TFortune.

ARA: JABushnell





REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_

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January 24, 1979

1940

MEMORANDUM:

TO: H - Mr. Bennet

FROM: L - Lee R. Marks

SUBJECT: USC Reimbursement for Jonestown  
Related Expenses

The U.S. Government estimates that the total cost of its Jonestown related activities is expected to be around 4 million dollars. Most of these expenses have been incurred by the Department of Defense which will be reimbursed by the Department of State. 1/

The U.S. Government is actively attempting to secure reimbursement for these expenditures from Peoples Temple funds. On January 22, the Department of Justice filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against the Peoples Temple 2/ seeking reimbursement for expenses incurred.

Previously the U.S. Government had sent diplomatic notes to various countries asking for their

1/ See attached justification sent today to GAO.

2/ The complaint named 4 Peoples Temple organizations as defendants; a California corporation, a Panamanian organization, and two Guyanese corporations.

assistance in identifying and immobilizing any People's Temple assets within their jurisdiction. Over \$10 million have now been immobilized in Panama; we expect funds to be similarly immobilized elsewhere.

Concern has been expressed whether additional expenses might be incurred for burying some or all of the unclaimed bodies now in Dover, Delaware. On January 23, a California Superior Court judge gave the Emergency Relief Committee, a California church group, 30 days to present a plan for transporting and interring the approximately 500 bodies still at Dover Air Force Base. If this plan is approved, People's Temple funds would be used to dispose of these remaining bodies. If this plan is not approved, and the U.S. Government must assume burial costs for any of the remaining bodies, we would sue for reimbursement from the People's Temple for these funds as well.

1941

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/IR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

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PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

JAN 20 1979

Dear Ms. Moran:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of December 22 to President Carter concerning the United States response to the Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis situation in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the limited transportation and other resources of the Government of Guyana might be insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem. Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the equipment and facilities to handle this enormous problem. The removal of the bodies from Guyana was at the specific request of the Government of Guyana.

Ms. Evelyn K. Moran,  
Township Clerk,  
Rockaway Township,  
19 Mt. Hope Road,

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

The federal government does not pay the expense of bringing back the remains of Americans who died abroad. That is a responsibility of their families or, if no next of kin can be found, the country where the death occurred is responsible for burial. It was evident, however, that it was beyond the ability of individual families or of the facilities available in Guyana to resolve the unprecedented problems that characterized this situation. In fact it was not even clear who the next of kin were without identification being established. The families of those who died at Jonestown are, of course, expected to bear the responsibility for the disposition of the remains in the United States.

The costs to the United States Government of an effort of this magnitude obviously are considerable although substantially less than the \$8 million figure used in some press reports, but it will be some time before the total is known. The Office of Management and Budget, together with other agencies, is reviewing the financial aspects.

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in removing and processing the bodies of Americans from Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

- 3 -

If you have any further questions, you may wish  
to contact me on (202) 632-2621.

Sincerely,

*Ashley C. Hewitt*  
Ashley C. Hewitt, Director  
Office of Caribbean Affairs  
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

*Unclassified*

(Attachment Classify Control)

INDEXED

CONTROL NUMBER

7821752

ACTION ASSIGNED TO

*ARA*

DATE

*12/19 12/30*

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

ACTION REQUESTED

STATE TO NSC MEMO

STATE TO

☒ DIRECT REPLY

REPLY FOR SIGNATURE

BY

with Draft reply for signature  
by

with Comment or Recommendation

☒ provide info copy under cover  
of State NSC transmittal form

provide comeback copy  
for

RECOMMENDATION FOR

with Memorandum for the President

APPROPRIATE HANDLING

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY

CLEAR WITH

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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FROM:

*Karin WARPULA*

INAME

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ID DO: 781229045 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

7824752

TO: DOB

DATE: DEC 29 72

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MR. BYRNE 456-2113

BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE

RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS:

X LETTER

MAILGRAM

TELEGRAM

DATED: DEC 22 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: EVELYN K. MORAN, TOWNSHIP CLERK,

19 MT. HOPE ROAD, ROCKAWAY, NJ 07866

SUBJECT: CON RETURN OF BODIES FROM JONESTOWN

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZIM

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP

19 MI. HOPE ROAD  
Rockaway, New Jersey 07866



824752

EVELYN K. MORAN CMC  
Township Clerk

December 22, 1978

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully submit to you the  
attached resolution adopted by the Township  
Council of the Township of Rockaway, Morris  
County, New Jersey.

The Township Council urges that you  
consider the said subject matter in depth  
and act favorably on it.

Very truly yours,

Evelyn K. Moran, CMC  
Township Clerk

EKM/ka

Att.





# ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP

19 MT HOPE ROAD  
Rockaway, New Jersey 07866

## TOWNSHIP OF ROCKAWAY RESOLUTION

EVELYN MORAN, MAY  
Township Clerk

### RESOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO EXPENDITURE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS RELATING TO THE JONESTOWN GUYANA MASS SUICIDES

WHEREAS, it appears that the United States Government intends to expend relevant funds to return persons formerly belonging to the Jonestown Cult to the United States; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the United States Government has already expended in excess of \$9 million to return persons formerly belonging to the People's Temple, commonly known as the Jonestown Cult; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government further intends to spend additional funds to return the remaining people and/or provide burial for the deceased; and

WHEREAS, there appears to be funds in the People's Temple to help defray the cost;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Township Council of the Township of Rockaway as follows:

1. That the Township of Rockaway is opposed to the expenditure of federal funds to return those persons formerly participating in the Jonestown Cult to the United States;

2. That the Township of Rockaway recommends that the federal government recoup the funds already expended and any funds to be expended from the People's Temple or Jonestown Cult.

3. That a copy of this resolution be directed to the President of the United States and those federal legislators representing New Jersey.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the above to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Township Council of the Township of Rockaway at a duly convened meeting held on December 5, 1978.

*Evelyn Moran*  
Township Clerk



ARA  
SIS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

S/S  
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7901002 1

ARA  
79-0765

January 25, 1979

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D.  
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Signal to FADRC:

PIES TO:

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A

TO: The Secretary

THROUGH: C - Mr. Nimez  
M - Mr. Read

FROM: L - Lee Marks

SUBJECT: Update on Disposition of Jonestown Remains

MO  
SLG  
:WEB

Issue for Decision

That you approve the decision to take no further action to dispose of the Jonestown remains at USG expense pending the California court ruling on the motion by the Emergency Relief Committee to assume responsibility for the remains.

Essential Factors

You have asked for a memorandum on the status of the remains of the Jonestown victims. Of the 913 bodies originally at Dover Air Force Base, 639 have been identified. The next of kin have been notified and 314 of these have been claimed. The next of kin of approximately 69 victims have indicated that they cannot or will not claim the bodies. Two hundred seventy-four bodies remain unidentified; 210 of these are bodies of children (which are particularly hard to identify).

On January 23, a California Superior Court judge held a hearing on the motion to dissolve the Peoples Temple Corporation. The judge agreed to appoint a receiver, and to give creditors notice and 4 months opportunity to file their claims against the Corporation. All suits against the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
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Peoples Temple (PT) are to be stayed pending the outcome of these dissolution proceedings. (However, DOJ believes that the suit it filed for reimbursement in the US District Court in San Francisco on January 22 will continue.) The Superior Court judge also ruled that the Emergency Relief Committee\* be given 30 days to submit a plan for transportation and interment of the Jonestown remains. Presumably, if the court accepts the Committee's plan it would order disbursement of the requisite amount of PT funds. It is unclear at this time whether the court would order immediate disbursement or would wait four months until all creditors have had an opportunity to file their claims.

The Interagency Group on Guyana had previously agreed on procedures for disposing of the Jonestown remains; including cremation of bodies which were identified but unclaimed by next of kin, and burial of unidentified bodies. However, in light of the California court's decision we believe the USG should not take any further action with regard to the remains until the court has issued its ruling on the Emergency Relief Committee's plan. Yet, we will be in a position to execute the Interagency Group's decision should the court deny the Emergency Relief Committee's plan.

There may be a certain amount of delay involved in this approach (the bodies could remain at Dover Air Force Base for four more months) and Delaware officials as well as DOD will probably be upset. However, we believe the advantages outweigh this drawback. Unless the Emergency Relief Committee is authorized to handle this problem, the USG will probably have to assume responsibility for disposing

\*The Emergency Relief Committee is composed of the San Francisco chapter of the Council of Churches, the Rabbis Association of San Francisco, and the Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco. The Committee was apparently formed to assist in the disposal of the Jonestown bodies.

of the unclaimed and unidentified bodies. On the assumption that most of the identified bodies will be claimed, the USG would have to dispose of approximately 300 bodies. However, there is a possibility that the number could go as high as 500-600. The average cost of disposal of the remains by either cremation or interment is approximately \$150-200/body. Therefore, USG disposal of these remains could involve a substantial additional expense.

Guyana and Bob Lipshutz

Bob Lipshutz had suggested that the Government should fly the 600-odd bodies now at Dover Air Force Base to California because many of the next of kin are indigent and cannot afford to transport the bodies out there. He has asked that I raise this issue with you.

I think there are several very good reasons why we should not fly the bodies to California at USG expense, including the fact that we have already stretched our authority for our Jonestown related activities, and AID and its Congressional supporters will probably scream bloody murder if we use AID funds for such a flight. Moreover, GS public opinion would oppose incurring a substantial additional USG expense particularly when there is a good possibility that the California court will authorize use of PT funds for this same purpose.

Recommendation:

That you authorize me to inform DOD, Delaware officials, and Bob Lipshutz that we will not proceed with disposition of the Jonestown remains at Government expense until the California Superior Court issues its decision on the Emergency Relief Committee's plan.

✓ JAN 31 1979

Approved

Drafted:  
L/t:LBaumann:kg  
1/24/79 ext 22716

Disapproved

Concurrences:  
CA - Ms. Watson *BMJ*  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell *BMJ*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE / CDC/MR  
 UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
 REVIEWED BY Amirth DATE 7/29/81  
 FOR MANAGEMENT  
 WASHINGTON  
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 PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

NOT REVIEWED  
 7901602

XR-7901603

ARA

January 25, 1979

1943

79-0599  
 R

JAN 25 PM

FROM: M - Ben H. Read *BHR*

SUBJECT: Disposition of Jonestown Remains

Cy:

Governor Dupont of Delaware tried to reach you on the Guyana matter and I called back on your behalf. He said that State Representatives had indicated to the Delaware Congressional Delegation some weeks ago that they would have a plan for removal of the Guyana bodies by February 1 and he wanted to know where we stood.

I told him that we had such a plan, as indicated in the attached memo from Lee Marks, but that the January 23 action of the California Superior Court in giving the Interfaith Emergency Relief Committee 30 days to come up with a plan for transportation and interment of the bodies had created a new factor which we had to take into consideration. ~~and~~ I reminded him that some Members of Congress objected to any further federal outlays so we had to give the alternative court possibility every chance of success. He expressed understanding but said the political problems at his end were difficult too. (CBS television news at 7:00 this morning included a story on the coffins in Dover.)

Although it means additional delay, I recommend your approval of Lee Marks' memo for the reasons I indicated to Governor Dupont. Lee spoke to Matt Nimetz before he left for Mexico and he concurs. If you approve the recommendation, we will advise the Governor and other members of the Delaware Congressional Delegation and establish working contact with the Emergency Relief Committee.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

7901603

S/S

January 25, 1979

TO: The Secretary

THROUGH: C - Mr. Rimecz  
M - Mr. Read *SR*

FROM: L - Lee Marks *LM*

SUBJECT: Update on Disposition of Jonestown Remains

Issue for Decision

That you approve the decision to take no further action to dispose of the Jonestown remains at USG expense pending the California court ruling on the motion by the Emergency Relief Committee to assume responsibility for the remains.

Essential Factors

You have asked for a memorandum on the status of the remains of the Jonestown victims. Of the 913 bodies originally at Dover Air Force Base, 639 have been identified. The next of kin have been notified and 314 of these have been claimed. The next of kin of approximately 69 victims have indicated that they cannot or will not claim the bodies. Two hundred seventy-four bodies remain unidentified; 210 of these are bodies of children (which are particularly hard to identify).

On January 23, a California Superior Court judge held a hearing on the motion to dissolve the Peoples Temple Corporation. The judge agreed to appoint a receiver, and to give creditors notice and 4 months opportunity to file their claims against the Corporation. All suits against the

Peoples Temple (PT) are to be stayed pending the outcome of these dissolution proceedings. (However, DOJ believes that the suit it filed for reimbursement in the US District Court in San Francisco on January 22 will continue.) The Superior Court judge also ruled that the Emergency Relief Committee\* be given 30 days to submit a plan for transportation and interment of the Jonestown remains. Presumably, if the court accepts the Committee's plan it would order disbursement of the requisite amount of PT funds. It is unclear at this time whether the court would order immediate disbursement or would wait four months until all creditors have had an opportunity to file their claims.

The Interagency Group on Guyana had previously agreed on procedures for disposing of the Jonestown remains; including cremation of bodies which were identified but unclaimed by next of kin, and burial of unidentified bodies. However, in light of the California court's decision, we believe the USG should not take any further action with regard to the remains until the court has issued its ruling on the Emergency Relief Committee's plan. Yet, we will be in a position to execute the Interagency Group's decision should the court deny the Emergency Relief Committee's plan.

There may be a certain amount of delay involved in this approach (the bodies could remain at Dover Air Force Base for four more months) and Delaware officials as well as DOD will probably be upset. However, we believe the advantages outweigh this drawback. Unless the Emergency Relief Committee is authorized to handle this problem, the USG will probably have to assume responsibility for disposing

---

\*The Emergency Relief Committee is composed of the San Francisco Chapter of the Council of Churches, the Rabbis Association of San Francisco, and the Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco. The Committee was apparently formed to assist in the disposal of the Jonestown bodies.

of the unclaimed and unidentified bodies. On the assumption that most of the identified bodies will be claimed, the USG would have to dispose of approximately 300 bodies. However, there is a possibility that the number could go as high as 500-600. The average cost of disposal of the remains by either cremation or interment is approximately \$150-200/body. Therefore, USG disposal of these remains could involve a substantial additional expense.

Guyana and Bob Lipshutz

Bob Lipshutz had suggested that the Government should fly the 600-odd bodies now at Dover Air Force Base to California because many of the next of kin are indigent and cannot afford to transport the bodies out there. He has asked that I raise this issue with you.

I think there are several very good reasons why we should not fly the bodies to California at USG expense, including the fact that we have already stretched our authority for our Jonestown related activities, and AID and its Congressional supporters will probably scream bloody murder if we use AID funds for such a flight. Moreover, US public opinion would oppose incurring a substantial additional USG expense particularly when there is a good possibility that the California court will authorize use of PT funds for this same purpose.

Recommendation:

That you authorize me to inform DOD, Delaware officials, and Bob Lipshutz that we will not proceed with disposition of the Jonestown remains at Government expense until the California Superior Court issues its decision on the Emergency Relief Committee's plan.

Approved

Drafted:  
L/t:LBaumann:kg  
1/24/79 ext 22716

Disapproved

Concurrences:  
CA - Ms. Watson *SMW*  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell *by ll*





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ACTION MEMORANDUM

S/S

790100-1  
ARA  
79-0765  
January 25, 1979

Original to FADRC:

PIES TO:

S-S  
B  
A

TO: The Secretary

THROUGH: C - Mr. Nimetz  
M - Mr. Read

FROM: L - Lee Marks

SUBJECT: Update on Disposition of Jonestown Remains

MO  
SLG  
WEB

Issue for Decision

That you approve the decision to take no further action to dispose of the Jonestown remains at USG expense pending the California court ruling on the motion by the Emergency Relief Committee to assume responsibility for the remains.

Essential Factors

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY <i>J. H. Smith</i>	DATE <i>2/1/82</i>
REASON FOR REQUEST. DATE _____	
TO WHOM. REASON(S) _____	
INDICATE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
HAS ASSISTANT RELEASEABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASED BY _____	
REASON FOR REQUESTS - _____	

CV

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✓ JAN 31 1979

Approved

Drafted:  
L/t: LBaumann:kg  
1/24/79 ext 227.6

Disapproved

Concurrences:  
CA - Ms. Watson *BMJ*  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell *6/14*

signed 1/29/78  
1947

Dear Mrs. Efros:

This letter is in response to your letter of December 5 concerning the legal authority for expenditures made in connection with the Jonestown, Guyana tragedy.

The tragedy of Jonestown has no parallel. On Sunday, November 19, the U.S. Government faced a crisis of unknown dimensions in Guyana. An American Congressman had been killed as well as other Americans in his party. A settlement believed to include about 1000 Americans was involved, and its situation was uncertain. It was apparent that the Government of Guyana required assistance in handling a major emergency created by the presence of Americans within its borders. The limited transportation and other resources of that country appeared insufficient to cope with these events in an isolated area 120 miles from the capital. Medical evacuation for the injured Americans by U.S. military aircraft was immediately authorized, and the U.S. Government offered assistance to the Government of Guyana to prevent further loss of life.

The Guyanese indicated they needed helicopter lift and other support. As events progressed, it became clear that there were large numbers of Americans dead. For a time, it was believed that there might be many survivors in the jungle, and the U.S. adjusted and increased its assistance to help the search by Guyana police and military. Finally, when the number of dead was clear, the operational requirements were to continue support of the extensive ongoing investigation of serious crimes and to identify, treat with dignity, and remove the bodies as quickly as possible to a facility that could deal with this immense problem.

Mrs. Pollee H. Efros

Assistant General Counsel

United States General Accounting Office

Washington

REVIEWED BY *J. Smith*

DATE *1/8/82*

FOUO or EDS EXT. DATE

TS AUTH.

REASON(S)

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA OF FOI EXEMPTIONS

Extensive mortuary facilities were essential in the process of identification and investigation. Only the U.S. military had the requisite equipment and facilities.

The Government of Guyana specifically requested that we remove the bodies from Guyana. This operation was considered essential in handling the emergency which existed in Guyana at the time. The enormity of the Jonestown calamity strained the Government of Guyana's capabilities. Most of the expenditures incurred by the U.S. were at the request of the Government of Guyana in an attempt to alleviate the catastrophe and to assist that government in circumstances beyond its capacity to cope.

The President, acting under his constitutional authority as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered the departments of our government to take action to deal with this emergency. The operational decisions within the U.S. Government in this unique situation were made by the Secretary of State in conjunction with some of his Cabinet colleagues.

Attached at Tabs A and B you will find a description of the nature and approximate total cost to date of Department of Defense participation in the Guyana operations. (Costs identified at Tab B are based on reimbursement at non-U.S. Government rates.) The cost of most of these activities will be reimbursed by the Department of State. The cost of the autopsies and other costs associated with the pending criminal investigation were borne by the Department of Justice. The State Department anticipates expending an additional amount to dispose of the remains of any unidentified/unclaimed victims if necessary. The total cost of Jonestown-related operations is estimated to be approximately 4 million dollars.

The Department of State has acted pursuant to the authority delegated to the Secretary of State for carrying out section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (FAA) which provides:

"Sec. 531. AUTHORITY.—(a)(1) The Congress recognizes that under special economic, political, or security conditions the national interests of the United States may require economic support for countries or in amounts which could not be

justified solely under chapter I of part I. In such cases, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to countries and organizations, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, in order to promote economic or political stability...."

Expenditures will be charged to the Contingency Fund appropriation authorized under section 451 of the FAA, in order to reimburse the Department of Defense for the services it performed. The Contingency Fund is available, according to section 451, to provide assistance authorized by part I of the FAA\*

"for any emergency purpose only in accordance with the provisions applicable to the furnishing of such assistance."

Since approximately 2.9 million dollars remains in the Contingency Fund, it may be necessary to charge additional expenses to other funds available to carry out §531 of the FAA in order to pay the total costs associated with the Jonestown operations. Congress would be notified of the obligation of such funds fifteen days in advance as required by section 634A of the FAA.

Since the remains were evacuated to Dover Air Force Base for identification purposes, it was not possible to secure prior agreement from the next of kin to reimburse the U.S. Government for costs incurred. With regard to your inquiry about evacuation of the survivors of the Jonestown tragedy, arrangements were made originally to move them by military aircraft to a base in South Carolina for processing and debriefing by various government agencies. Under this plan each survivor would have executed a promissory note to the Embassy for the commercial value of such travel. This arrangement was developed at a time when it appeared that the Government of Guyana would release most of the survivors at one time. However, in fact,

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\*Section 202(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 provides, inter alia, "All references to part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall hereafter be deemed to be references also to chapter 4 of part II..."

the survivors have been released gradually and are leaving Guyana by commercial air (either with their own funds or upon receipt of a repatriation loan pursuant to normal State Department procedures).

The Department of Justice is fully exploring possible legal remedies which can be used to recover the cost the U.S. Government has incurred in connection with the events in Guyana. It will be some time before the results of these efforts are known, but you may be assured that we continue to make every effort to keep the costs to the U.S. Government to the minimum necessary.

Sincerely,

Lee R. Marks  
Acting Legal Advisor

L/T:LABaumann:kg  
1/18/79 ext 22716

Clearances:

L - JMichel  
L/CA - RWalton  
APA - JBushnell  
A - RFeldman  
D - MBarnes  
CA - LDey  
CA - DCiPlacido  
E - BATWOOD  
AID/GC - CCostello  
M - HJones

Info:

DOJ - GErue  
DOJ - HAbbell  
DOD/GC - BRushforth

74

**Interagency Reimbursable  
Cost Estimates  
for  
DoD Guyana Support  
as of 16 January 1979**

**Defense Logistics Agency  
Caskets.**

**\$22,000**

**Department of the Army  
Flying hour costs, per diem, supplies and  
replacement of military clothing.**

**293,000**

**Department of the Air Force  
Airlift support, search and rescue, mortuary  
services, supplies and civilian overtime costs**

**2,820,000\***

**Department of the Navy  
Medical support for Jonestown Survivors**

**9,000**

**Total**

**3,144,000**

**\* Does not include costs incident to final disposition of approximately 600  
unidentified bodies at Dover Air Force base.**



**Cost Estimates  
for  
DoD Guyana Support  
as of 16 January 1979  
(Non-U.S. Government Reimbursable Rate)**

**Defense Logistics Agency  
Caskets**

**\$22,000**

**Department of the Army**

**340,000**

**Flying hour costs, per diem, supplies, replacement  
military clothing and military personnel costs.**

**Department of the Air Force**

**4,007,000\***

**Airlift support, search and rescue, mortuary  
services, supplies, civilian overtime and  
military personnel costs.**

**Department of the Navy**

**Medical support for Jonestown Survivors**

**9,000**

**Total**

**4,378,000**

**\* Does not include costs incident to final disposition of approximately  
600 unidentified bodies at Dover Air Force Base.**



THE COUNSELOR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

19-0660  
CONFIDENTIAL

6263

January 29, 1979

1948

MEMORANDUM TO: M - Mr. Read  
CA - Ms. Watson  
S/P - Mr. Lake  
H - Mr. Bennet  
L - Mr. Marks  
ARA - Amb. Vaky  
M/CT - Amb. Qualinton

FROM: Matt Nimetz

SUBJECT: Jonestown Follow-up

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EXECUTIVE SECRET (S) \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDING & INDEXING \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM \_\_\_\_\_

TELETYPE UNIT \_\_\_\_\_

Attached is a draft cable we discussed some weeks ago. It would request posts to report on groups of Americans of the Jonestown type but makes clear the constitutional and legislative limitations involved. I would like comments by the close of business Thursday, February 1.

Attachment:

Draft Cable.

cc: C - Amb. Crimmins  
C - Mr. Carpenter  
L - Mr. Hansell  
H - Mr. Atwood  
M - Mr. Murray  
M - Dr. Pieczenik  
M/MO - Mr. Jones  
PA - Mr. Carter  
D - Ms. Barnes

L - Mr. Michel  
CA - Mr. Horan  
CA - Mr. Gise  
ARA - Mr. Grove  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell  
AD/CAR - Mr. McCoy  
S/P - Mr. Hume  
A/BF - Mr. Feldman  
A/SY - Mr. Ackerman

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EXECUTIVE SECRET (S) \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDING & INDEXING \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM \_\_\_\_\_

TELETYPE UNIT \_\_\_\_\_

PA OF ICI \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

GDS 1/29/85

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(Entire Text)

Introduction

1. The Department has undertaken an analysis of the Jones-town tragedy in an effort to understand its implications for the provision of consular services to Americans abroad and the wider impact that individual groups of Americans or foreign nationals may have on the conduct of foreign policy, particularly with regard to host country relations. This is a difficult area in which to navigate since it combines important considerations of both international and domestic policy as well as having a serious potential for complicating relations with host governments.
2. Nonetheless, our review has convinced us that the Department needs to be particularly sensitive to those situations -- admittedly infrequent and usually unique in nature -- where the presence overseas of a discrete and often self-contained group of persons may adversely affect the conduct of relations with the host government, the interests of the USG, or the welfare of American citizens both abroad and at home. This message discusses the legal and constitutional considerations that posts should bear in mind when reporting on situations of this type in the future, and sets out the sort of information that the Department would find most useful in determining

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GDS, 1/29/85 (Nimetz, Matthew)

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

whether further action should be taken. Inevitably, each post will have to exercise its own discretion in determining whether local conditions warrant this type of reporting and the bounds to which such post activity should be limited. With the thought that general observations from the Department may be helpful to posts in defining their responsibilities in this area, an overview of the legal and policy restrictions on overseas reporting is set out below. It should be emphasized that the Department does not contemplate the imposition of a new reporting requirement on posts, but does desire to obtain a more complete picture of possible sources of instability or concern about the welfare of American citizens arising from private groups resident abroad.

3. Our analysis of the Jonestown incident reconfirms the general impression that consular officers are often the first to become aware of difficult situations that may escalate into tragic proportions bearing directly upon our political, economic or law enforcement interests. Most posts already maintain a good working relationship between their consular sections and other elements of the post infrastructure. These arrangements can be strengthened so

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that the members of the country team can be fully aware of significant or unusual developments in the consular sphere, and that consular officers can be kept adequately informed of political and economic developments that may relate to the provision of special consular services.

#### Legal and Policy Considerations

4. Both general reporting responsibilities and the provision of consular services must, of course, be strictly compatible with the individual freedoms guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution. As officials of the U.S. Government we not only have the responsibility to see that our actions do not impinge upon the free exercise of these rights, we must also endeavor to fulfill the positive obligations of ensuring, whenever possible, the fullest expression of First Amendment freedoms of speech, association, and the practice of religious belief.

5. The Constitution recognized that minority groups -- including those that hold divergent or unpopular views -- merit special protection. While the Department needs to be informed about the existence of groups of Americans overseas when their presence or activities may have potential foreign policy ramifications, we must be sensitive to the fact that every American, in the most fundamental sense, has a basic

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- 4 -

right to be left alone. In certain circumstances, the very act of gathering and reporting information may have a chilling effect upon the exercise of Constitutional liberties. Whenever the reporting interests of the Department can reasonably be deemed to conflict with the First Amendment, then the First Amendment must of course prevail.

6. There can be no reporting or record-keeping by the Department with respect to an individual's exercise of his Constitutional freedoms. The Privacy Act makes this injunction explicit when it provides that government agencies shall quote maintain no record describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity unquote. Neither are we to engage in surveillance activities directed against individual Americans unless pursuant to a specific criminal investigation, as necessary for the protection of the President, or with the individual's knowledge and consent.

7. It is clear, however, as the Jonestown experience makes evident, that under certain circumstances groups of Americans

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- 5 -

resident overseas or foreign organizations with a significant percentage of American members, may have an impact on foreign policy concerns or through their activities affect the welfare of American citizens in a manner that would be of legitimate concern to the USG. The Department would appreciate receiving timely information about the nature and activities of such groups. It would normally not be required to identify specific individuals. Reporting should, of course, be confined to actions that are not protected by the First Amendment.

#### Reporting Standards

8. Most Americans who live or travel abroad engage in activities that are either of no interest to the Department or are completely innocuous in nature. Most businessmen, students, tourists, retirees, missionaries or other religious observants fit into this category. From time to time, however, a post may learn of the formation or existence of an organization, composed principally or exclusively of American citizens, which contains the potential for adversely affecting relations with the host government or triggering adverse foreign policy consequences or violations of U.S. law, for example, in areas relating to international terrorism, the welfare, safety and whereabouts of American citizens,

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- 6 -

international narcotics trade, the control of munitions, or contact with foreign intelligence operatives.

9. The Department would be interested in receiving reports on the activities of such groups. Reports should be made without infringing the Constitutional or legal guarantees afforded to groups of Americans overseas, and should be otherwise compatible with the post's mission. Objective reporting of events or concrete actions as well as descriptive statements of organization policy and plans is permissible, so long as posts refrain from characterizations of protected beliefs or dogmas.



*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

THE OFFICE OF  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*R*

1950

February 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: M - Mr. Read  
CA - Ms. Watson  
S/P - Mr. Lake  
H - Mr. Bennet  
L - Mr. Marks  
ARA - Amb. Vaky  
M/CT - Amb. Quaintance  
HA - Ms. Derian

FROM: Matt Nimetz

SUBJECT: Jonestown Follow-up

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <i>2/2/79</i>
FOR IDENT. DATE	
TO AUTH. <i>[Signature]</i>	REASON(S) <i>[Signature]</i>
DECLASSIFIED <i>[Signature]</i>	
RELEASE <i>[Signature]</i>	
PA or FOI <i>[Signature]</i>	

Based on the many comments received, we have prepared a new draft cable on Jonestown follow-up. I would appreciate your comments by COB Monday, February 5.

Attachment:

Draft Cable.

cc: C - Amb. Crimmins  
C - Mr. Carpenter  
L - Mr. Hansell  
H - Mr. Atwood  
M - Mr. Murray  
M - Dr. Pieczenik  
M/MO - Mr. Jones  
PA - Mr. Carter  
D - Ms. Barnes  
HA - Mr. Martin

L - Mr. Michel  
CA - Mr. Horan  
CA - Mr. Gise  
ARA - Mr. Grove  
ARA - Mr. Bushnell  
ARA/CAR - Mr. McCoy  
S/P - Mr. Hume  
A/BF - Mr. Feldman  
A/SY - Mr. Ackerman

UNCLASSIFIED  
(With CONFIDENTIAL Attachment)

The Jonestown tragedy highlighted the potential impact that individual groups of Americans may have on U.S. diplomatic and consular concerns. We must all be particularly sensitive to those situations -- admittedly infrequent and usually unique -- where the presence overseas of a discrete and often self-contained group of Americans may adversely affect the conduct of relations with the host government, the interests of the USG, or the welfare of American citizens abroad.

There are legal and constitutional factors that posts should consider when reporting on such situations. Our actions must not impinge on the free exercise of constitutional rights and not conflict with First Amendment freedoms of speech, association, and the practice of religious beliefs. We must be sensitive to the fact that every American has a basic right to be left alone. Under certain circumstances, the very act of gathering and reporting information may have a chilling effect on the exercise of constitutional liberties.

The Privacy Act clearly precludes reporting or record-keeping by the Department with respect to an individual's exercise of his constitutional freedoms. The only

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

exceptions relate to specific criminal investigations or activities done with the individual's knowledge and consent.

However, organized groups of Americans overseas whose activities may have an impact on foreign policy concerns, adversely affect the welfare of American citizens or violate U.S. or foreign laws are of legitimate interest to the USG. Posts should inform the Department about the nature and activities of such groups. This can be done, in most cases, without identifying specific individuals and without characterizations of constitutionally protected beliefs or dogmas.

Post should report by normal telegraphic channels. In cases where the post is unsure how these guidelines relate to a specific group, you should seek guidance from the country directorate who will consult closely with CA, L and other appropriate offices.

CONFIDENTIAL



THE COUNSELOR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

7902127

ARA

February 6, 1979

1957

**CONFIDENTIAL** (Entire Text)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

FROM: Matt Nimetz *MN*

SUBJECT: Jonestown Aftermath

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
PREPARED BY <i>W. T. P.</i>	DATE <i>2-5-79</i>
CLASSIFICATION	
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
EXEMPTION CODE	
EXEMPTION AUTHORITY	

We have undertaken a number of initiatives in the past month to determine what steps the Department might undertake with respect to Jonestown-type situations.

As you know, Ambassador John Crimmins and Stan Carpenter--two senior retired FSO's--are preparing a report on the Department's role in the events preceding the Jonestown tragedy. They have already interviewed nearly every person involved in the government's relationship with the People's Temple community and are currently in Guyana to investigate the embassy's handling of the situation there. Their final report should be ready at the beginning of March and, at that time, we shall need to decide whether to release it to the public and the Congress. I have attached a copy of their work program for your information.

We have also been studying a number of possibilities for improving the Department's contact with traveling congressional delegations and upgrading the security protection afforded to members of Congress while they are overseas. I shall be sending you a more detailed memorandum on this subject, along with proposed recommendations, in the near future.

We are also looking into the advisability of expanding or revising the general and advanced consular training programs in order to improve the ability of our consular officers to deal with future situations analogous to Jonestown. This is an area that will require a great deal of thought and care, and I have been working closely with M and CA in investigating the various options.

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
GDS 2/6/85

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Finally, I have today sent the attached telegram to all of our posts and missions containing guidance on the standards to be applied when reporting on developments concerning groups of Americans who are resident abroad and emphasizing the importance the Department attaches to being promptly informed of potentially troublesome situations while at the same time respecting the rights of all Americans to carry out their day-to-day activities free from government surveillance.

Attachments:

1. Department of State Study on the People's Temple in Guyana.
2. Department Telegram to all Posts.

cc: M - Mr. Read

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDY ON  
THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE IN GUYANA

This study is intended to be an examination of all aspects of the relationship between the People's Temple agricultural community in Guyana and the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana prior to the incidents of November 18.

The study will address the following issues in particular:

— The extent of the Department's and the Embassy's knowledge of the activities and purposes of the People's Temple.

— Inter-bureau and inter-agency coordination in Washington with regard to matters concerning the People's Temple in Guyana.

— The actions and responsibilities of the Department and the Embassy with regard to the members of the People's Temple in Guyana and the concerned relatives of People's Temple members.

— The preparations made for Congressman Ryan's November visit to Guyana.

Based upon existing documents and interviews with Department and Embassy officers, and, as necessary, officers of other agencies of the U.S. Government, the study will

examine the relationship of the Department and the Embassy with the People's Temple in Guyana and with concerned relatives of People's Temple members from the time of the emigration of members of the Temple to Guyana until November 18, 1978.

The study and any recommendations arising from it should be submitted to the Secretary no later than March 1, 1979.

UNCLASSIFIED

C:MNINETZ  
1/6/79 X24404  
C:MNINETZ

M:BREAD  
M/CT:AQUAINTON  
ARA:BGROVE  
HA:DMARTIN

E:LMARKS  
S/P:EMORTON  
CA:BWATSON

ROUTINE ALL DIPLOMATIC POSTS

INFORM CONSULS

E.O. 11652: GDS 1/6/85, (NINETZ, MATTHEW)

TAGS: CASC, OGEN

SUBJECT: POST REPORTS ON AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

1. (U - ENTIRE TEXT.)

2. THE JONESTOWN TRAGEDY HIGHLIGHTED THE POTENTIAL IMPACT THAT INDIVIDUAL GROUPS OF AMERICANS MAY HAVE ON U.S. DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR CONCERNS. WE MUST ALL BE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO THOSE SITUATIONS -- ADMITTEDLY INFREQUENT AND USUALLY UNIQUE -- WHERE THE PRESENCE OVERSEAS OF A DISCRETE AND OFTEN SELF-CONTAINED GROUP OF AMERICANS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CONDUCT OF RELATIONS WITH THE HOST GOVERNMENT, THE INTERESTS OF THE USG, OR THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

3. THERE ARE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS THAT POSTS SHOULD CONSIDER WHEN REPORTING ON SUCH SITUATIONS. OUR ACTIONS MUST NOT IMPINGE ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND NOT CONFLICT WITH FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS OF SPEECH, ASSOCIATION, AND THE PRACTICE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. WE MUST BE SENSITIVE TO THE FACT THAT EVERY AMERICAN HAS A BASIC RIGHT TO BE LEFT ALONE. UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, THE VERY ACT OF GATHERING AND REPORTING INFORMATION MAY HAVE A CHILLING EFFECT ON THE EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES.

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4. THE PRIVACY ACT CLEARLY PRECLUDES REPORTING OR RECORD-KEEPING BY THE DEPARTMENT WITH RESPECT TO AN INDIVIDUAL'S EXERCISE OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS. THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS RELATE TO SPECIFIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OR ACTIVITIES DONE WITH THE INDIVIDUAL'S KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT.

5. HOWEVER, ORGANIZED GROUPS OF AMERICANS OVERSEAS WHOSE ACTIVITIES MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OR VIOLATE U.S. OR FOREIGN LAWS ARE OF LEGITIMATE INTEREST TO THE USG. POSTS SHOULD INFORM THE DEPARTMENT ABOUT THE NATURE AND ACTIVITIES OF SUCH GROUPS. THIS SHOULD BE DONE WITHOUT CHARACTERIZATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED BELIEFS OR PRINCIPLES AND, IN MOST CASES, WITHOUT IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS.

6. POST SHOULD REPORT BY NORMAL TELEGRAPHIC CHANNELS. IN CASES WHERE THE POST IS UNSURE HOW THESE GUIDELINES RELATE TO A SPECIFIC GROUP, YOU SHOULD SEEK GUIDANCE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTORATE WHO WILL CONSULT CLOSELY WITH CA, L AND OTHER APPROPRIATE OFFICES. YY

UNCLASSIFIED

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON

1/26/79

Memorandum

To: C - Mr. Carpenter

Subject: The Study on Jonestown

Representative Dante Fascell's staff has requested that you add two issues to those you plan to address in your study:

1) Was external political pressure exerted on the Department by the Jones group or others to prevent or limit any investigation into the cult's activities before Representative Ryan's visit?

2) Was the Department (CA in particular) approached by civil rights organizations with the request that CA not undertake any investigation of the cult before Representative Ryan's visit?

We would very much appreciate your including these questions in your work. We expect to be asked at our authorization hearing on February 7 if they are being addressed.

Dwight N. Mason  
Special Assistant

1952

A4

February 7, 1979

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EUR/EE - Mr. Tumminia  
USUN - Mr. Blacken  
CA/SCS - Mr. Dobronchuk  
EA - Ms. Bova  
ARA - Ambassador Vaky  
CA/SCS - Mr. Henneke  
L/CA - Mr. Dalton  
CA - Ms. Watson  
CA/SCS - Ms. Powers  
CA - Mr. Hennemeyer  
ARA/CEN - Mr. Matthews  
CA/SCS - Ms. O'Kane  
PM/MC - Mr. Bryant  
ARA - Mr. Lister  
ARA/CAR - Mr. Hewitt  
CA/SCS - Mr. Belt  
CA/SCS - Mr. Gise  
Ambassador Krebs

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/WR  
DATE

REVEREND BY

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
 15 MAR 1954  
 10:00 AM  
 100-100000-100000

PA 00 101 101 101 101

FROM:

L/ARA - Terence Fortune

SUBJECT:

Interviews by HFAC Staff

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has requested that staff investigators from the Committee be permitted to interview you in connection with its investigation of events in Guyana. The Department has agreed to this request. I have been asked to coordinate these interviews and, as necessary, to accompany persons being interviewed.

You will probably be hearing directly from Mr. George Berdes or possibly other members of the staff regarding the date and time of your interview. Please advise me of any arrangements made as soon as possible. I would like to talk to you briefly before the interview and may or may not accompany you depending on the need in each case. ))

We have established the following general guidelines to govern these interviews:

1. Interviewees will answer fully on the basis of their personal knowledge, but will avoid speculation.

2. Witnesses may go off the record at any time. (This should not be used to convey information you do not wish on the record but for other purposes, such as to clarify the line of inquiry).

3. Witnesses will have an opportunity to correct and to supplement transcripts so that they reflect the witnesses' best knowledge.

4. When a representative of L is present, he will be permitted to ask clarifying questions.

L/ARA:TFortune:jv  
2/7/79 ext. 23082

1. NAME: [REDACTED]  
 2. [REDACTED]  
 3. [REDACTED]  
 4. [REDACTED]  
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IN VIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, SSA CHECKS DATED 12-1-49, 1973 SHOULD NOT BE ROUTINELY MAILED TO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES WHO WERE LIVING AT THE PEOPLES TEMPLE COMPOUND. THE CHECKS SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO THE BENEFICIARIES IF THEY HAVE PRESENTED CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THEIR IDENTITY. IF THE EMBASSY LEARNS THAT A BENEFICIARY IS DECEASED OR HIS WHEREABOUTS IS UNKNOWN, IT SHOULD NOTIFY SSA BY TELEGRAM AND PAYMENTS WILL BE STOPPED.

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PAGE 21  
ACTION AID-59

GEORGE 23969 222014Z

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INFO OCT-21 SSO-2201 FERE-00 ARA-11 SCS-06 CA-01 EB-08  
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O 221520Z NOV 78  
FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN  
TO SECSTATE WASEDC IMMEDIATE 2141\* AID/OFDA  
GLO/SCSGWO/ARA  
SCS  
ARA  
MR  
P

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE GEORGETOWN 3869

AIDAC  
FOR OFDAE.O. 11652: N/A  
SUBJECT: DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO GUYANA

1. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE SKETCHY AND CONFLICTING INFORMATION IT IS POSSIBLE THERE ARE SOME 300-500 PEOPLE WHO HAVE FLED JUNGLE AREA OF NORTHWEST GUYANA AT SITE NAMED JONESTOWN FOLLOWING MURDER/SUICIDE OF APPROXIMATELY 400 PERSONS THAT LOCATION. THESE PEOPLE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE FLED JUNGLE REFUGE, FLOATED DOWN RIVERS IN MAKESHIFT RAFTS OR POSSIBLY HAVE FOUND TEMPORARY SAFEHAVEN IN REMOTE, ISOLATED VILLAGES IN GENERAL AREA AROUND JONESTOWN. THEY, HOPEFULLY, WILL EMERGE FROM JUNGLE OR WHATEVER TEMPORARY SANCTUARY THEY HAVE FOUND ONCE REASSURED IT SAFE TO MAKE APPEARANCE. GOC PRESENTLY MOUNTING COMBINED SEARCH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATION TO LOCATE AND ASSIST THESE PEOPLE AS HUMANITARIAN ACT.

2. TO FACILITATE ASSISTANCE TO THIS GROUP, THEY WILL HAVE TO BE CENTRALLY LOCATED AND PROVIDED FOOD AND SHELTER ON AN EMERGENCY TEMPORARY BASIS WHILE RELOCATION EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE BY THE GOC. IN MY VIEW.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PERSON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_  
INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE 22 GEORGE 23969 222014Z

THE SITUATION WARRANTS EMERGENCY DISASTER ASSISTANCE OF A LIMITED NATURE FOR THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SURVIVORS. ACCORDINGLY, I HAVE MADE A DETERMINATION THAT A DISASTER EXISTS WHICH WARRANTS U.S. ASSISTANCE.

BURRE

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FR 1100 SEC AND DIV OF INTER OPER RATIO 50

TO RUEVYV/113 321424-0000

INFO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCL 3

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS--PEOPLES TEMPLE

TO ASSIST THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA) IN EXPEDIENT  
THE PROSECUTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY CLAIMS BASED ON THE RECENT  
DEATHS OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GUYANA, THE EMBASSY IS  
REQUESTED TO AIRMAIL AN AGENCY COPY OF EACH OPTIONAL FORM 100,  
REPORT OF DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL  
POST OFFICE BOX ADDRESSES: SSA DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS,  
P.O. BOX 7504, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21207.

FORMS 100 ARE REQUESTED ON ALL DECEDENTS, WHETHER OR NOT  
EMBASSY RECORDS SHOW THAT THE DECEDENT HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY  
NUMBER OR WAS A RECIPIENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

PER OUR TELEGRAM DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1975, THE NEXT SHIPMENT OF  
SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS FOR BENEFICIARIES AT THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE  
COMPOUND, WHICH WILL BE DATED DECEMBER 1, 1975, SHOULD BE HELD  
BY THE EMBASSY AND DELIVERED ONLY AFTER THE BENEFICIARY HAS  
BEEN IDENTIFIED. IN SUCH CASES, IF THE BENEFICIARY WISHES HIS  
NEXT CHECK DATED JAN 3, 1976, TO BE MAILED TO AN ADDRESS IN THE  
UNITED STATES, THE EMBASSY MAY NOTIFY SSA BY TELEGRAM AS  
EXPLAINED IN 7 FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANUAL 241.7-5, AND THE CHANGE OF  
ADDRESS WILL BE EXPEDITED. THE TELEGRAM SHOULD GIVE THE NAME  
OF THE BENEFICIARY, THE SOCIAL SECURITY CARD NUMBER,  
AND THE NEW ADDRESS TO WHICH THE JANUARY 3, 1976, CHECK SHOULD  
BE MAILED. THIS WOULD AVOID DELAYS IN RECEIPT OF THE NEXT  
CHECK.

ALSO PER OUR TELEGRAM OF NOVEMBER 20, 1975, IF THE EMBASSY  
NOTIFIED SSA THAT A BENEFICIARY IS DECEASED OR HIS WHEREABOUTS  
IS UNKNOWN, THE CHECKS FOR THAT BENEFICIARY WILL BE STOPPED. IF IT  
WOULD ASSIST THE EMBASSY, SSA WOULD BE REQUESTED TO CONSIDERING  
ALL JANUARY 3, 1976, AND SUBSEQUENT PAYMENTS TO THAT BENEFICIARY  
WHO LIVED AT THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE COMPOUND WHO DO NOT GO TO THE  
THE DECEASED 1, 1976 CHECK. IF YOU WISH ALL SUCH PAYMENTS TO BE  
STOPPED, PLEASE WIRE THE NAME AND SOCIAL SECURITY CARD OF THE  
BENEFICIARY IN QUESTION AND REQUEST STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS.  
WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. IF THE ADDRESS OF AN EMBASSY REQUEST, THE  
CHECKS DATED JANUARY 3, 1976, WILL BE ISSUED TO THE  
EMBASSY FOR DELIVERY AFTER IDENTIFICATION, AS WITH THE EMBASSY  
1, 1976, CHECKS. THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN CLEARED WITH THE OFFICE  
OF SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES.

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COL KAREY  
DCS - MTRP

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ACTION

C O F I D E N T I A L - ZYUN

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TO JCS WASH DC//CAT//

O 261845Z NOV 78

FM COMJTF SOUTH GUYANA //AHF-2

TO USCINCSO QUARRY HTS CZ

BT

C O F I D E N T I A L COL GORDON SENDS

SUBJECT: SEARCH EFFORTS FOR BODIES AT JONESTOWN (U)

REFERENCE: SECSTATE 260203Z NOV 78 (PARA 2)

1. (C) THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE BODIES IN JONESTOWN AND VICINITY FOR REMOVAL TO COMUS.

A. PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF USJTF FORCES IN JONESTOWN, GUYANESE POLICE AND DEFENSE FORCES PERSONNEL HAD MADE A THOROUGH SEARCH OF JONESTOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS FOR BODIES. ON OUR ARRIVAL, POLICE PERSONNEL SHOWED US THE CENTRAL PAVILLION AREA WHERE THE MAJORITY OF THE BODIES WAS CONCENTRATED AND THE THREE HOUSES, A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE PAVILLION, WHERE ADDITIONAL BODIES COULD BE FOUND. WE REMOVED THE BODIES FROM THE THREE HOUSES AND THEN PROCEEDED TO REMOVE THOSE FOUND IN THE CENTRAL PAVILLION AREA.

B. WE IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED PATROLS THROUGHOUT THE VILLAGE AND ITS ENVIRONS TO CONDUCT A THOROUGH SEARCH. ALL BUILDINGS WERE ENTERED AND SEARCHED, EVERY INCH OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONS WAS COVERED.

C. FOLLOWING THE INITIAL SEARCHES, JTF SEARCH AND SECURITY PARTIES ACCOMPANIED US EMBASSY PERSONNEL ON A Meticulous SEARCH THROUGH ALL OFFICES AND HOUSES TO LOCATE DOCUMENTS THAT MIGHT ASSIST IN THE IDENTIFICATION

PAGE 1

C O F I D E N T I A L

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PAGE 2

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12450

OF THE BODIES, BY THIS TIME, ANY BODIES NOT READILY SEEN WOULD HAVE BEEN EARLY DETECTED BY THE ODOR, NO MORE WERE FOUND. D. JTF SECURITY FORCES ALSO CONDUCTED PATROLS AROUND JONESTOWN AND ITS FIELDS AND GARDENS, NO TRACKS OR TRACES OF EITHER SURVIVORS OR DECEASED PERSONNEL WERE FOUND.

E. A VERY THOROUGH EFFORT WAS MADE TO ENSURE THAT ALL BODIES IN THE PAVILLION AREA WERE LOCATED AND REMOVED.

F. A MEMBER OF THE JTF ACCOMPANIED A US EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVE EFFORT.

G. AFTER THE LAST BODY WAS BAGGED AND REMOVED, JTF PERSONNEL MADE ONE LAST WEEP THROUGH THE CAMP, NO ADDITIONAL BODIES WERE FOUND.

2. (IC) IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE US EMBASSY GEORGETOWN IS SENDING A MESSAGE TO STATE DEPT SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE, CONSEQUENTLY, I HAVE ADDRESSED THIS MESSAGE ONLY TO USCINCSG FOR YOUR INFORMATION. AFTER THE AMEMB GEORGETOWN MESSAGE IS RECEIVED, IT CAN BE DETERMINED WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY THAT THIS MESSAGE BE RETRANSMITTED TO OTHER ADDRESSEES.

3. (U) THE ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN PASSED ORALLY AND BY PHONE TO THE US AMBASSADOR IN GEORGETOWN, THE NMCC, AND SOUTHCOM CAT.

GDS AB

RT

#1273

ANNOTES

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO RUEBON/AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 1949  
INFO RUEBEJA/DOVER AFB DOVER DELAWARE PRIORITY

U.S. STATE 32343

DOVER PASS M WHITE STATE LIAISON OFFICER

E.O. 11652IN/A

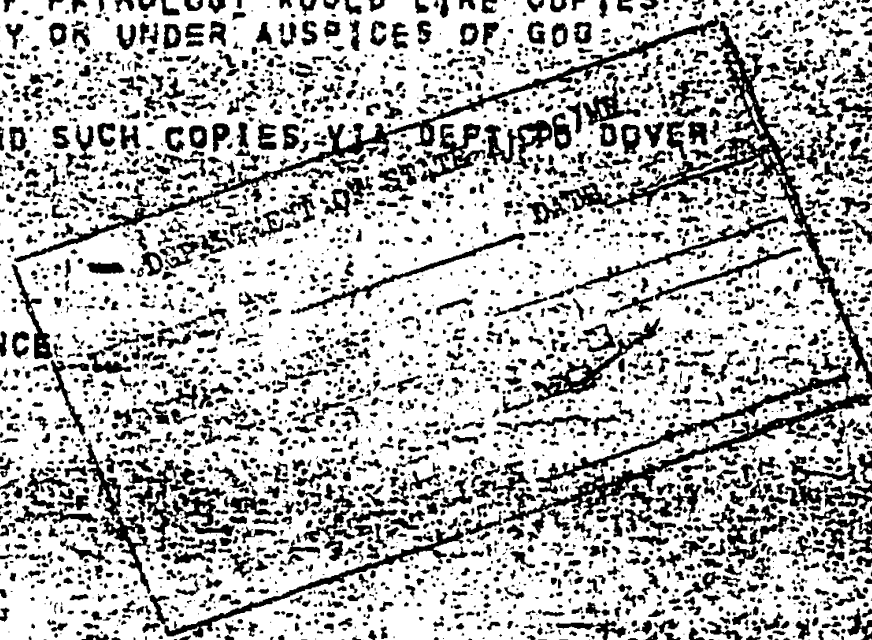
TAGS: CACS

SUBJECT: PEOPLE'S TEMPLE DECEASED

1. ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY WOULD LIKE COPIES  
OF ALL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED BY OR UNDER AUSPICES OF GOV  
ON DECEASED

2. EMBASSY REQUESTED TO SEND SUCH COPIES VIA DEPT OF STATE DOVER  
AFB AT FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

COL. CONAN  
BASE MORTUARY  
DOVER AFB  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19981 VANCE  
RT  
#2343



NNNN

OCS

UNCLASSIFIED  
Department of StateOUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01  
ORIGIN STD-31

STATE 305327

INFO OCT-01 ARA-15 DODE-00 SS-15 L-03 EB-06 /073 R

DRAFTED BY LAC/CAR: G F GOWER/BTK  
 APPROVED BY LAC/CAR: E MELAVEN  
 DAA/PDC: T SCHWARZWALDER (SUBS)  
 DAA/SEC C PAOLILLO (SUBS)  
 SC: M BALL (SUBS)

-----003712 040042Z /14

O 021759Z DEC 78  
 FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
 TO AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS STATE 305327

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: EAID

SUBJECT: LEASE OF PLANE

REF: GEORGETOWN 4064

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> TS <input type="checkbox"/> DATE _____	
ENDORSE <input type="checkbox"/> (S) _____	
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RELEASE <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

1. DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, AID, HAS APPROVED FOR PROCESSING THE UNANTICIPATED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENT OUTLINED REFTEL FOR FUNDING UNDER SECTION 451 OF THE FAA IN AMOUNT OF NTE DOLS 55,000. WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COMPLETE PROCESSING DOCUMENTATION FOR FORMAL APPROVAL DECEMBER 4.

2. AS SECTION 451 AUTHORITY WILL BE UTILIZED, NO RPT NO DISASTER DETERMINATION REQUIRED. VANCE

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01  
ORIGIN SCS-68

STATE 307153

INFO OCT-81 ARA-15 150-00 1450-00 NEW-06 11-02 CA-01  
/031 R

DRAFTED BY CA: SCS: FSHALL: DGV  
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DESIRED DISTRIBUTION  
NEW: SSA/DIO: TGIRONER

P 052340Z DEC 78  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 307153

E. O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: CFED, GY (PEOPLE TEMPLE)

SUBJECT: FEDERAL BENEFITS CHECKS

1. OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN MCCLORY HAS INQUIRED ABOUT TREASURY CHECKS WHICH TURNED UP AT JONESTOWN. ACCORDING TO REPORTS, THESE CHECKS AMOUNT TO UNSPECIFIED BUT LARGE AMOUNT.

2. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO REPORT BY CABLE EXACT NUMBER AND TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF TREASURY CHECKS IT OR GUYANESE AUTHORITIES ARE HOLDING. SEND MACHINE COPIES OF CHECKS TO FEDERAL BENEFITS UNIT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES, ROOM 4800, NEW STATE WHEN ABLE.

3. TREASURY DESIRES THAT AS APPLICABLE, ALL TREASURY CHECKS BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE 7 FAM 251.7 AT EARLIEST PRACTICABLE MOMENT. VANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
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TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
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DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

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TAB-A

OCS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY

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ENCLOSURE

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STATE WASHDC

DOVER AFB DELAWARE

USAF WASHDC

IMMEDIATE

STATE 309783

DOVER PASS BRUCE DOZIER AND MICHAEL WHITE STATE CNU

NO 120051

TABSI CAGE

SUBJECT: RELEASE OF REMAINS FROM GUYANA

MAJOR ROBERT GIOVANNONI AND STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

USO HAS NO CLAIM TO REMAINS OF ANY DECEDENT PRESENTLY

AT DOVER. ACCORDINGLY, REMAINS SHOULD BE RELEASED TO

REPRESENTATIVES OF NEXT OF KIN AS SOON AS ARRANGEMENTS ARE

MADE WITH LOCAL MORICLIANS. STATE REPS AT DOVER SHOULD

SECURE APPROPRIATE RELEASE FORMS (BEING SENT SEPARATELY)

FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF NEXT OF KIN IN EACH CASE.

2. DOD CONCURS IN THIS MESSAGE AND IN THE RELEASE FORM

REFERRED TO IN PARA 1. VANCE

BT

99963

NNNN



~~SECRET~~

0 072256Z DEC 78

FORM 104-109 AFOSI/CSSP/

INFO RUEOAH/APO5 DIST 4 ANDREWS AFB MD ACC/

RUEAEJA/AEDSI DGT 483 DOVER AFB DE/CC/

HUEAUSA/ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY WASH DC//CPL//

RUEANQA/HQ USAF WASH DC//JA//

0752201Z DEC 78

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO RUEHC/SECRETARY OF STATE

RUEAFD/DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (AFOSI)

ATTN: JUDGE ADVOCATE, ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE AND ARMED

FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

HUEBWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

NAME: MR. MIKE ABBE

100

UNCLAS E F T O C O R R E C T I O N S

REQUEST FOR AUTOPSES ON JOHNS TOWN VICTIMS R U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS REQUESTED

THAT AUTOPSIES BE PERFORMED ON THE REMAINS OF THE REVEREND JIM

JONES, DOCTOR LARRY SCHACHT, MARIA KATSARIS, AND FOUR OTHER

IDENTIFIED-DECEASED VICTIMS FROM JONESTOWN CHOSEN AT RANDOM BY THE FBI

11-11-68

HE HAS BEEN ASKED TO OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

100

PAGE TWO DE BUCHER 2143 UNCL 1011

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS UNABLE TO OBTAIN  
SINCE THE ABOVE REASONS

THE CONSENT FORM WHICH THE FBI HAS SUBMITTED IS A TEXT OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

I/WE REQUEST AND AUTHORIZE THE PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE

THE DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DOVER, DELAWARE, TO PERFORM A COMBINATION

AUTOPSY ON THE REMAINS OF (INSERT NAME OF DECEASED) (DATE)

UNDERSTAND THAT A COMPLETE AUTOPSY MAY INCLUDE AN EXAMINATION

OF THE HEAD, EYES, SPINAL CORD, CHEST, ABDOMEN, AND EXTREMITIES  
I AM AUTHORIZED TO REMOVE THE SAME.

17A-B. AUTHORIZE THE REMOVAL AND RETENTION OR USE FOR DIAGNOSTIC  
POTENTIAL OR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED

...ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUCH ORGANS, TISSUES, ...

\_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL NEXT OF KIN OF THE DECEASED AND ENTITLED BY LAW TO CONTROL  
THE DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS.

SIGNED

WITNESSED (INSERT SIGNATURE OF FBI AGENT)

ON DECEMBER 4, 1976, STEVEN K. KATSARIS, FATHER OF MARIA  
KATSARIS, GRANTED PERMISSION FOR AUTOPSY OF HIS DAUGHTER'S  
REMAINS BY SIGNING ABOVE FORM.

PAGE THREE DE RUEHFB 0143 UNCLAS E F T O

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FAMILIES OF REVEREND JONES AND DOCTOR  
LARRY SCHACHT CONTINUED, BUT TO DATE NO CONSENT FOR AUTOPSIES  
OBTAINED; CONSENT ANTICIPATED.

FAMILIES OF OTHER VICTIMS CHOSEN FOR AUTOPSY HAVE AT THIS  
TIME REFUSED PERMISSION OR CANNOT BE LOCATED; THOSE VICTIMS ARE  
IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

CHARLES MARSHALL, BODY 34D, RELATIVES REFUSED; LEON FERRY,  
BODY 95E, RELATIVES CANNOT BE LOCATED AT THIS TIME; SYLVESTER  
LEON FAIR, BODY 28C, RELATIVES CANNOT BE LOCATED AT THIS TIME;  
JERRY WILSON, BODY 14C, RELATIVES CANNOT BE LOCATED AT THIS  
TIME.

THE FBI IS SUBSTITUTING OTHER IDENTIFIED VICTIMS AS  
CANDIDATES FOR AUTOPSY; YOU WILL BE ADVISED OF THEIR IDENTITY  
AND STATUS OF CONSENT PROCEDURE AS AVAILABLE.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE REQUESTED TO PASS ABOVE INFORMATION TO  
MESSRS. DOZIER AND WHITE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

BT  
\*2143

DEPARTMENT OF STATE L/CDC/

FBI

DATE

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RUEAFCR131 //CC//

1 RUEAFCR131//CC// DIST 4 ANDREWS AFB DE//CC//

RUEAFCR131//CC// DET 423 DOVER AFB DE//CC//

RUEAFCR131//CC// ARMY MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY //CPL/WASH DC

RUEAFCR131//CC// HQ USAF WASH DC//JA//

0 062131Z DEC 78

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO RUEHC/SECRETARY OF STATE

RUEAFCR131//CC// DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (AFOSI)

ATTN: JUDGE ADVOCATE, DOVER AIR FORCE BASE AND ARMED

FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

RUEAFCR131//CC// DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTN: MR. MIKE ABEL

BY

UNCLAS E F T O

REQUEST FOR AUTOPSIES ON JONESTOWN VICTIMS BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RE FBIMD TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER 5, 1978.

YOU WERE PREVIOUSLY ADVISED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE THAT WRITTEN PERMISSION HAD BEEN OBTAINED TO AUTOPSY THE REMAINS OF

MARIA KATSARIS,

ON DECEMBER 8, 1978, EZRA L. SCHACHT, FATHER OF DR. LARRY SCHACHT, EXECUTED RELEASE ALLOWING PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE AT

PAGE TWO DE RUEAFCR131 UNCLAS E F T O

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DOVER DELAWARE, TO PERFORM A COMPLETE AUTOPSY ON THE REMAINS OF DR. LARRY SCHACHT. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS RELEASE FORM WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BALTIMORE FBI OFFICE AND THEREAFTER PROVIDED APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE.

WHEN AVAILABLE, ADDITIONAL AUTOPSY RELEASE INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED TO YOU.

FOR INFORMATION DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, COLONEL COHEN, MRS. REBECCA MC GEE, NEE MOORE, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., SISTER OF IDENTIFIED DECEASED VICTIMS ANN ELIZABETH MOORE AND CAROLYN LOUISE MOORE LAYTON, HAS THIS DATE REQUESTED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBIMD THAT AUTOPSIES BE PERFORMED ON THE REMAINS

DATE TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE AUTHORIZING RELEASE OF THE REMAINS  
OF HER SISTERS FROM DOVER FACILITIES; SHE REQUESTS HOWEVER  
THAT AUTOPSIES BE PERFORMED; AS THIS REQUEST IS CONSISTENT  
WITH DESIRE OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PER PRIOR TELEPHONE CALL  
TO COLONEL CORAN; WRITTEN CONSENT OF PARENTS OF ANN MOORE AND  
CAROLYN LAYTON JACK AND BARBARA MOORE OF REMO, NEVADA; WILL BE  
OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE; WE ALSO UNDER

PAGE THREE DE BUENOS 2311 UNCLAS E F T O  
STATE THAT MR. AND MRS. MOORE WILL WITHDRAW THEIR REQUEST TO  
HAVE AN INDEPENDENT PATHOLOGIST PRESENT DURING THESE AUTOPSIES;  
DOVER AIR FORCE BASE REQUESTED TO PASS ABOVE INFORMATION TO  
MESSRS. WHITE AND DOZIER OF THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT ON  
ASSIGNMENT YOUR LOCATION;  
BT  
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ZNR 00000

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FM HQ AFOSI/ICSP/

INFO RUEOAWA/AFOSI DIST 4 ANDREWS AFB MD/CC/

RUEBEJA/AFOSI DET 403 DOVER AFB DE/CC/

RUEAUSA/ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY WASH DC/CPL/

RUEAHQA/HQ USAF WASH DC/JA/

O 071556Z DEC 78

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO RUEHC/SECRETARY OF STATE

RUEAFTC/DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (AFOSI)

ATTN: JUDGE ADVOCATE, DOVER AIR FORCE BASE AND ARMED

FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

RUEBWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTN: MR. MIKE ABDEL AND MR. ROGER ADAMS, GENERAL CHIEF

SECTION, CRIMINAL DIVISION

UNCLAS

REQUEST FOR AUTOPSIES ON JONESTOWN VICTIMS BY U. S. DEPARTMENT

OF JUSTICE

RE FBIHQ TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER 6, 1978

YOU HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADVISED THAT WRITTEN PERMISSION

HAD BEEN OBTAINED TO AUTOPSY THE REMAINS OF MARIA KATSARIS AND

DR. LARRY SCHACHT

ON DECEMBER 7, 1978, WRITTEN CONSENT FOR AN AUTOPSY ON THE

REMAINS OF THE REVEREND JIM JONES WAS OBTAINED FROM HIS NEXT OF

KIN, SUZANNE JONES CARWELL, WHO IS REVEREND JONES' ADOPTED

DAUGHTER. MS. CARWELL PROVIDED APPROPRIATE LEGAL DOCUMENTS

INDICATING HER RELATIONSHIP AS THE LEGALLY ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF

REVEREND JONES AND THE CONSENT WAS SIGNED BY HER AFTER CONSULTATION

WITH REVEREND JONES' SONS, JIM JONES, JR., AND TIMOTHY

JONES, WHO WERE SURVIVORS OF THE JONESTOWN, GUYANA, INCIDENT,

WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER 7, 1978. JIM JONES, JR.

AND TIMOTHY JONES ALSO SIGNED THE CONSENT FORM.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE REQUESTED TO PASS ABOVE INFORMATION

TO MESSRS. WHITE AND DOZIER, U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT, ON ASSIGN-

MENT YOUR LOCATION. INFO TO OVER. WILL JAY COME. DOVER AIR FORCE

PAGE TWO DE RUEHQB 0284 UNCLAS

REMAINS OF THE REVEREND JIM JONES WAS OBTAINED FROM HIS NEXT OF

KIN, SUZANNE JONES CARWELL, WHO IS REVEREND JONES' ADOPTED

DAUGHTER. MS. CARWELL PROVIDED APPROPRIATE LEGAL DOCUMENTS

INDICATING HER RELATIONSHIP AS THE LEGALLY ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF

REVEREND JONES AND THE CONSENT WAS SIGNED BY HER AFTER CONSULTATION

WITH REVEREND JONES' SONS, JIM JONES, JR., AND TIMOTHY

JONES, WHO WERE SURVIVORS OF THE JONESTOWN, GUYANA, INCIDENT,

WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER 7, 1978. JIM JONES, JR.

AND TIMOTHY JONES ALSO SIGNED THE CONSENT FORM.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE REQUESTED TO PASS ABOVE INFORMATION

TO MESSRS. WHITE AND DOZIER, U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT, ON ASSIGN-

MENT YOUR LOCATION. INFO TO OVER. WILL JAY COME. DOVER AIR FORCE

005

Department of State

TELEGRAM

1969

h.b.t

PAGE 01  
ACTION AREA-15

GEORGETOWN 4114 100300Z

INFO OCT-01 ISD-00 SCS-06 CA-01 L-03 H-02 PA-02 SS-15  
NSC-00 SSC-00 JUSE-00 FBIE-00 USSS-00 SY-03 AOSD W  
-----001001 101752Z /41

R 051746Z DEC 78  
FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 0302

UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 4169

E.O. 12065: NA  
TAGS: OREP, GY  
SUBJ: CORRECTION TO STATEMENT REGARDING CODEL RYAN'S  
VISIT TO GEORGETOWN

REF: GEORGETOWN 4114

PARAGRAPH 6 OF REFTEL SHOULD BE CORRECTED TO REFLECT  
PARTICIPATION PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER STEPHNEY C. KIBBLE  
IN THE NOVEMBER 15 EMBASSY BRIEFING FOR CODEL RYAN.  
BURKE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY	DATE
DATE	PERSON(S)
EXTENSION	WORKING
1	AVAILABLE

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OCS

1970

SCS

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EWG/SCS

PAGE 01 GEORGE 24167 0914372

1970 OCT-21 ABA-15 4150-72 500-72 777525 0914372

0914372 DEC 78  
FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2397

UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 4167

INFO: 12255: NA  
TAGS: CRED. CY. (PEOPLES TEMPLE)  
SUBJ: SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS - PEOPLES TEMPLE

FOLLOWING SENT ACTION US SOC SEC ADM DIV OF INTER OPER, BALTIMORE  
MARYLAND DEC 8, REPEATED FOR YOUR INFO  
UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 4167

E.O. 12255: NA  
TAGS: CRED. CY. (PEOPLE'S TEMPLE)  
SUBJ: SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS - PEOPLE'S TEMPLE

REF: YOUR TEL 271950Z NOV 78

S/S-O

S/S-O

3

THE FOLLOWING FEDERAL CHECKS HAVE BEEN FOUND WITH ADDRESSES  
OTHER THAN P.O. BOX 203, GEORGETOWN. WHILE THEY ARE PRE-  
DOMINANTLY SOCIAL SECURITY CASES SOME OF THE CHECKS ARE CSF  
ANNUITY CASES AND OTHERS ARE VA PENSIONS. WE ARE NOT REPEAT  
NOT BOTHERING TO MENTION THE FOUR OR FIVE INCOME TAX REFUND  
CHECKS SINCE THEY DO NOT INVOLVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS THAT REQUIRE  
STOPPING.

NAME  
BALDWIN, MARY B.  
BALDWIN, MARY B.  
BRYANT, PRINCETOLA  
CHAMBLISS, JOSSIE  
EDDINS, IRENE

TYPE OF PAYMENT  
CSF ANNUITY  
VA PENSION  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
SOCIAL SECURITY

ACCOUNT NO.  
CSF1125847W  
425-34-4253  
437-25-5442  
437-25-5365  
437-25-5154  
437-25-5154  
437-25-5154

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

EXEMPTION INDICATOR. DATE

PERSON(S)

EXEMPTION INDICATOR. DATE

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PAGE 22

GEORGE 24167

0914372

WILL, IRMA L.  
GRIFFITH, MARY M.  
GUIDRY, MERCEDESE  
HARRIS, ANNIE M.  
HARRIS, JOSEPHINE  
JOHNSON, BEEDA T.  
JORDAN, FANNIE  
JURADO, EMMA  
KELLEY, VIOLA B.  
KING, CHARLOTTE  
MOORE, EDWARD  
NICHOLS, IDA M.  
PROBY, BESSIE M.  
SMITH, VERNON  
STANL, CAROL A.  
TAYLOR, LILLIAN M.  
WASHINGTON, ANNIE B.  
WESLEY, BESSIE M.  
BURKE  
BURKE

SOCIAL SECURITY 425-34-4253  
SOCIAL SECURITY 437-25-5442  
CSF ANNUITY SCT0681956V  
SOCIAL SECURITY 437-25-5365  
SOCIAL SECURITY 437-25-5154  
VA PENSION 41-779-777  
SOCIAL SECURITY 433-26-1779  
SOCIAL SECURITY 434-24-2616  
SOCIAL SECURITY 492-29-5856  
SOCIAL SECURITY 455-24-2133  
SOCIAL SECURITY 435-12-5944  
SOCIAL SECURITY 457-25-5838  
CSF ANNUITY CS12107165  
SOCIAL SECURITY 457-25-5189  
SOCIAL SECURITY 318-23-8965  
SOCIAL SECURITY 455-12-2462  
SOCIAL SECURITY 252-45-5175  
SOCIAL SECURITY 473-29-2371

OCS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY <u>Handwritten</u>	DATE <u>7/29/74</u>
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
EXEMPTIONS <u>Handwritten</u>	

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1972  
JAG  
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TO: JAG, AFB PASS TO MR. WHITE, JAG - SCHULER  
ZAR 00000 224  
O 122255Z DEC 78 ZFFA  
FM SFCSTATE WASHDC  
TO: EMBASSY AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN NIAST IMMEDIATE 2112  
INFO: JAG, AFB PASS TO MR. WHITE, JAG - SCHULER IMMEDIATE

BT  
UNCLAS STATE 313267

DOVER AFB PASS TO MR. WHITE, JAG - SCHULER

E, C, 122651 N/A

TAGSI CPAS

SUBJECT: DEATH CERTIFICATES AND AUTOPSIES OF JONESTOWN RESIDENTS.

REF: GEORGETOWN CONFIDENTIAL 3999 AND PREVIOUS ON SUBJECT

1. DEPARTMENT WILL BE RECEIVING FROM DOVER AFB, ORIGINAL OF FOLLOWING LETTER, PERTINENT INFORMATION AS SET FORTH BELOW. THE LETTER IS SIGNED BY COL. COKANT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AFIP, AND LISTS THOSE BODIES WHICH HAD EXTERNAL EVIDENCE OF TRAUMA.

BODY 1A - ANN ELIZABETH MOORE - FRACTURED SKULL  
BODY 1L - CHRISTA AMOS - INCISED WOUND OF NECK  
BODY 2L - LINDA SHARON (AMOS) HARRIS - INCISED WOUND OF NECK  
BODY 3L - PATTY LOU PARKS - OPEN FRACTURE OF POSTERIOR CRANIAL FOSSA  
BODY 4L - LIAN HARRIS - INCISED WOUND OF NECK  
BODY 5L - MARTIN AMOS - INCISED WOUND OF NECK  
BODY 13B - JAMES W. JONES - GUNSHOT WOUND OF HEAD WITH ASSOCIATED SKULL FRACTURE  
BODY 33E (UNKNOWN INFANT MALE) - CRUSH TYPE SKULL FRACTURE

THIS INFORMATION IS CONVEYED TO EMBASSY IN ORDER TO PASS TO GOG.

2. AS EMBASSY AWARE - DEPT OF JUSTICE WISHES TO HAVE AUTOPSIES PREPARED FOR 18 PERSONS BY NAME,  
JAMES JONES  
MARIA KATSBARIS  
LAWRENCE SCHACT  
OTHERS TO BE NAMED AFTER NOTICE TO NOK. IF REQUESTED U.S.G. WILL PROVIDE GOG COPIES OF AUTOPSIES (WHICH





ALL BE LIMITED TO TEN NAMES TO ASSIST GOV IN  
REPLICATION OF DEATH CERTIFICATES

IF SINCE REV. JIM JONES HAVE APPEARS ON LIST OF  
AUTOPSIES, COPY WILL BE PROVIDED GOV, CHRISTOPHER  
ST  
#3267.

NNNN



OCS

UNCLASSIFIED  
Department of State

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 GEORGE 04492 300227Z

ACTION PPT-01

?1.SCS

*De Placido*  
*for*  
*Mike*  
*White*  
**1978**

INFO OCT-01 ARA-15 ISO-00 SCS-06 CA-01 L-03 /027 W

-----042027 300407Z /62

R 291115Z DEC 78  
FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8594

UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 4492

E.O. 12065: NA  
TAGS: CDES, GY, (PEOPLE'S TEMPLE)  
SUBJ: IDENTIFIED DEAD

REF: STATE 323801

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CENTER  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
FOI REQUEST NUMBER, DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE LETTERS/REMARKS (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
DECLASSIFYING OFFICIALS/DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
RELEASE DATES \_\_\_\_\_  
RA OR FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

1. DOES LIST OF IDENTIFIED DEAD IN REFTEL INCLUDE ANY NAMES NOT RPT  
HOT ON PREVIOUS CABLES LISTING DEAD IDENTIFIED AT DOVER?

DWYER

**IMPORTANT**

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

OCS

UNCLASSIFIED  
Department of State

TELEGRAM

AGE 01  
ORIGIN PPT-01

STATE 003871

5935

INFO OCT-01 ARA-15 ISO-00 CA-01 SCS-06 /024 R

1992

DRAFTED BY PT/IA-MJWHITE:ACM  
APPROVED BY CA:AGISE  
CA/CCS: LMDAY  
E. PEREZ (PHONE)060301Z JAN 79  
M SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 003871

E.O. 112065 N/A

TAGS: CDES:

SUBJECT: GUYANA DECEASED; OPINION IN CORONER'S INQUEST

1. PLEASE REQUEST OF THE APPROPRIATE GUYANESE AUTHORITIES AN OFFICIAL OR CERTIFIED COPY OF THE OPINION ISSUED IN THE CORONER'S INQUEST REGARDING THE JONESTOWN DECEASED. PLEASE FORWARD ASAP. THE STATE OF DELAWARE HAS REQUESTED SUCH OPINION AS A PREREQUISITE TO BURIAL OR CREMATION IN THE STATE. VANCE

086876-0607371 /12  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
REQUESTED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE MISSING MARKINGS ☒ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
DECLASSIFIED/EXEMPTABLE ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
RELEASE DENIED ☐ \_\_\_\_\_  
EXEMPT FROM FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

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Department of State

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01  
ACTION OCS-06

GEORGE 00350 250110Z

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INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 /007 W

-----061387 251219Z /23

R 241119Z JAN 79  
FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8810

UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 0350

E.O. 12065: NA  
TAGS: CASC, GY, (PEOPLE'S TEMPLE)  
SUBJ: GUYANESE DEATH CERTIFICATES

REF: GEORGETOWN 0324

THREE MORE ERRORS FOUND IN DEATH CERTIFICATES ORIGINALS  
OF WHICH SENT DEPARTMENT DECEMBER 30. THEY ARE:

MARTHA KATHERINE DOMINICK

CAROL KERNS

EICHLER LAETITIA LEROY

IF IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO DO PLEASE RETURN THE ORIGINALS OF  
THE GUYANESE DEATH CERTIFICATES TO EMBASSY SO THEY CAN BE  
CORRECTED OR REPLACED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR.

DWYER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
RDS BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
TS. J. \_\_\_\_\_  
END OF MESSAGE  
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## JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED E F T O

FILE	DISPATCH OR RELEASE TIME	PRIORITY ACT INFO	CLASS	CIC	FOR MESSAGE CENTER/COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY	DATE - TIME	MONTH	YR
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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS								

FROM: 436 ABG DOVER AFB DE/JA

TO: HQ USAF WASH DC/JAC

HQ MAC SCOTT AFB IL/JA

21 AF MCGUIRE AFB NJ/JA

INFO: HQ USAF WASH DC/MPXJ/COL TAYLOR

UNCLAS E F T O FOUO

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO TESTIFY BEFORE STATE LEGISLATURE  
CONCERNING DOVER AFB ROLE IN GUYANA. SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO  
REQUIREMENTS OF AFR 110-5 PARA 17. REFERENCE TELECONS  
ON 22 JANUARY 1979 BETWEEN 436 ABG/JA AND MAC/JA, 21AF/JA  
AND HQ USAF/JAC.

THE FOLLOWING REQUEST WAS RECEIVED AT 1500 HOURS ON 19  
JANUARY 1979 BY 436 MAW/CC QUOTE: DEAR COLONEL MALL:  
DURING SENATE DEBATE ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4, URGING  
THAT UNCLAIMED BODIES FROM THE GUYANA PEOPLE'S TEMPLE  
MASS SUICIDE NOT BE BURIED IN DELAWARE, SEVERAL SENATORS  
EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO HAVE A FIRST-HAND BRIEFING IN DETAIL  
ON THE EXISTING SITUATION AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE WITH

DISTR:

DRAFTER TYPED NAME, TITLE, OFFICE SYMBOL, PHONE &amp; DATE

ROBERT E. GIOVAGNONI, MAJOR, USAF  
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE/JA/6528/23JAN79

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TYPED NAME, TITLE, OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE

ROBERT E. GIOVAGNONI, MAJOR, USAF

SIGNATURE  
*Robert E. Giovagnoni*

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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DEC 70

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☆ U.S. GPO: 1975-0-572-943/71

## JOINT MESSAGEFORM

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PAGE 02 of 12	OFFICER OR RELEASE TIME	PRECEDENCE ACT INFO	LMP	CLASS	CIC	FOR MESSAGE CENTER/COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY		
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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FROM:

TO:

RESPECT TO THESE BODIES.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, I HAVE BEEN DELEGATED THE DUTY OF INVITING YOU TO BE PRESENT AT 2 P.M. TUESDAY, JAN 23, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER OF LEGISLATIVE HALL TO BRIEF MEMBERS ON THE SITUATION AS IT RELATES TO THE BODIES STILL AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE. YOU ARE WELCOME TO BRING ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR STAFF WHO MAY BE HELPFUL. I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU NEXT TUESDAY IF YOUR SCHEDULE PERMITS. SINCERELY YOURS, SIGNED HERMAN M. HOLLOWAY SR. STATE SENATE-2ND DISTRICT UNQUOTE. THIS APPEARANCE DATE WAS CHANGED TO 3:30 P.M., 25 JAN 79 BY SENATOR HOLLOWAY PER A TELECON WITH 436 ABG/SJA. RECOMMEND 436 MAW/CC BE PERMITTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS JOINT SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE ACCOMPANIED BY 436 ABG/CP (PROJECT OFFICER) ~~AND~~ 436 ABG/JA AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT (MR. MICHAEL WHITE). IT IS

DISTR:

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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## JOINT MESSAGEFORM

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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FROM:

TO:

ANTICIPATED THAT A SIGNIFICANT AIR FORCE INTEREST WOULD BE SERVED BY THIS APPEARANCE IN THAT IT WOULD ENHANCE WORKING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THIS AFB. IT IS FURTHER ANTICIPATED THAT THIS WOULD FACILITATE REMOVAL OF THE BODIES FROM DOVER AFB. THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED STATEMENT OF THE 436MAW/CC IS SUBMITTED FOR YOUR APPROVAL, ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PERIPHERAL ISSUES AND PROPOSED RESPONSES.

STATEMENT TO A JOINT-SESSION OF THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE, 25 JANUARY 1979. "MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, THE FULL SENATE AND THE HOUSE, I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN BY THANKING YOU FOR INVITING ME TO ADDRESS THIS BODY ON THE SUPPORT ROLE DOVER AIR FORCE BASE PLAYED IN OUR NATION'S GUYANA RELIEF MISSION. THE PERSONNEL AT DOVER, AS YOU KNOW, PLAYED NO SMALL PART IN THIS UNPRECEDENTED TASKING, SO THERE IS MUCH TO SAY OF THEM AND I TRUST, YOU ALL AGREE WITH ME, FROM YOUR KNOWLEDGE, THUS FAR, OF THE EVENTS OF THESE PAST TWO

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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS												

FROM:

TO:

MONTHS, THAT THE MEN AND WOMEN OF DOVER'S EAGLE WING HAVE PUT FORTH A TRULY OUTSTANDING HUMANITARIAN EFFORT. BEFORE I BEGIN, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE A MOMENT TO PUT MY REMARKS IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE FOR YOU. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THIS MISSION, THE AIR FORCE HAS PLAYED A SECONDARY ROLE IN THE PROCESSING OF THESE BODIES, RECEIVING ALL OF ITS TASKING FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. AND SO, I WILL ONLY BE ABLE TO ADDRESS WITH YOU, THE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED BY DOVER. MR. MICHAEL WHITE, FROM THE CONSULAR AFFAIRS OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WHO IS HERE WITH ME TODAY, WILL ADDRESS ALL OTHER FACETS OF THE GUYANA RELIEF.

STATUS OF HUMAN REMAINS: AS IS PUBLICLY KNOWN, THE FINAL NUMBER OF BODIES BROUGHT TO DOVER FROM JONESTOWN, TOTALLED 913. OF THAT NUMBER, 599 CASKETED REMAINS ARE BEING STORED AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, PENDING DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. AS A MATTER OF INTEREST, 274 OF THE 599 BODIES STILL AT DOVER ARE UNIDENTIFIED. 325 ARE IDENTIFIED, BUT NOT RELEASED. LOGISTICS

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FROM:

TO:

AND DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS OF THE 913 VICTIMS OF THE PEOPLES  
TEMPLE TRAGEDY. A TOTAL OF 497 PEOPLE VOLUNTEERED THEIR TIME TO  
ACCOMPLISH OUR PART OF THE GUYANA MISSION. THE VAST MAJORITY OF  
THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE 6TH OF DECEMBER ALLOWING ALMOST  
ALL OF OUR VOLUNTEERS TO RETURN TO THEIR NORMAL DUTY. WE CURRENTLY  
HAVE A TOTAL OF SIX PEOPLE INVOLVED IN LOGISTICAL SUPPORT (1 CIVIL-  
IAN, 1 OFFICER AND 4 ENLISTED PERSONNEL) AT THE STORAGE FACILITY.  
ONE OF OUR MORTUARY PEOPLE HANDLES THE ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS.  
THE OTHER FIVE ARE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST IN THE REMOVAL OF THE CAS-  
KETED REMAINS FROM THE STORAGE FACILITY TO THE VEHICLES OF THE  
LOCAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS WHICH ARE BROUGHT ON BASE TO RECEIPT FOR  
THE REMAINS. THIS, OF COURSE, IS TO PRECLUDE DAMAGING ANY OF THE  
CASKETS PRIOR TO TURNING THEM OVER TO THE FUNERAL DIRECTORS.  
OVERALL, THERE HAS BEEN NO SIGNIFICANT MANPOWER IMPACT ON OUR  
NORMAL OPERATIONS. LONG TERM IMPACT OF LOGISTICS SITUATION: TO  
DATE AND FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, WE WILL BE ABLE TO CARRY OUT

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## JOINT MESSAGEFORM

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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FROM:

TO:

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STORAGE OF THE 599 BODIES. PROLONGED STORAGE OF THESE REMAINS COULD HAVE SOME IMPACT ON SCHEDULED PROGRAMS - UNRELATED TO OUR PRIMARY MISSION. WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF ENTERING INTO AN AGREEMENT WHICH WILL ALLOW THE MOVE OF A CIVIL ENGINEERING, MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND TRAINING TEAM (CEMIRT) FROM WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASSACHUSETTS TO OUR INSTALLATION BY APRIL 1979. IN CONNECTION WITH CERMIRT'S MOVE, WE HAD PLANNED TO PREPOSITION SOME OF THEIR EQUIPMENT INTO BAYS 7 AND 8 WHICH ARE NOW BEING USED FOR THE CIVIL ENGINEERING RESIDUAL SUPPLIES. THE MOVE OF THAT CEMIRT EQUIPMENT TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE HAS BEEN SLIPPED PENDING FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE HUMAN REMAINS. IN SUMMARY, THE LOGISTICS SITUATION IS NOT A PROBLEM IN THE SHORT TERM, BUT COULD CAUSE DELAY IN THE RELOCATION OF CEMIRT TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE IF CONTINUED INDEFINITELY. CONCLUSIONS: AS I SAID AT THE ONSET OF THIS STATEMENT, THE CURRENT ROLE OF DOVER AIR FORCE BASE IS CONFINED TO PROVIDING A STORAGE FACILITY FOR THE 599 CASKETED

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FROM:

TO:

REMAINS OF THE GUYANA TRAGEDY PENDING DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION. THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS, THE HONORABLE BARBARA WATSON, REPRESENTED HERE TODAY BY MR. MICHAEL WHITE, INDICATED IN LATE DECEMBER THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD ENDEAVOR TO REACH A DECISION ON THE DECISION ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE UNIDENTIFIED AND UNCLAIMED BODIES AT DOVER BY 1 FEBRUARY 1979. DOVER AIR FORCE BASE WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE FOR THE STORAGE OF THOSE BODIES AS LONG AS OUR PRIMARY AIRLIFT MISSION REMAINS UNAFFECTED BY THEIR PRESENCE. WE CONTINUE TO HOPE THAT A NEAR-TERM SOLUTION IS AT HAND IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL PARTIES CONCERNED. *see insert on page following* IN ADDITION TO THE ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE PROPOSED REMARKS OF COLONEL MALL THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE FOLLOWING ISSUES AND QUESTIONS MAY BE RAISED:

I. CONCERNING THE MORTUARY CONTRACT. (A) HOW AND TO WHOM WAS THE BASE MORTUARY CONTRACT FOR GUYANA AWARDED? PROPOSED ANSWER: IT WAS A MODIFICATION TO THE PRESENT BASE MORTUARY CONTRACT WHICH

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IN CONCLUSION, IF I MIGHT BE PERMITTED THIS  
LIBERTY, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO  
PUBLICALLY EXPRESS MY THANKS TO THE 130TH GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY OF THIS LEGISLATURE FOR HOUSE RESOLUTION  
NO. 16, COMMENDING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF DOVER AFB FOR  
THEIR WORK ON GUYANA, AS WELL AS THE MEMBERS OF THE  
DOVER ROTARIAN CLUB FOR THE RECOGNITION THEY GAVE  
SIXTY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ON 12 DECEMBER 1978.  
THANK YOU.

RELL

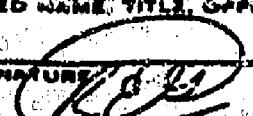
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FROM:

TO:

WAS AWARDED AFTER PUBLIC BID AS A REQUIREMENTS CONTRACT TO A MR. EARL FORD UNDER THE ASPR. THIS MODIFICATION IS SIMILAR TO ONE WHICH WAS AWARDED TO THE BASE CONTRACTOR WHEN DOVER HANDLED THE BODIES FROM THE 747 CRASH IN THE AZORES. MR. FORD IS A NEW CONTRACTOR WHOSE CONTRACT BEGAN ON 1 OCTOBER 1978. THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE MODIFICATION IS APPROXIMATELY \$360,000.00. (B) IS THERE PRESENTLY AN INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THIS CONTRACT? PROPOSED ANSWER: YES. (C) IS IT TRUE THAT THE FBI IS CONDUCTING THIS INVESTIGATION? PROPOSED ANSWER: YES. (D) COULD YOU PLEASE TELL US ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION? I AM SORRY, BUT I AM NOT AT LIBERTY TO DISCUSS THE MATTER AT THIS TIME. II. CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. (A) WHAT IMPACT IF ANY DID THE PROCESSING OF THE BODIES HAVE ON THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT? PROPOSED ANSWER: TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE NONE. THE PROCESSING OF ALL BODIES WAS COORDINATED WITH THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND THE DISCHARGE OF ALL EFFLUENCE WAS COORDINATED WITH THE KENT COUNTY ENGINEER AND THE

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DOOR MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FROM:

TO:

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

FURTHER, THE KENT COUNTY WASTE TREATMENT PLANT AT THE AIR BASE'S  
REQUEST INCREASED THE CHLORINATION RATE AT THE PUMPING STATION NO.

6 AND TOOK DAILY SAMPLES TO MONITOR THE DISCHARGE. FINALLY, THE

ENTIRE PROCESSING WAS MONITORED BY THE BASE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

AND BIO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER. (B) DO THE BODIES PRESENT A HEALTH

HAZARD? PROPOSED ANSWER: TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE NO. THE

MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHO HANDLED THE BODIES INFORMED ME THAT THEY DID

NOT PRESENT A HEALTH HAZARD BEFORE THEY WERE EMBALMED AND NOW THAT

THEY ARE EMBALMED AND IN SEALED CASKETS THEY WILL NOT PRESENT A

HEALTH HAZARD. III. THE ISSUE OF REMOVAL OF BODIES TO THE WEST

COAST BY MILITARY AIRCRAFT. (A) WHAT IS THE WEEKLY FLYING SCHED-

ULE FROM DOVER TO THE WEST COAST AIR FORCE BASES, TRAVIS IN PARTICU-

LAR, FOR THE C5A AIRCRAFT? (B) WHAT IS THE FEASIBILITY OF USING

THESE AIRCRAFT IN TRANSPORTING THE GUYANA BODIES TO THE WEST COAST

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FROM:

TO:

THESE AIRCRAFT? (C) WHAT IS THE FEASIBILITY OF USING OTHER  
 ARGO AIRCRAFT, IN PARTICULAR THE C141, IN TRANSPORTING THE GUYANA  
 BODIES TO THE WEST COAST? (D) WHAT WOULD BE THE APPROXIMATE COST  
 OF TRANSPORTING THE BODIES ON THESE AIRCRAFT TO THE WEST COAST?  
 PROPOSED ANSWER TO ALL ABOVE QUESTIONS: I DO NOT HAVE THIS INFOR-  
 MATION AVAILABLE TO ME AT THIS TIME BUT I WILL BE MORE THAN HAPPY  
 TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION FOR YOU. HOWEVER, QUESTIONS  
 PERTAINING TO THE DECISION NOT TO USE MILITARY AIR TO FLY THESE  
 BODIES, AND QUESTIONS CONCERNING POLICY OR POLITICAL CONSIDERATION  
 WILL BE REFERRED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT.  
 IV. ALL QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PRESENT AND PAST DISPOSITIONS OF  
 THE BODIES, INCLUDING THE DEATH CERTIFICATE ISSUE WILL BE REFERRED  
 TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT. V. CONCERNING  
 OVERALL COSTS OF GUYANA. (A) WHAT COSTS HAVE BEEN INCURRED BY  
 DOVER AIR FORCE BASE IN SUPPORT OF THE GUYANA OPERATION? PROPOSED  
 ANSWER: ALL COSTS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GUYANA OPERATION

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MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS											
<p>FROM:</p> <p>TO:</p> <p>HAVE BEEN CHARGED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON A REIMBURSABLE BASIS. TOTAL COSTS AT DOVER AS OF JANUARY AMOUNTED TO \$651,989.17. \$110,571.01 OF THIS AMOUNT INVOLVED MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS. THE REMAINING COSTS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROCESSING AND STORAGE OF THE CASKETED REMAINS. (B) WHAT ARE THE OVERALL COSTS OF GUYANA TO THE GOVERNMENT? PROPOSED ANSWER: I AM SORRY BUT I DO NOT KNOW THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, I AM ONLY IN A POSITION TO SPEAK TO DOVER'S INCURRED COSTS.</p> <p>ABSENT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONTRARY, CLASS A UNIFORMS WILL BE WORN BY ALL AIR FORCE PERSONNEL ATTEND- ING THIS LEGISLATIVE SESSION.</p>											
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☆ U. S. GPO: 1975-0-572-963/71

1989

If reports now coming out of Guyana confirm that upwards of hundreds of people at Jonestown Peoples Temple Agricultural Community have committed suicide and many others have fled to the nearby Guyanese communities of Port Kaituma and Matthews Ridge then the following considerations must be made.

1. Caring and feeding of survivors by Embassy until eventual repatriation.

- a. emergency assistance by the Department  
SCS in making funds available for repatriation loans.

- b. notification of next-of-kin to provide financial assistance and/or meet and assist upon arrival.

- ## 2. Transportation of Repatriates.

- a. transportation of repatriatees first from Port Kaituma/Matthews Ridge and then Georgetown to the U.S. (military may assist on this). At present the only transportation to the U.S. is provided by Pan Am four times weekly between Georgetown and New York and Surinamese Airways (DC-9) six times weekly between Georgetown and Miami. Both airlines are usually heavily booked so that it would be extremely difficult to quickly move a large number of Americans to the U.S.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EXEMPTIONS ☐

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b. It might be feasible to have a C-130 aircraft transport the repatriates from Matthews Ridge for departure processing in Georgetown and thence on to the U.S. to a designated repatriation center. From this location arrangements could be made through HEW or relatives for onward transportation to their final destination.

3. <sup>SIT</sup>Disposition of remains of deceased members.

To assist the Embassy with the problem of a team consisting of members of CA, SCS, military will be required to go to Georgetown to assist in the identification of the large number of deaths that could total as high as 1000 if this large mass suicide pact has in fact taken place. Arrangements will have to be made for either local burial or eventual transportation of remains to the U.S. The latter may not be feasible depending on the state of the remains (Jonestown is in the tropical zone and obviously remains would tend to decompose rapidly). Therefore some arrangement will have to be made concerning local burial. The Embassy will require additional personnel such as consular, administrative, and public affairs to handle details.

4. Washington Team/Reception Center should be formed at the Department from ARA/CAR, ARA/P, and CA to coordinate flow of information to handle all inquiries at the Department

level. Additionally, if military aircraft could be arranged to handle repatriates then a reception center should be set up to process returning Americans quickly and efficiently. This center should also be staffed by individuals from CA ARA/P and HEW, and of course, military to handle inquiries from relatives and the press about the well-being and health of their relatives as well as handling other necessary administrative details.

#### 5. Personnel Requirements

a. In formulating our planning for this exercise, it must be kept in mind that the ability of the Government of Guyana to deal with a situation of this magnitude is severely limited both because of the isolation of the area and the lack of facilities at their disposal. It should also be noted that our Embassy in Georgetown has a limited staff that is already heavily taxed because of the CODEL Ryan incident and it would be unable to cope with large numbers of repatriates, and dead Americans. It is estimated that if there are hundreds of deceased Americans then a military dispatched team with a minimum of five Department officers should be immediately dispatched to the area to begin their task of identifying and arranging for disposal of the deceased.

Further, if it is determined that a substantial number of Americans, are in need of assistance in returning to the U.S. (which most of them will)-arrangements must be made for their speedy return keeping in mind the anxiety of their relatives in the U.S. A minimum of two Department officers would be required to assist the Embassy in this endeavor. The staffing in the U.S. would be determined by the number of those returning. In any event decisions must be taken at this time to begin to identify those personnel who will need to move immediately when confirmation is received that there are hundreds of Americans dead or in need of assistance.



OCs. undated  
1990  
BODIES IN DELAWARE COULD BE CONTEMPLATED.

THE DEPARTMENT, SENSITIVE TO ANY CRITICISM REGARDING MASS BURIALS IN ANY SINGLE LOCATION, OR EVEN IN ANY SINGLE STATE, HAS INQUIRED INTO THE BURIAL AND CREMATION LAWS OF A NUMBER OF STATES. THE POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THESE STATES HAVE NOT, HOWEVER, YET BEEN CONTACTED. THE POSSIBILITY THAT UNCLAIMED OR UNIDENTIFIED BODIES COULD BE DISPERSED THROUGHOUT A NUMBER OF STATES HAS BEEN CONSIDERED.

PRESENTLY, THE DEPARTMENT'S GOALS INCLUDE ENCOURAGING NEXT OF KIN TO CLAIM IDENTIFIED BODIES. TO THIS END, LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE NEXT OF KIN INFORMING THEM OF POSSIBLE SOCIAL SECURITY AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DEATH BENEFITS AS WELL AS PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NAMES, TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL DOVER MORTICIANS WHO COULD FACILITATE CLAIMS. HOWEVER, THESE LETTERS ALSO STRESS THAT NEITHER FEDERAL FUNDS NOR AUTHORIZATION ARE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION OF JONESTOWN DECEASED TO THEIR FINAL DESTINATION. LETTERS HAVE ALSO BEEN RECENTLY SENT TO PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE HAD A LOVED ONE AMONG THE JONESTOWN DECEASED STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF SENDING MEDICAL AND DENTAL RECORDS TO THE DEPARTMENT SO THAT THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS MAY CONTINUE.

PRESENTLY, BODIES ARE BEING CLAIMED AND IDENTIFICATIONS ARE CONTINUING TO OCCUR. IT IS FELT THAT CLAIMS TO BODIES MAY INCREASE SOMEWHAT ONCE IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT NO TRANSPORTATION OF THE BODIES AT FEDERAL EXPENSE IS POSSIBLE. A DECISION REGARDING THE MANNER OF DISPOSING THE BODIES IS ANTICIPATED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. A DECISION REGARDING WHERE TO DISPOSE OF THE UNCLAIMED AND UNIDENTIFIED BODIES HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED. WHEN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF ANY OF A NUMBER OF STATES PROVES FRUITFUL AND IT IS AGREED THAT THE LAWS OF SUCH STATE OR STATES ALLOW FOR CREMATION OR BURIAL OF THE UNIDENTIFIED

FUNDS BE UTILIZED TO AIRLIFT THE JONESTOWN DECEASED TO CALIFORNIA. MS. WATSON REPLIED IN A LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR DATED DECEMBER 22ND THAT THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE. SHE HAD MET THE PREVIOUS DAY WITH THE DELAWARE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION AND THE SAME POSITION WAS TAKEN BY HER AT THAT TIME.

ON DECEMBER 15TH, DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES MET WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DELAWARE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ASSIGNED TO THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES. A NUMBER OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH A ~~NUMBER~~ <sup>ALL</sup> OF THESE PARTIES ALSO OCCURRED.

IN SUMMARY, THE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH STATE OFFICIALS. <sup>Since the very beginning,</sup> DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF BURIAL OR CREMATION OF JONESTOWN DECEASED IN DELAWARE HAS REVOLVED AROUND THE AVAILABILITY OF THESE OPTIONS FOR NEXT OF KIN, AS A NUMBER OF THE NEXT OF KIN MIGHT WANT TO BURY OR CREMATE ON THE EAST COAST BECAUSE IT WOULD BE LESS EXPENSIVE IF THEY COULD AFFORD TRANSPORTATION COSTS. SOME OF THE NEXT OF KIN ARE PEOPLE OF MODEST MEANS. SOME ARE CONFRONTED WITH AN OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL BURDEN BECAUSE THEY ARE CONFRONTED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO BURY SEVERAL FAMILY MEMBERS.

I CANNOT <sup>stress</sup> ~~emphasize~~ TOO EMPHATICALLY THAT AT ALL TIMES THE DEPARTMENT HAS OVERTLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE BURIAL OF ANY NUMBERS OF UNCLAIMED OR UNIDENTIFIED FAMILY MEMBERS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ISSUE WITH SENSITIVE POLITICAL AS WELL AS LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS. RATHER, OUR THRUST, INITIALLY AND PRESENTLY, CONTINUES TO BE IN ASCERTAINING WHETHER UNDER DELAWARE LAW, NEXT OF KIN MIGHT INDIVIDUALLY BE ABLE TO BURY OR CREMATE THEIR LOVED ONES IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

OBVIOUSLY, THEREFORE, CLOSE CONSULTATIONS WITH DELAWARE AUTHORITIES WOULD BE IMPERATIVE BEFORE BURIAL OR CREMATION OF ANY UNCLAIMED OR UNIDENTIFIED



BURIAL IN DELAWARE WAS PLANNED.

ON NOVEMBER 28, 1978, ONLY SIX DAYS AFTER THE FIRST PLANE CARRYING JONESTOWN DECEASED LANDED AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, THE DEPARTMENT INITIATED CONTACTS WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND A MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. THE EMPHASIS AT THIS MEETING WAS UPON ASCERTAINING HOW BEST TO COMPLY WITH DELAWARE LAW FOR MOVING JONESTOWN DECEASED THROUGH THE STATE OF DELAWARE TOWARD THEIR FINAL DESTINATIONS.

ON NOVEMBER 29, 1978, THE SAME DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES MET WITH THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE, PIERRE S. duPONT, AND OTHER STATE OFFICIALS AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE. THE GOVERNOR INDICATED THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO SEE A MASS BURIAL OF JONESTOWN DECEASED IN DELAWARE. WITHOUT FURTHER DISCUSSION, THE DEPARTMENT AGREED THAT NO MASS BURIAL WOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE STATE. GOVERNOR duPONT WAS ASSURED THAT HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS WERE BEING CAREFULLY FOLLOWED IN THE PROCESSING AND IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

DELAWARE OFFICIALS LATER MONITORED THESE PROCEDURES AND PUBLICLY CONFIRMED THAT THE BODIES POSED NO HEALTH HAZARD. THE GOVERNOR WAS FULLY APPRISED AT THIS TIME OF ALL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S EFFORTS DESCRIBED EARLIER, AS WELL AS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN DEATH CERTIFICATES FROM GUYANA.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES MET WITH THE GOVERNOR'S ATTORNEY. A WEEK LATER, ON DECEMBER 7TH, I SPOKE WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONCERNING <sup>documents</sup> ~~STATEMENTS~~ REQUIRED UNDER DELAWARE LAW, WHICH MIGHT ALLOW FOR TRANSIT OF THE BODIES THROUGH THE STATE. THESE DOCUMENTS WERE LATER OBTAINED AND PROVIDED TO THE APPROPRIATE STATE OFFICIALS.

ON DECEMBER 13TH, GOVERNOR duPONT REQUESTED OF BARBARA WATSON THAT FEDERAL

THE TERM "DISPOSITION" IS USED TO CONVENIENTLY DESCRIBE THREE OPTIONS SIMULTANEOUSLY: BURIAL ON LAND, BURIAL AT SEA, OR CREMATION.

THERE IS NO <sup>civilian</sup> STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TRANSPORT THE BODIES OF CIVILIANS, NON-MILITARY DEPENDENTS, BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DISPOSITION. NO FUNDS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED BY CONGRESS FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN THE PAST ANALOGOUS INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN HANDLED AT PRIVATE EXPENSE.

WHY THEN WERE THE BODIES OF THE JONESTOWN DECEASED REMOVED FROM GUYANA TO THE UNITED STATES? *Why was this incident handled in a unique manner?* THE REMOVAL OF THE BODIES FROM GUYANA WAS AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA. THIS OPERATION WAS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL IN HANDLING THE EMERGENCY SITUATION WHICH EXISTED IN GUYANA AT THE TIME. THE ENORMITY OF THE JONESTOWN CALAMITY STRAINED THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA'S CAPABILITIES AND DISRUPTED THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THAT SMALL COUNTRY. MOST OF THE EXPENDITURES INCURRED BY THE UNITED STATES WERE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA IN AN ATTEMPT TO ALLEVIATE THE CATASTROPHE AND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILITY THERE. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DECISION TO REMOVE THE BODIES FROM GUYANA. FOR EXAMPLE, THE REMOTE JUNGLE LOCATION OF JONESTOWN AND THE RAINS WHICH WERE FALLING AT THE TIME MADE ONSIGHT IDENTIFICATIONS DIFFICULT. ALSO, REMOVAL OF THE BODIES MIGHT POSSIBLY ASSIST THE FBI AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN THEIR INVESTIGATION SURROUNDING THE ASSASSINATION OF CONGRESSMAN LEO RYAN. ONCE THE DECISION TO REMOVE THE BODIES HAD BEEN REACHED, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ACTING UNDER HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, ORDERED THE DEPARTMENTS OF OUR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION TO DEAL WITH THIS EMERGENCY. THE OPERATIONAL DECISIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THIS UNIQUE SITUATION WERE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN CONJUNCTION WITH CERTAIN CABINET COLLEAGUES. HOWEVER, THE AUTHORITY TO USE UNITED STATES MILITARY AIRCRAFT CEASED ONCE THE BODIES

WERE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS NO LEGAL BASIS PRESENTLY IN EXISTENCE AUTHORIZING COMMITMENT OF UNITED STATES FUNDS AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTING BODIES TO CALIFORNIA OR ELSEWHERE AT THE REQUEST OF FAMILIES.

THE FUNDING OF THE OPERATION TO DATE WAS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE CONTINGENCY FUND OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SPECIFICALLY, THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961. THIS FUNDING IS CONSIDERED TO BE ECONOMIC EMERGENCY AID TO THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA.

AS ONE OF THE PRIMARY GOALS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS IDENTIFICATION OF THE DECEASED, THEY WERE FLOWN TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE. THIS BASE HAS THE ONLY IN-HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MORTUARY FACILITY IN THE UNITED STATES *Capable of handling a large number of bodies* ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL, THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS BEGAN AT THE BASE. MEANWHILE, HUNDREDS OF QUERIES FROM CONCERNED RELATIVES, LEGISLATORS AND THE PRESS POURED INTO THE BASE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. THE INFORMATION OFFICE AT THE BASE DID AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF PATIENTLY AND POLITELY ANSWERING THESE INQUIRIES AND REFERRING THEM TO THE DEPARTMENT. THERE, A SPECIAL TASK FORCE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED TO COPE WITH THE ENORMOUS VOLUME OF WRITTEN AND TELEPHONIC INQUIRIES. THIS TASK FORCE WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK.

AS THE BODIES WERE IDENTIFIED, ALL PERSONNEL WERE MOBILIZED AT THE DEPARTMENT TO PERFORM THE DIFFICULT TASK OF NOTIFYING THE NEXT OF KIN THAT THEIR LOVED ONES, IN MANY CASES ENTIRE FAMILIES, HAD PERISHED IN GUYANA.

IT WAS ONLY AT THIS TIME, LONG AFTER THE BODIES HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO DOVER, THAT IT WAS DEFINITELY ASCERTAINED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF THE DECEASED AND THEIR RELATIVES WERE FROM CALIFORNIA.

I CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THE MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING TO ASCERTAIN NEXT OF KIN AND NOTIFY THEM OF THE DEATH OF THEIR RELATIVES. THE DEPARTMENT ALSO LAUNCHED AN APPEAL THROUGH THE NEWS MEDIA FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL RECORDS TO ASSIST IN THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS.

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A CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT AND THE PARTIES DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS, THE FBI AND THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY TEAM WAS ALSO ESSENTIAL TO IDENTIFY AS MANY OF THE BODIES AS POSSIBLE. THE DEPARTMENT INFORMED NEXT OF KIN, NOT ONLY OF THE DEATHS OF THEIR RELATIVES, BUT ALSO OF THE PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED FOR CLAIM AND AUTHORIZATION FOR REMOVAL OF THE BODIES FROM DOVER AIR FORCE BASE. TO THIS END, THE NEXT OF KIN WERE GIVEN THE NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF DOVER MORTICIANS WHOM THEY COULD CONTACT TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE BASE, TRANSPORTATION AND ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE DECEASED. RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES, <sup>identifying</sup> ASCERTAINMENT OF NEXT OF KIN, INFORMING THE NEXT OF KIN OF THE DEATHS OF LOVED ONES, INFORMING THEM OF <sup>removal</sup> ~~SET-UP~~ PROCEDURES, PLEAS FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL RECORDS—ALL OF THESE TASKS TOTALLY CONSUMED THE THOUGHTS AND TIME OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE GUYANA OPERATION.

OBVIOUSLY, THERE WAS NO TIME TO REFLECT ON THE RATE OF BODIES WHICH MIGHT EVENTUALLY REMAIN UNCLAIMED OR UNIDENTIFIED. THE EXCLUSIVE EFFORT WAS MADE IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. ALL PERSONNEL WERE MOBILIZED TO HELP IDENTIFY BODIES AND ASSIST NEXT OF KIN TO CLAIM THEM. EVERYONE INVOLVED CONCENTRATED ON OBTAINING AS MANY IDENTIFICATIONS AND CLAIMS AS POSSIBLE. NO DECISION WAS EVER MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED OR UNIDENTIFIED BODIES.

NEVERTHELESS, THE DEPARTMENT'S REPRESENTATIVES IN DOVER SOON LEARNED THAT THERE WAS A DEEP CONCERN IN DOVER, AND PERHAPS ALL OF DELAWARE, LEST A MASS BURIAL OF JONESTOWN DECEASED BE PLANNED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IN RECOGNITION OF THIS CONCERN, I CONTACTED MAYOR CHARLES LEGATES OF DOVER AND ASSURED HIM THAT THE DEPARTMENT WAS AWARE OF THIS CONCERN AND THAT NO MASS

OCS R 1991

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING CARE AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD

Adopted as amended by the Delaware State Board of Health  
in official session on January 25, 1968, under authority of  
Title 16, Chapter 31, Section 3168 Delaware Code of 1953.  
Originally adopted May 23, 1953.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH: _____ REASON(S) _____	
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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## SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS

- a. State Board of Health shall mean Delaware State Board of Health, its Executive Secretary, or Registrar of Vital Statistics, or any authorized agent thereof.
- b. Funeral Director shall mean an Undertaker or Mortician licensed in the State of Delaware.
- c. A Dead Body shall mean any human dead body, including any products of human conception expelled after twenty (20) weeks of gestation, whether born dead or dying thereafter.
- d. Premises In Which Interments Are Made shall mean burying grounds, cemeteries, tombs or vaults, or any other places where disposal of bodies may be made.

## SECTION 2. BURIAL PERMIT REQUIRED

No manager, superintendent, caretaker, sexton or other person in charge of any premises in which interments, entombments, cremations or other dispositions of any dead body are made, shall permit the interment, entombment, cremation or other disposition of such body unless it is accompanied by a burial or cremation permit or a temporary certificate authorizing burial, signed by a licensed funeral director. Upon receipt of the burial permit, the person in charge of the premises (or by the funeral director if there is no person in charge) shall sign the permit and retain same as a permanent record of authorization for burial. In the event that the person in charge of the premises receives a temporary certificate authorizing burial, said certificate shall be retained until the burial permit is received. Upon receipt of the burial permit, both the temporary certificate and the burial permit shall be retained by the person in charge of the premises as a permanent record of authorization for burial. If the person in charge of the premises does not receive the burial permit from the funeral director within a period of ten (10) days after burial takes place, he shall notify the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dover.

### SECTION 3. BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Except as hereinafter provided, all human bodies dead within the State of Delaware shall be cremated or buried, or placed within a receiving vault within five (5) days after death. Any dead human body to be kept longer than twenty-four (24) hours shall be embalmed or placed in a hermetically sealed casket which will not be opened at any time after this twenty-four (24) hour period, except when medical or legal investigation necessitates a longer period. The State Board of Health shall issue a special permit in such cases. Application for such a permit shall be made to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dover. Bodies to be kept more than twenty-four (24) hours under this exception must be stored in suitable, approved refrigeration facilities.

### SECTION 4. DEPTH OF GRAVES

No interment of any human body shall be made in any public or private burial ground unless the distance from all parts of the top of the outer case containing the coffin or casket be not less than eighteen (18) inches from the natural surface of the ground.

The superintendent, sexton, caretaker, or other person in charge of a cemetery or burial ground shall be responsible that graves are of the depth required by this regulation. In the event that there be no such person in charge, it shall become the responsibility of the person burying the body.

## **SECTION 5. PERMANENT ENTOMBMENT FACILITIES AND RECEIVING VAULTS**

### **Permanent Entombment Facilities:**

When a body is placed in a permanent entombment facility, all exterior facings of the facility must be firmly and securely closed.

### **Receiving:**

Receiving vaults may be used for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days for the reception of bodies provided the bodies are properly embalmed by a licensed funeral director. Beyond this period, special permission from the State Board of Health is required. In every case, the death certificate must be filed immediately after death.

The responsible person in charge of the receiving vault shall make written application to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dover, for this special permission at least one week prior to the expiration of the fifteen (15) day period.

This section shall not apply to bodies turned over to bonafide medical and surgical groups for anatomical or study purposes.



## SECTION 6. PREPARATION OF BODIES DEAD OF CERTAIN DISEASES

In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of smallpox, plague, anthrax, or other diseases which the State Board of Health may specify, it shall be the duty of the funeral director or person acting as such to accomplish the following:

- a. To wash the surface of the body with an approved germicidal solution.
- b. To effectively plug all body orifices immediately.
- c. To embalm by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid. No preparation containing arsenic shall be used for this purpose.

It shall be the duty of every funeral director engaged for or in charge of the preparation and burial of the body of a person who died of smallpox, plague, anthrax, or other disease which the State Board of Health may specify, or of the bringing of the dead body of any such person to Delaware, to give immediate notice thereof to the State Board of Health. No burial, cremation or transit permit for the body of any person who has died of these diseases shall be granted by telephone, but must be obtained in accordance with these regulations. Such body shall be immediately placed in a metal lined coffin or casket and the same shall be immediately and permanently sealed by the funeral director. If metal linings for coffins or caskets are unobtainable, the casket is to be constructed so as to not allow any seepage whatsoever therefrom and it is to be sealed as hereinbefore directed.

If it is desired to cremate the body of a person who has died of smallpox, plague, anthrax, or other diseases which the State Board of Health may specify, the casket need not be metal lined, but must be sealed as herein provided and removed to the crematory for immediate cremation. It shall be unlawful to invite or permit any person or persons other than the members of the immediate family on the premises where such deceased person has died of said diseases or where the body of such person has been held or prepared for burial. In the case of a person who has died of smallpox, plague, anthrax, or other diseases which the State Board of Health may specify, no public funeral shall be permitted.

#### **SECTION 7. ACTS TENDING TO PROMOTE SPREAD OF DISEASE PROHIBITED**

No funeral director shall needlessly expose himself or any other persons who may come into contact with a body dead of communicable disease which is transmissible by direct contact.

Any physician or hospital caring for an individual who dies of smallpox, plague, anthrax, or other diseases which the State Board of Health may specify, must notify the funeral director on the death certificate or by other written notice of the danger involved before the funeral director takes possession of such a body.

## **SECTION 8. SHIPMENT OF BODIES DEAD OF NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

The body of any person dead of a non-contagious disease shall not be removed by common carrier from the registration district in which death occurred except under the following conditions:

- a. When the remains have been thoroughly embalmed and disinfected or when shipped to such a point as can be reached within twenty-four (24) hours after death, the dead body shall be placed in a casket or coffin and the said casket or coffin shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths ( $7/8$ ) of an inch thick - a substantially constructed case; every outside case holding any dead body offered for transportation by common carrier shall be an approved shipping case.
- b. When the bodies are not embalmed or the destination cannot be reached within twenty-four (24) hours after death, either the casket or outside case must be metal or metal lined and permanently sealed.
- c. When body is removed by common carrier, the State law requires a transit permit, which will be secured from the local or deputy registrars of vital statistics.

## **SECTION 9. BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT**

A burial-transit permit will be issued by local or deputy registrars upon the compliance of the funeral director with the provisions of Section 8 and the presentation of the death certificate.

## SECTION 10. DISINTERMENTS

No dead body shall be removed from its place of original interment except under the following conditions:

1. Unless a permit from the State Registrar marked "Disinterment Permit" be secured by a licensed funeral director in charge of the disinterment (exception - Title 16, §3159, Delaware Code of 1953). The qualified person making the application shall present to the State Registrar the correct name, age, date of death and cause of death of the body to be disinterred, place of disinterment (hundred and county), together with written consent of next of kin. The State Registrar may require legal proof of such kinship.
2. All disinterment permits shall be void after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of issue.
3. Procedures:
  - a. The disinterment and removal must be under the direction of a licensed funeral director and in accordance with the rules governing the transportation of the dead.
  - b. The casket in which disinterred bodies are contained, shall not be opened at any time.
  - c. The funeral director authorized to conduct a disinterment shall be held personally responsible for the enforcement of these requirements.
4. Special Provision:

A separate permit shall be secured in respect to each body to be disinterred, except that under special conditions the Board of Health of the State of Delaware may make special provisions for the mass removal of a number of bodies from a cemetery or burial ground.

## SECTION 11. DISPOSITION OF AMPUTATED PARTS OF HUMAN BODIES

An amputated part of a human body recovered at an operation or accident may be kept for anatomical purposes and/or disposed of by burial in a cemetery or by cremation in a licensed crematory. If the hospital or institution has facilities for incinerating, the amputated part or parts may be incinerated in such hospital or institution upon the written approval of the patient or next of kin. Where a patient or his next of kin desires such amputated part to be buried in a cemetery or cremated in a licensed crematory, a permit shall be secured by the funeral director from the proper local or deputy registrar upon presentation of a duly executed "Certificate of Amputation".

The director of the hospital or institution wherein the amputation was performed shall have completed a "Certificate of Amputation" on a form furnished by the State Board of Health for immediate delivery to the funeral director, who shall file said "Certificate of Amputation" within forty-eight (48) hours with the proper local or deputy registrar. Such "Certificate of Amputation" may be signed by the operating surgeon or by the intern who assisted in the case. No regular death certificate shall be filed for amputated parts.

## SECTION 12. DATE OF EFFECT

These regulations shall be in full force and effect immediately upon their approval and adoption by the State Board of Health.

1992

TO: **Embassy GEORGETOWN**

DATE: October 24, 1978

FROM: Department of State (SCS)

TAGS: CEED

TAGS: <sup>CEID</sup>  
SUBJECT: Social Security Beneficiaries at "The People's Temple  
Mission Village in Guyana"

REF:

1. Enclosed for your attention is a copy of a self explanatory letter, with enclosures, from Mr. Ted Girdner, Director, Division of International Operations, Social Security Administration, dated October 13, 1978.
2. The Embassy is instructed to comply with Mr. Girdner's request in this matter to the extent permitted by its resources. Should you, for some reason, not be able to comply, notify the Department by cable.
3. It is suggested that the Embassy be extremely discrete in this matter and that the Department and SSA/DIO be promptly advised of any difficulties or problems that arise or of any pertinent observations.

Cleared: ARA/CAR/Mr. Richard A. McCoy  
cc: SSA/DIO/Mr. Ted Gardner

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
REASON FOR REVIEW \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
DECLASSIFIED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
RELEASED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
PL OF FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. BOX 1734, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203, U.S.A.

REVER TO  
SPR521

OCT 15 1978

CONSULAR SERVICES

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT  
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Mr. Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Gise:

We have enclosed copies of prior correspondence between the Division of International Operations and the Consular Section at Georgetown, Guyana, together with an article from the San Francisco Chronicle dated June 15, 1978, concerning the mission village established in Guyana by the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Our policy has been and is that we will not do anything that would constitute harassment of the Peoples Temple and its outpost in Guyana. Equally important, our policy has been and is that we will do everything necessary to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving their checks and are free to use the benefits as they see fit; i.e., have not assigned away their right to receive their social security benefits.

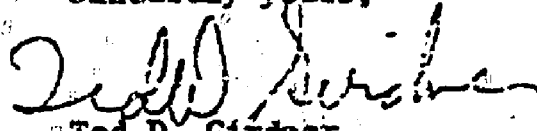
After Richard McCoy's visit to the farm in Guyana, we assumed that our beneficiaries were unencumbered in the use of their benefits and that we had no cause to be concerned about the situation there. In light of the more recent allegations which have come to our attention (e.g., the story published in the San Francisco Chronicle on June 15, 1978) we cannot assume that everything there is satisfactory. The specific allegations of: (1) discipline enforced by psychological and physical abuse; and (2) putting a false face forward when visitors come, require us to look further into the matter.

We propose to use the annual enforcement procedure, which involves the annual completion of a questionnaire by each beneficiary outside the United States, and any interim contacts that may be required in the claims process, to verify that each social security beneficiary is alive, free of physical restraint, and able to direct the use of his social security benefits. We request, therefore, that the Embassy at Georgetown from this date obtain each beneficiary report from residents at the mission in a face-to-face contact in a place where privacy is assured, rather than contacting the beneficiary by mail. Each

beneficiary should be required prior to the interview to identify himself with a passport or other equally convincing evidence. The interviewing official should carefully question each beneficiary to ascertain whether he has control of his money. We would appreciate a brief report of each interview at the mission, indicating whether the beneficiary was properly identified, whether he appeared free of physical restraint, and whether he appeared in control of the use of his social security benefits.

Accordingly, please inform the Embassy at Georgetown to undertake personal private interviews, as indicated above, whenever they are requested to contact beneficiaries at the mission or to obtain enforcement questionnaires from them and to route reports of such contacts, together with any forms or other documents obtained, to Post Office Box 7684, Baltimore, Maryland 21207, Attention: Overseas Program Branch.

Sincerely yours,

  
Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations

Enclosures 4



## Ex-Peoples Temple Member

# Grim Report From Jungle

By Marshall Kilduff

The Peoples Temple jungle outpost in South America was outwired yesterday as a remote realm where the church leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, orders public beatings, maintains a band of 50 armed guards and has involved his 1100 followers in a threat of mass suicide.

This description was provided by Deborah Layton, 23, who was a top aide of Jones until she asked American consular officials for help to safeguard her departure from Guyana, where the temple has its agricultural mission.

Jones became the center of a storm of controversy last summer when he slipped out of San Francisco with his followers for Guyana. Public charges were made by former followers that Jones had performed false medical cures to win converts, that he oversaw beatings of church members in closed meetings and that he amassed more than \$5 million in donations.

According to Layton, Jones has become a "paranoid" obsessed with "traitors" in his own ranks who question him or do not work hard enough in the farm fields and with an outside world that has publicized his critics.

The fever-pitch emotions of temple members that allowed Jones to dispatch them to civil rights causes and liberal political rallies in California has now turned to a military-style vigilance against an imminent attack by unspecified "persecutors," Layton said.

The temple fields are patrolled by two rings of khaki-uniformed armed guards, men and women members of "security alert teams" who have access to 200 to 300 rifles, 25 pistols and a homemade bazooka, Layton said.

Discipline, she said, is handled at public gatherings of the entire church community. On one occasion an elderly woman was humiliated by being forced to strip; younger members are "kicked" by having their ground into their foreheads, and others are ordered to an underground "trench" where



DEBORAH LAYTON, A FORMER AIDE TO JIM JONES  
She told of armed guards and savage discipline

they must sit for days at a time, Layton said.

Jones has ringed the work fields with loudspeakers and talks for stretches of up to six hours, she added. Farmhands are expected to work from 5:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour for lunch and another hour for dinner before more sermons lasting until midnight, Layton said.

The diet consists mostly of rice, purchased in the Guyana capital of Georgetown because the farm is

not expected to be self-sufficient for another three years she said.

She said that on the occasion of visits from outsiders whom Jones wished to impress, church members are treated to meat and vegetables. Other trusted followers she claimed were drilled to give speeches on spiritual life at the mission, called Jonestown.

Jones, who often went to elaborate lengths to protect his public image in San Francisco, has re-

mained in the mission, refusing even to venture into Georgetown, she reported.

And his concern has been a pending child custody case in the Guyana capital. Former church members Grace and Tim Stoen are seeking a court injunction ordering Jones to return custody of 8-year-old John Stoen, who Jones claims is his natural son by Grace Stoen.

When Guyanese government officials indicated the court was about to rule against him, Jones left; the officials know that his entire community would kill themselves, Layton said.

She said the 1100 followers were told to drink a bitter brown liquid for a day which they supposed would fall asleep or even be shot by Jones' guards. The rebels went as far as having the community drink a phony poison before Jones called it off, Layton added.

Layton said she was able to leave Guyana by arranging a trip to Georgetown. After several days she secretly arranged with American consular officials to obtain an emergency passport and flew to New York on May 12. She is now living in San Francisco.

"Everyone there wants to leave. I'm sure of it," she said. "Do you ever get a chance to be alone? Everyone is told to spy on other people."

Layton, who was in charge of church finances here before joining the Guyana colony last December, said Jones controls bank accounts in Europe, California and Guyana containing at least \$1 million.

## U. of Redlands Fost

Manakato, N.H.

Douglas R. Moore announced his resignation yesterday as president of Manakato State University to accept the presidency of University of Redlands in California.

Continued from

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

IRI-732

FEB 16 1978

Consular Section  
Georgetown  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20521

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the comprehensive report on the social security beneficiaries residing at the Mission Village in Georgetown. We are satisfied that there has been no compromise of the rights of these beneficiaries to receive and negotiate their checks for full value.

You have inquired concerning social security beneficiary Robert Johnson, social security number 437-07-0486, who has been in Guyana since August 1971 but has not received any of his checks since his arrival. According to our records, Mr. Johnson executed an agreement on July 8, 1976, for direct deposit of his monthly social security checks to his account with the Bank of Montreal, San Francisco, California. This agreement authorizes the Social Security Administration to draw Mr. Johnson's check at his request in favor of the bank.

Although our records do not indicate that Mr. Johnson has requested termination of this agreement, he may do so at any time by writing to the address on the letterhead. Since it appears that Mr. Johnson may be confused regarding the disposition of his benefit checks, we will continue to send them to the Bank of Montreal—pursuant to his written agreement with the bank—until we receive an unequivocal request from him revoking the direct deposit arrangement. At such time, Mr. Johnson should, of course, make arrangements to receive his checks at another address.

Sincerely yours,

Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Georgetown, Guyana

FEB 1 1978

January 18, 1978

Mr. Ted D. Girdner  
Director  
Division of International Operations  
Social Security Administration  
P. O. Box 1756  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Ted:

I thought that my assignment to Guyana would lessen my activities with SSA, especially after two such active posts as Adana and Zagreb. However, I seem to find myself right in the middle of a problem involving SSA recipients.

I travelled to the People's Temple Mission Village in Guyana's Northwest District on January 11, 1978. I had personal private contact individually and collectively with all the beneficiaries shown on the enclosed form. All are presently residing in the Mission Village and all claimed to receive their social security checks personally. They all stated that they have not signed any written agreement or power of attorney assigning or transferring their monthly social security benefits to the People's Temple organization. They all indicated that they either cash their checks personally or through the assistance of a member of the organization. They denied that they had to turn over the proceeds of their check to the Temple but rather could donate whatever they wanted. None are employed by the People's Temple.

I believe their answers were essentially genuine although probably all social security recipients are influenced to turn over their monthly benefits after their checks are cashed. However, all the pensioners that I saw appear to be adequately housed, fed, and in relatively good health. There are medical facilities at the

Mr. Ted. D. Girdner

- 2 -

January 18, 1978

Village and community activities for them to participate in. Several mentioned to me that they feel safe at the Village and particularly enjoy the warm climate and the opportunity to fish, garden and pursue other leisure but useful activities.

In short, I am convinced that the People's Temple has not actually forced social security annuitants to sign away their benefits. I can also confirm that is preferable to send the checks through the Mission Village address rather than entrust them to the local unsafe and chaotic mail service.

It may interest you to know that we currently have 78 social security recipients listed at the Embassy who are residing at the Mission Village. I have personally delivered this month's checks to the Village and gave them to a number of the beneficiaries.

I hope the above information clarifies this situation for you. If you have any questions or need any additional information let me know.

I hope you had a very pleasant holiday. Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Rich*  
Richard A. McCoy  
American Consul

C.C. Ambassador  
ARA/CAR/GY - Tumminia  
SCS/EA - Powers

Enclosure:

List of social security recipients residing at the Mission Village.

N. B.

One of the beneficiaries listed a Mr. Robert Johnson SSN 437-09-0486, has been in Guyana since approximately last August and has not received any of his benefit checks since his arrival. I would appreciate your checking into the reason for the delay.

30 JAN 1978

Georgetown, Guyana

January 18, 1978

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Director  
Division of International Operations  
Social Security Administration  
P. O. Box 1756  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

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Mr. Ted. D. Girdner

- 2 -

January 18, 1978

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Sincerely,

  
Richard A. McCoy  
American Consul

C.C. Ambassador  
ARA/CAR/GY - Tumminia  
SCS/EA - Powers ✓

Enclosure:  
List of social security recipients residing at the Mission Village.

N. 1.  
One of the beneficiaries listed a Mr. Robert Johnson SSN 457-09-0486, has been in Guyana since approximately last August and has not received any of his benefit checks since his arrival. I would appreciate your checking into the reason for the delay.

DEC 19 1977

IRI-732

Consular Section  
Georgetown  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20521

Gentlemen:

Since August 1977, at least 13 social security beneficiaries have left the San Francisco, California, area to settle in Guyana. All currently receive their social security checks at the same mailing address: viz, care of Mission Village, Box 893, Georgetown, Guyana. The address is that of an agricultural mission and residential community operated by the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ and was requested for use by the beneficiaries because mail delivery to the interior of the country is unreliable. We understand that the Embassy has previously contacted the mission on other matters.

Because of adverse publicity in this country involving allegations by former Temple members that they were coerced into transferring property and money to the Temple, we believe it is necessary to verify that the social security beneficiaries whose checks are going to the Mission Village are receiving their social security checks and that no assignment of the right to future monthly payments has been made.

The pertinent law (42 United States Code 407) provides: "...The right of any person to any future payment under this title shall not be transferrable or assignable, at law or in equity."

This law protects the right of social security recipients to receive, endorse, and negotiate their own checks and voids any purported transfer or assignment of the payments. Consequently, we will continue to send social security checks in care of the Mission Village post office box only if it is clear that such arrangement is for the convenience of the beneficiary and does not deprive them of control over their monthly checks. We would appreciate your interviewing at the Mission each of the beneficiaries listed below. They should be requested first to present their identification (each is a United States citizen), and then each should be asked the following questions:

1. Where are you now living?
2. Do you personally receive your social security checks each month?
3. Have you signed a written agreement, power of attorney, or other such document assigning or transferring your monthly social security check to the Mission Village? (If there is such a written agreement, please obtain a copy for the Social Security Administration.)
4. Are you working as an employee of the Mission Village? (If an employment arrangement exists, obtain information as to when the employment began and the number of days each month that services were rendered for the employer. If any beneficiary is age 72 or over, it will not be necessary to inquire about work.)

Ruth Atkins  
496-10-9508

Elfrieda Kenall  
453-28-7761

Elsie Ross  
466-12-6011

Marshall Farris  
429-05-3245

Charlotte King  
568-24-033

Helen Snell  
464-10-8551

Robert Johnson  
437-09-0486

Mary Mayshack  
435-05-7625

Bernice Thomas  
494-10-7132

Rosa L. Keaton  
563-30-8822

Eura L. Moses  
549-24-7040

Tommie S. Keaton, Sr.  
452-07-3010

Rosey L. Peterson  
549-38-5158

The Embassy should make it clear to each beneficiary that Social Security's concern is that he receives the check to which he is legally entitled. If the Embassy finds that there has been an assignment of benefits, the law prohibiting assignment should be explained to the parties concerned and an arrangement should be worked out for delivery of future checks directly to the beneficiaries. Of course the beneficiaries may, if they wish, give the proceeds of each month's check to whomever they choose, so long as they realize that they retain the option of not doing so, notwithstanding any formal transfer or assignment of future benefits which they may have executed.

Please forward your reply to the attention of the Overseas Program Branch.

Sincerely yours,

TDS/HAK

Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations



ATKINS	Ruth	496-10-9508
FARRIS	Marshall	429-05-3245
KEATON	Rosa	563-30-8822
KEATON	Tommie S., Sr.	452-07-3010
KENDALL	Elfrieda	453-28-7761
KING	Charlotte	568-24-0133
MAYSHACK	Mary	435-05-7625
MOSES	Eura L.	549-24-7040
PETERSON	Rosey L.	549-38-5158
ROSS	Elsie	466-12-6011
SNELL	Helen	464-10-8551
THOMAS	Bernice	494-30-7132

31-05-11

4961

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

I hereby certify that I have examined the body of Reynold Ryan in the District of Georgetown in the County of Demerara on 20/11/78 that he died on 18/11/78 at Port Kaituma and that the cause of his death was

CAUSE OF DEATH		Approximate interval between onset and death
Disease or condition directly leading to death	(a) <u>Shock and Haemorrhage following Multiple injury</u>	
Antecedent cause	(b) <u>Perforation of both lungs</u>	
Alcohol consumption, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition (if any)	(c) <u>Fracture of Skull (multiple) with laceration and laceration of the brain</u>	
Other significant conditions contributing to the death but not related to the above cause or condition (if any)		

This form is to be filled out by a medical officer, or a person authorized by the local health authority, or a person authorized by the local health authority, or a person authorized by the local health authority.

Signed: Shahid Hossain  
Prof. Title: Shahid Hossain  
Address: Central Medical Laboratory  
Date: 20/11/78

Certify a true copy  
American Embassy  
Georgetown, Guyana

OFFICE OF STATE MEDICAL OFFICER  
Shahid Hossain  
11/11/78

X

CSO

..... 100 RYUN ..... 1001 .52 .0751 ..... 1001 .52 .0751 ..... 1001 .52 .0751

PLACE OF P.M. EXAMINATION, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 12/11/78, 9.

.....10/12/78.....TIME:Not known.....PLANT:Port. Saltpetre..Jorrb.

James T. Schollars, c/o U.S. Embassy, Georgetown.

CONFIDENTIAL

1-10-45. Assistant Superintendent, Los Angeles Headquarters.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The body is that of a male of Caucasian descent measuring 5ft. 2 ins. It was fully clothed.

- (2) Long sleeved shirt (light-green).
- (2) Blue striped pants held in position by a belt.
- (3) Brown pair of shoes.
- (4) Pair of socks.

The shirt, pants and shoes were blood-stained. There were to varying diameters in the pants (1) in the (L) buttock and (2) (L) buttock; in front of pants 6 and 7, (L) groin area. Pockets (3) in back on the pants were turned inside out.

(1) In the (2) front pocket there is an electioneering pin  
- Congressman Luo Yuan.

The body was identified by:-

James T. Schollert Esq. of 25 J. J. Gibney in Georgetown, D

EXAMINATION:

- (2) Perforated wound (L) groin 27 c.m. Elliptical in outline and 1/2 inch wide at its greatest diameter. Running downwards in line with the (L) inguoligament and parallel to it.
- (3) Above wound (2) was another perforated wound 12 c.m. x 1 c.m. and wound (1).
- (4) Linear contusion 2 c.m. above wound No. 2 running across abdomen 5 c.m.
- (5) Twelve c.m. above wound No. 1 perforated wound 5 c.m. by 1 c.m. contour parallel to upper and lower ellipses. Wound in center of lower aspect of the abdomen 10 c.m. lateral to umbilicus.
- (6) There was a raised area under the skin at the (L) subcostal ar 5 c.m. above wound No. 4. Incision revealed a metal object (deformed bullet).
- (7) Perforated wound on (L) chest 6 c.m. above (L) nipple wound 1 c.m.
- (8) There was a raised area under skin parallel with wound number 5 c.m. from mid sternum metal object removed (deformed bullet).
- (9) Perforating wound. (L) upper limb metal object 5 c.m. by 1/2 c.m. 6 c.m. below axilla. Contusions around wound with 2 parallel in the skin above and below the perforating wound 17 c.m. one 2 c.m. the one below.
- (10) Two perforating wounds on the (R) aspect of the neck 8 c.m. each, the lower one 13 c.m. from tip of (R) ear the upper one from tip of (R) ear.
- (11) Massive lacerated wound (R) side of neck 6 c.m. Muscles of neck exposed long upper end of wound 27 c.m. from tip of ear (R) to wound irregular extension extending from neck to angle of jaw. Under angle of jaw perforating wound 12 c.m. by 1 1/2 c.m., bone of jaw exposed.
- (12) (L) internal aspect of shoulder perforating wound 5 c.m. by 2 1/2 c.m. bony fragment at orifice - wound 1 c.m. from root of neck.
- (13) On the (L) neck posterior lateral aspect perforating wound 4 c.m. by 3 c.m. bony fragment protruding from wound. Wound in 2 c.m.

1944

[illegible][illegible]

NOV 19 1955

- [illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH:

SHOCK AND HEMORRHAGE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE

GUNSHOT WOUNDS

- (1) COMPOUND COMMINUTED FRACTURE OF THE SKULL  
LACERATION AND CONTUSION OF THE BRAIN
- (2) AMPUTATION OF THE RIGHT ARM AT THE ELBOW

Dr. L. Macdonald,  
L.M.R.C.P., L.M.R.C.S. (Dul.)  
D.O.O.; D. Obst. (Dul.)  
D.P.M. (Edin.),  
Dipl. Forensic Med. D.F.  
Forensic Path. Govt. of

1995

SPECIAL OF-THE-RECORD BRIEFING

BY  
JOHN A. BUSHNELL  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR		ON
REVIEWED BY	DATE	COPIES
EDS: EDS: DATE		
TO: DATE: REASON(S)		
EXEMPT FROM RECORDING WARNINGS <input type="checkbox"/>		
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>		
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS		

INCIDENT

November 20, 1979

*Briefing #3*

(On the Record unless Otherwise Noted)



MR. NESTOR: Mr. John Bushnell, who is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

MR. BUSHNELL: I have been handling the task force which we have set up over the weekend to manage the situation in Guyana.

I might start by trying in very broad sweep to give you the situation in a prepared statement and then I'll respond to your questions. This can all be ON THE RECORD. If we come to anything that I want to deal with only ON BACKGROUND I will do so.

We know now that there has been a great calamity in Guyana involving a large number of American citizens. There have been cold-blooded murders and apparently many suicides.

Yesterday we managed to evacuate the injured from the attacks on the Congressional Delegation at Port Kaituma. Today our attention is concentrated on the situation in Jonestown, the center of the Peoples Temple in Guyana.

The entire situation is complicated by the very large logistical problems. Jonestown is about 150 miles from Georgetown, the capital, by air. There are only a

people of very small dirt strips in the area, and they are several miles from the compound on the center of Jonestown itself.

This morning the situation was further complicated by torrential rains, which are not uncommon in that part of the world. We expect shortly to have official American personnel in Jonestown. In fact, I've just talked to the Ambassador in Georgetown and he believes that some American personnel have now arrived in Jonestown; and we hope within a couple of hours to have adequate radio communication with them. We do not have that at the moment.

At the moment we have the information passed to our Embassy by the Guyanese police who entered Jonestown last night. This is fragmentary and incomplete but indicates a number of dead currently estimated by the Guyanese police at about 400.

Throughout this incident, the Government of Guyana has been cooperating fully with us. Thus far all the reports indicate that the incidents only involve Americans. Of course, major crimes have been committed in Guyanese territory and that government recognizes its



responsibilities in this area.

Early on in this crisis, the United States Government offered whatever assistance might be needed to the Guyanese Government. Given the magnitude of the problem, the Guyanese Government has asked us for assistance, particularly in the field of transportation, and we are making urgent arrangements to introduce military helicopters into the area. We are also supplying a number of other non-lethal items, such as radios, to the Guyanese police and security forces operating in the Jonestown area.

Although a considerable number of American -- largely military -- personnel will be involved in the support operation, at this point the primary legal responsibility for bringing those who are guilty to justice remains with the Guyanese Government. As I have said, they are cooperating fully with us and have formed this morning a cabinet-level committee to coordinate their efforts in this very unfortunate situation that has occurred on their territory.

Let me stop with that as a prepared statement and take whatever questions you might have.

Q Could you say a few comments about the major roles of the United States and the Guyanese Government

recognizes its responsibility -- ~~as you know~~ by that that you have had discussions with them regarding the extradition of any of these people under the treaty that we have with Guyana?

A We have not at this point had any discussions on extradition. The evidence -- the facts that we have -- I wouldn't call it "evidence" at this point -- the fact that we have indicate that crimes such as murder have taken place in Guyana. These are crimes in Guyana; they are not crimes in the United States. And initially this would involve trial under the Guyanese law and procedures, and they recognize that situation.

It is conceivable that there are crimes that have taken place in the United States, particularly involving such issues as conspiracy. That question is under investigation by our law enforcement authorities. Conceivably, that could result at some point in a request for extradition. But that is a more uncertain situation than the situation we have on the ground there today.

Q Do you have any idea of the location of --

Q I want to follow up that point specifically because Mr. Rodriguez, who I understand is an aide to the

late Congressman Ryan, has already charged that the State Department ignored requests -- or, rather, that the Guyanese Government ignored U. S. court order requests that Jones be extradited. Do you know anything about that at all?

A To my knowledge, there was not an official request communicated in the normal way for the extradition of Jones from Guyana. I would say on this subject that there have been a number of legal problems which have arisen in the interface between large numbers of Americans and the Guyanese system. These have particularly involved the custodianship of children who were in the colony in Guyana where one or another parent or relative wished to claim them. Action has been taken in some of these cases in Guyanese courts, and this has been an issue of some discussion from time to time -- certainly between our Embassy and the Guyanese authorities -- but I know of no formal extradition request having been made for Mr. Jones.

Q Mr. Holsinger also said, Mr. Bushnell, yesterday that Congressman Ryan was very concerned and had complained to his staff that the information coming from our Embassy there was inadequate -- that he was

getting less than the in-depth analysis that he was requesting based upon reports from his constituents that they had relatives who were being held involuntarily in the encampment.

A Let me just say that the Consular Section of our Embassy has made regular visits to Jonestown in order to provide consular services. Because of the substantial volume of requests which they had from American-citizen family members suggesting that members of their family were being held in Jonestown against their will, they tried in those cases, where this was brought to their attention, to have private face-to-face discussions with these people in Jonestown. They had a large number, a substantial number -- I don't have an exact figure -- over the course of the last many months of such discussions. They did not find any case where meeting face to face with the person in Jonestown that that person indicated they were being held there any way against their will.

What they found was reported back to the concerned family members.

It obviously was not possible, given the remoteness of Jonestown and our limited consular staff and

so forth, to always respond as rapidly as concerned family members might like nor with as much detail as they might like; but I think that in the cases on which we were made aware the Consular Officers did have face-to-face contact in Jonestown with the involved family members.

Q Do you think that they were --

Q Mr. Bushnell, is there anybody left alive in Guyana to extradite -- according to the reports you've had?

A There are certainly a number of people who have been associated with the Peoples Temple colony there who are still alive. There are a small number who have at this point made their way into Georgetown and there are some others that have made their way to various police points in remote areas of the country. Whether or not any of these people were involved in any of the deplorable criminal actions, we have no way of knowing at this time. The last report that we have from the Guyanese police on the ground in Jonestown is that they do not -- they have not found any living persons there.

Q What about the nine that were supposedly released? What a minute -- what about the nine who were

supposedly arrested? What had happened to them?

A I am not aware of some number of nine supposedly arrested. But there are a number of people who have come in to police posts remote from Jonestown, a number of miles from Jonestown. These people are under police custody at the moment -- if we want to use the word "custody" -- until the situation is sorted out. Whether or not any of them are responsible for any sort of crime has certainly not yet been determined. That is presumably being looked at in some respect.

There is one case that I know of -- and there may be other cases -- where the Guyanese authorities have denied--refused to allow Americans associated with the People's Temple to leave the country because of the potential suspicion at least that they were involved.

So far as I know, there is no one yet arrested charged with the crime. There have only been -- and we're in the very initial stages; we should keep in mind of this. There are the people that have made their way to these police points; they are being questioned and so forth.

Q Do you have any idea, Mr. Dushnell, where Jones, Garry, and Mark Lane are?

A In the way house of this morning I was

informed that both Lane and Garry are in the  
hotel in Georgetown.

Q Where is Jones?

A I do not know where Jones is.

[Cont'd on pg. C-1.]

Q Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Holminger said some other things to Reporters yesterday. He said that Congressman Ryan had asked State to investigate this, but was assured there was no cause for alarm and he said directly they told us everything was fine among the Temple followers in Guyana; they said it was a private matter between private citizens and Iran should not get involved.

Now, that is a fairly serious charge. I wonder if you could respond to that?

A I think given the level of understandable emotion that we have surrounding this whole issue and we have upstairs in the Operation Center a number of people who have been on the phone to relatives and so forth over the last 48 hours, there are a lot of things being said. There is in this sort of situation one which, fortunately I might say, we in the State Department don't become involved in all the time. But in the sort of family tensions that arise, in this sort of situation, there is the feeling frequently that, one, that the Government, whatever the Government is, and in this case it tends to be our Embassy in Guyana,



is not able to satisfy all of the questions, all of the aspects, that concern family members raised. I think that is understandable.

I would say that we had a series of Briefings for the Congressman and his staff before he made this trip. We pointed out to him, on the one hand, that our Consular Officers had been regularly visiting Jonestown; none of them had ever been molested in any way; these visits had been open; that they had been able to talk to whoever they wanted to, as I indicated earlier. Nonetheless, we pointed out to him that it was well known to him, as well as to us, that the camp had armed guards; that it was in a very remote area; very hard to reach; there was not a significant Guyanese law enforcement presence in the area. Nonetheless, I think that we have certainly found it in the State Department very difficult to say to any Congressman that he should not visit other American citizens, particularly those who are his constituents, wherever in the world. He might find them.

We did feel that because I had been visited personally by a number of people who had left that

settler in Guyana and who had first-hand information of what went on there -- they have also visited us and given us explanations, which we presume were similar to the explanations given to him -- that, in fact, he was as aware of the situation there; as aware of some of the plans and the procedures of this group of people; as we were.

We discussed all these problems with him and his staff in detail. We pointed out the very real limits of any American Embassy anywhere in the world in terms of security for visiting people, but we had to leave, and I think it was proper for us to leave to him, the choice of whether or not he made the visit and the final arrangements for doing so.

Q Has the Department made contact with Gary and Lane and has it learned anything from them or anyone else as to what sparked it exactly, what went on beyond what we have in the Press Reports?

A I would say, to be perfectly frank with you, this morning some of our Consular Officers in Georgetown talked for an hour and a half with Mr. Lane. They have prepared a report, which is at this point

arriving here. I have not read it. But we have been in contact. We have obviously substantial problems and will have of the Privacy Act in terms of revealing what is in the cable to the press even after we have looked at it, but it may give us some additional information.

Q Can you be a little more specific on the inter-relationship between the United States and local authorities?

In other words, you spoke before of questioning. Are American officials or will they be present at such questioning, participate? It is sort of a joint investigation? Or are you confident that somehow, you know, they are doing the job and you will hear about it?

How inter-related or how involved is the U.S. Government in the investigation?

A The basic responsibility for the investigation and, of course, the basic capability to do it is with the Guyanese. We have offered assistance of various sorts. They have taken us up on the offer of particularly transport and things like this. We anticipate

having a number of legal attaches -- those are attaches of the FBI -- going to Guyana as soon as we can arrange it. These are people that would have had expertise with the sort of situation that has arisen there that could help them with interviewing and so forth.

We have indicated that we will make available laboratory work and other sorts of things like that from the United States.

At this stage in the investigation, which is the very initial stages, we are essentially standing open to provide whatever might be useful that they would require and until the investigation advances we will not know precisely what that will be.

Q Mr. Bushnell, at this point are you clear at all on how many of the American deaths that were reported this morning were suicides and how many were murders?

What do the Guyanese Police report to your people?

A Frankly, we are not clear on that until we get the reports from our own people in that area.

The initial report that we had indicated that

at least many or most of the bodies which they had seen seemed to have no signs of external trauma or damage. That, however, was not a complete inventory.

I would not want to rule out that there are bodies with that sign, but at least the initial report from the people initially arriving indicated that the bodies that they seem to be inspecting and seeing closely did not have any signs of external damage.

Q That would still leave about 700 Americans not accounted for. There are 400 bodies and yesterday you people said there were 1100 people there.

A I want to stay away, if we can, and I think it is going to raise a lot of hopes, perhaps unnecessarily in this country with too much of a numbers game.

Our estimate of 1100 Americans in that colony was an estimate as of some months ago. It is not something which we have any facility for keeping up to date every time there is a birth, every time anybody leaves, and so forth.

It was at that time an approximate figure. It

is conceivable certainly, although we have no evidence, that a substantial number even of people have left the colony over the intervening time. We do not know that.

So that, we do not know whether or not if we added up what is also a rough estimate of 400 bodies -- There may be more bodies yet to be found. We cannot rule that out -- the number of people that we have identified as having arrived in Georgetown, arrived at police posts, and so forth, which is less than 100, and people who may still be out in the bush in the jungle; whether we have a statistical situation with people that seem to be missing or not until we get much more information.

Q Mr. Bushnell, when was the last visit?

State keeps saying that Consular officials made periodic visits to Jonestown.

Can you tell us when Consular officials from Georgetown made their last visit there?

A I cannot. At this moment I don't have in front of me that date. I think we can get you that date.

Q And did they have some idea at that time

of how many people were there?

Certainly they should be able to tell if they saw 400, 500 or a thousand, etcetera.

A We will get you a date as to when the last Consular visit was there, but I don't think that a Consular Officer going in for a day doing his business necessarily is able to read very well how many people there are there. There are people that are out in the fields, there are people on other chores, and so forth. I don't think that by the visit one would come up with any particularly good notion of how many people were there.

Q John, is it possible to get a chronology of Consular visits in recent months, including those that related to the specific complaints from relatives?

A We can prepare for you, I think, from the records of the Embassy -- we will probably have to contact them to do this -- a list of the dates over 1978, let's say, at which Consular Officers visited Jonestown.

In all of these visits they took up some problems raised by family members. So that, the list of visits would include -- all these visits would involve

that problem.

Q Sir, in those visits that those Consular Officers made, I think you said in your opening remarks that they had not come up with any instance in which in a private conversation with a member of the community those people expressed either the fact that they wanted to leave or that they were being held against their will.

But in your Briefings with Congressman Ryan and his staff, certainly they presented indications to the contrary, indications which may have turned out to be true, if we can credit those things that have been said by the survivors of the incident at the airport the other day.

Now, I am wondering how the Department and the Congressman's staff managed to reconcile in the Briefings that were held before he went down there what appeared to be an inconsistency of the status of the people who were living in that compound; your Consular Officers saying that everything was all right down there and Ryan's people coming up with, I would assume, a substantial number of indications to the contrary?



A All that our Consular Officers could physically do, recognizing that we did not have a Consular post in the community or anything like that, is to sit down with a person and talk with them and give them every opportunity in private to raise any complaints with the situation of that nature, that they couldn't leave if they wanted to leave, that they would want to raise. They did not do so.

Now, whether, in fact, even some of these people who may subsequently have left the camp felt that there was some constraint on them, which they didn't bring up with the Consular Officer, I could not speak to.

The role of the Consular Officer, -- remember these are American citizens, both in the camp and complaining -- is limited certainly in terms he is not engaged in investigation. He was engaged in talking with them face to face and giving them an opportunity to raise problems that they felt they might have had.

We do know, of course, that there are a number of people who did leave the camp.

Q Do you know if any of those who did leave

are among those that your people had visited previously and had been told that we don't want to leave; if any of those people that came to Ryan and said I do want to leave had given a conflicting story to your own people?

A I do not have an answer to that.

You posed two questions..

I don't believe that any of the people that went to Ryan had been in that category. It may well be that people that had left were in that category.

Q I was asking about do you know if the set of people that wanted to leave with Ryan, if any of those people had been previously contacted during these Consular visits?

A This is of the six to ten people who were leaving with him.

We do not at this moment even have a complete set of names for those people. So, until we get that we cannot address that.

(Continued on C-1.)

Q Can you just clarify one thing for me?

In answer to Ted's question earlier, you said that you did not have any record of a formal record of a request for extradition of Jones. Could you clarify, had there been other requests, a non-official request, or anything of that sort? I mean, what is the background of that that you chose your language so carefully?

A I would say that for extradition requests that come through courts, through the State Department, there is a procedure. I don't think that there is such a thing as an informal request for extradition. Extradition is a legal procedure. You either do it formally or presumably not at all.

Now, I cannot rule out that there may be a law enforcement officer somewhere in the United States that may have said that he would like to have Jones back under his control in some sense. That is not an extradition request. An extradition request requires a legal procedure.

Q Just to clarify then, was the Department approached, either State or Justice, by such a law enforcement officer requesting extradition of Mr. Jones?

A Well, this Department and the other Departments of the government are very big places. If we were approached formally, the State Department would certainly have proceeded formally with it.

I cannot say for all the people in this building and other buildings that nobody ever had a conversation about it.

Q Do you know of any attempts, or was the FBI interested in getting to Mr. Jones, do you know?

A I think that is a question that you have to ask the FBI.

Q Well, do you know of attempts?

A I do not personally know of any attempts by -- and it would come to my attention essentially if it was a formal thing. Whether there was any interest, discussions, I do not have any knowledge of it.

Q John, you can understand that there is a tremendous amount of interest at this point in precisely what happened at Jonestown, and you have indicated that a number of people from Jonestown are now in Georgetown, where presumably they have been detained by local police, and where presumably some of your people have been in touch.

Would you give us as much as you can of what you know?

A I will say that we are in the process of this. In the course of the morning, there have been such contacts as you have mentioned. The people that have had these contacts are writing this up, and we do not physically have it here. I have not felt that this was something I should go into in depth over the phone. It is better to get that in writing. So we will have those reports coming in to us, and at this point I cannot say any more than that.

We do have reports from Guyanese authorities that a suicide pact of some sort was implemented, that some people fled the camp area, the compound, the area called Jonestown, as that process was underway.

Now, that is the extent of the reports that we have heard. I am not even saying that that is what we know because I don't want to give that the full gloss of being a fact. But until we can actually get a series of conversations with people who were in the compound at the time, we will not have a very good understanding of what did happen.

Q Mr. Buchnell, let me just follow up, if I may, because yesterday there was some information which came out of this Department to the effect that a message was sent from Jonestown to the Headquarters of the sect in Georgetown requesting an additional aircraft, because, so the message said, some extra people wanted to leave. Is that accurate, first of all? And, secondly, how does that fit in with what obviously happened there-after?

A That is essentially adequate, as I understand it. The embassy, of course, was responsible for providing transport, arranging transport, for the Congressional delegation, as is normal for Congressional delegations.

The embassy does not, and did not, at that time, have any communications, and has never had any communication with Jonestown. There are no telephones. There are no communications.

My understanding is that the people at Jonestown have communicated by essentially short-wave amateur radio, (Georgetown?) including communicating with their office in Georgetown.

At about noon, Georgetown, on Saturday,

the embassy was called by the Georgetown office of the Peoples Temple which said that their people in Jonestown had called and there were some people from Jonestown that wished to leave with the Congressional party, that this was a number of, as I recall, six to ten people were given, and therefore there was a request that the embassy provide additional transport in order to bring those people out at the same time as the Congressional party.

There was no indication of anything having to do with motivation of this, but that is the report that the embassy did receive, and has been repeated to me by embassy officials.

Q Mr. Bushnell, yesterday morning at the first briefing, the State Department had said really nothing in reply to a question. The spokesman said, "We didn't warn the Congressman." Yesterday afternoon, the State Department said it had given him logistical warnings. This morning you mention he was informed of armaments, armed guards, and other problems.

I am wondering if all of this comes down to that he really was being told within the actual words being used that State wasn't going to go in there.

that it was unsafe, that it was dangerous, that he might lose his life?

A Let me try to put this in perspective in the following way. We have had over the last, more than a year, a great many conversations by State Department people with the Congressman and particularly with various members of his staff. He was, of course, interested in the situation there. It was a matter important to his office, to him, and to his constituency.

We were very aware in the State Department that just as our Desk Officers were seeing individuals who had left the colony, that the Congressman and his staff were seeing these same individuals. In fact, we would often refer an individual that would come to one of their offices first to come to the office. So we were aware from this longer series of discussions that the Congressman had essentially the same body of knowledge about this situation as we had. In fact, there are many of us which assume that if anything, he might have, in some aspects, have known more than we did, because he had reports from his constituency, from his office, and so forth.

So it was not so though -- and I think this is



perhaps the misimpression that has gotten around -- that when the Congressman came to see us, we began to brief him, as though this was a new situation which he had no familiarity with.

Obviously he had immense familiarity with it. He knew virtually almost as much about it as we did, so that to a considerable extent, what we concentrated on briefing him were those things we thought he would not have been familiar with; for example, on what our consular officers who had been visiting the area had done, what they had encountered there, and so forth, such as the presence of armed guards in the camp, and the very difficult problems that we would face in handling a Congressional delegation, of moving them up there, particularly if, in addition to the official members of the party there were other members of the party that wanted to go at the same time, and so forth.

It did not seem to the people that were giving this briefing that they needed to say in so many words that this was a dangerous undertaking. I think that that was, in some respects, clear to everyone involved in the issue.

On the other hand, I suppose in some respects, it has been somewhat dangerous, in retrospect, at least, for our consular officers to be going in there once a month, and yet they have been doing that, and doing it successfully for some time.

So that is the general perspective of which one should look at this situation of what we told the Congressman and his staff beforehand.

Q Mr. Bushnell, can you assume that the State Department in the field would know more than a Congressman hearing reports from his constituents? Shouldn't one assume that the analysis from the scene would have more than -- just meetings with people would have some kind of independent assessment from other local sources, that there were other things, such as the mass suicide pact aspect?

A As I said, we did brief the Congressman on what the embassy had sent in. That was the particular view which we could add to the view that he was getting independently from people who had been there, and so forth.

I do not myself have any personal knowledge about any so-called suicide pact, or so forth. We do

have, as you know, we operate under considerable re-  
straints in terms of our own constitutional provisions on  
religious freedom, and so forth. And I think all consular  
officers of the Foreign Service have to be circumspect  
in the sorts of questions in terms of religious ceremonies  
and so forth that they might ask, and information that  
we might ask of that nature.

So that I think we did share with him the  
sort of information that we had in giving him as full a  
briefing on the situation as we could.

[See Section D.]



Q I wonder if, picking up on being circumspect, do you suppose that possibly why your officials were able to get in and out safely, and possibly why your officials were not able to find anybody who was being held against his will was because possibly -- and I don't want to put words in your mouth, but I'd like you to speculate -- they were so circumspect that they didn't ruffle anybody or dig too deeply? Could that have been the reason? That they had no trouble, where Ryan did?

A I won't let you put any words in my mouth on that, but let me just say this --

Q I know the First Amendment, too.

A --that the consular officer has a certain service to provide, issuing birth certificates, passports, the various sorts of things that he needs to do. This brings him in very direct personal contact with a wide range of people. The individual consular officers requested to see the individuals where they had received requests from family members; those individuals appeared, talked with them. The consular officers had previously

read the letters from their involved family members of what they had said; they explored what was said in those letters; they talked back and forth. I think I would at least argue that our consular officers are, by and large, and certainly our ones in Guyana are, very sensitive individuals. They would certainly not try to embarrass any American citizen sitting in front of him, but they, since they would then go back and themselves draft what in many cases was an agonizingly hard letter to draft, describing to the family member what they had found, I think they would watch for the nuance, they would watch for what was said in order to get a feeling for that situation.

Q Can I ask, then, what is your explanation -- Wait a minute. I want to follow that. What is your explanation for why your people could go in and out with apparent ease and these people got turned down on the runway?

A Until we have a lot more facts, I think we would just be speculating on this situation. Obviously, something happened there at a critical time. If we look back over it, Congressional delegation was admitted to the camp, it was there for some time; the

shooting occurred, not at the door but at the airport. Obviously, this raises a large number of questions and we simply do not have the answers to those questions, and we have a lot of investigating to do, a lot of people to talk to. I suspect, as often in these cases, the stories will not be identical -- we will have to do some sorting out of the situation. There is, obviously, a difference between a substantial Congressional delegation and the visit of an individual consular officer who is coming on, what is generally perceived to be important business in terms of establishing the rights of American citizens of the other people in the compound.

Q Mr. Bachwell, I would like to follow up that question also. The question I would raise with you is whether a consular officer going in would be empowered to say, "I'm prepared to take you out with me if in fact you want to leave." Might that not be a significant difference between what a consular officer does to say and what Congressman Ryan had to say?

A What the consular officer could have done in that case, of course, never happened. However, we did

not, as I have said, encounter any situation in which anyone indicated to a consular officer that he or she wished to leave the camp and was being detained, if he was.

Q That's not the question I was raising. The question I was raising was whether a consular officer would volunteer the information that if someone wanted to leave, he, with the power of the U.S. Government behind him, was prepared to facilitate that.

A I think that it would be implicit or explicit in what he said that should an individual indicate that he wished to leave, that he would work towards that end.

Q But would he initiate that subject? Would he say, "If you want to leave, we will help you?"

Q - Today.

A Let me go back to the "today" part. I think that what he would have in mind and what he would communicate would not be that he as one individual would put his arm around somebody and necessarily escort them out of a camp. However, there are many ways in which this could be done. My own experience would suggest that

if he determined that there were reasons when, that there was even a strong presumption to believe was being held there against his will, he would have consulted with the Guyanese officials who had responsibility in order to have them make sure that there was not any sort of illegal kidnapping sort of activity going on.

MR. CARTER: I'm not cutting this off, I've been asked for a filing break for some, so a filing break and we'll go on.

(Filing break.)

Q Did your fragmentary evidence indicate when the pact was arranged, was it after Ryan's death?

A I have absolutely no information on that.

Q When are the bodies coming back and where?

Q What can be done with the Congressman's body, for example?

A The autopsies have been performed; by this time they should have been completed. We will be flying the bodies of the five dead Americans back to the United States. The present planning which we have, of which all the libel and details are not completely fit, would



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suggest that the bodies will be back in the United States and probably at the appropriate locations in the United States by dawn tomorrow.

Q Were the autopsies done by the American team or were they done by Guyanese officials?

A The autopsies were done by Guyanese officials. There was present a pathologist whom we flew down, an American.

Q Just to clarify, when you referred to murder and suicide in your initial comment, were you referring to murders beyond those that we are aware of, in other words, Congressman Ryan and the NBC --

A I, at this point, have no basis for saying that there were murders beyond those that took place at the airport. Those we have quite a strong basis for, of course. - But actually in the camp, as I said, the initial report from the police officials there indicated no external signs of trauma on the bodies. That is all we have to go by, but I would certainly not want to suggest that there were murders there. I would also not

necessarily suggest that there were not. We just don't know yet.

Q On the return of the bodies you say to the appropriate places, are these going, is each body going to be returned to its home town separate, or are they all coming in on one plane and then being transferred?

A Where the bodies will be delivered, of course, will be worked out with the next-of-kin, and we will deliver them in that way. Depending on the finalization of all those arrangements, I do not know at this point whether they will all leave Guyana on the same plane or that they will leave in a couple of planes going to different destinations. Those details remain to be worked out. We have an immensely complicated, at the moment, program of aircraft movements taking in supplies and helicopters and so forth taking out the bodies of these people. We, of course, have another problem down the line which involves the bodies of the people in Port Kaituma.

Q Mr. Marshall, I know you are busy, but could you do this again toward the end of the day?

A I would be prepared to meet with a group at some time towards the end of the day. What is the best time, from your point of view?

Q Four o'clock, please.

Q Four or four-thirty.

MR. CARTER: Will you have enough news --

MR. BUSHNELL: The later, of course, the more that we will have. I think we will have something more probably by 4:30.

Q Say, 5:00?

Q No. 4:30 -- deadlines, 4:30.

Q Mr. Bushnell, you may have answered this:

Has any attempt made to elicit any information from the legal counsel who were representing the Peoples Temple about what conditions may have been like, there?

A - Any attempt made by the State Department?

Q Yes.

A We have had some conversations with their legal counsel, both on individual problems such as custody problems and on the general situation.

Q Mr. Bushnell, I'm afraid it's difficult to understand. Is this group was not of enough concern to

warrant once-month visits by your consular officers,  
when they would issue birth certificates and whatnot,  
and since it is so unusual for a religious group to  
transplant itself in large numbers to a foreign country,  
why you don't have a real count on who these people were.  
Did you have any discussion with the Guyanese Government  
as to how many were there, why they were there really, and  
why the Guyanese let them stay there?

Let me say this, that in relation to the count  
it is the normal procedure that American Embassies everywhere  
in the world ask that Americans resident in the country  
register with them, giving their addresses, phone numbers  
and so forth, so that they are registered with the Embassy.  
This request has been made repeatedly, both of individual  
Americans and of the group leaders at the Peoples Temple  
but very few in fact registered.

Now, in terms of your point of once a month,  
the primary controlling factor was not an element  
of concern, it was a matter of trying to provide consular  
services to a substantial number of Americans in a very  
isolated area. It was not a matter of once a month.

concerned about them in some sense. We were going there to provide the consular services of issuing birth certificates, death certificates, passports, all of these sorts of things that we do for Americans overseas, and because it was inherently inconvenient for them to come to the Embassy, which is what we would normally require of people in this situation. They would be expected to come to the Embassy for these services. There were, as you know, a great many young people in the camp. There were frequent births, and so forth, and that was what controlled the approximately once-a-month visits.

Q John, when the Department received complaints or inquiries from relatives of people in Jonestown, to follow up, who exercised the principal policy and administrative control in terms of referring these to the Embassy? Would this be ARA or was it the Bureau of Consular Affairs?

A I suppose it would depend on who got the letter first. They would come in in some cases to Consular Affairs; they would come in in some cases to ARA. The same office, and the people working in that in consular affairs, I suppose. In some cases, if it were

were sort of non-specific, general requests for information that would be required, it would be provided by the appropriate bureau; in other cases, it would be referred to the Embassy. In the sort of cases where we have raised where the letter made the accusation that an individual was being held there in some respects against his will, then the consular officer on his next visit would try to talk with that person, and as I said, had been successful in doing so, and would then himself prepare the response, either directly or back through channels here depending on what was appropriate.

Q What channels?

Q What I was getting at is, in the days just prior to the last visit to Guyana, the visit that Congressman Ryan made to Guyana, was any consultation done with Mr. Lane or Mr. Garry about the probability or the possibility of such an event, took place on Saturday?

A I don't know. I don't know what sort of event. There were some contacts, I think, between some

State Department people and between the Congressman's office and these people. I am not really informed at this point on that, so I cannot answer that question very definitively.

MR. CARTER: The Deputy is going to be back again this afternoon. He has done fifty minutes and he really ought to get back to work.

I'll be happy to pick up the briefing on other subjects or see what I can do even on this one.

Thanks a lot, John. I appreciate it.

(Mr. Bucknell left the briefing.)

Q Hodding, could you just be more specific on the subject of what transportation has been provided, what types of military --

A Let me suggest on that that you call Tom Ross or Tom Lambert at the Department of Defense. I talked to him this morning about it. It seems to me they have the basic sense of the personneling and the equipment. As far as 141st, I know, but beyond that, I do not know.

Q Now have you given any response for the

A Yes. 4:30.

Q Holding, on the transportation thing, would this fall under calling the other gentlemen, too? There was an indication from one of the Task Force people earlier that the transport bringing the bodies here might be held up for a time, pending the arrival of the folks into Jonestown and depending on what they found if they had people there in need of quick medical evacuation and so on? Is that the situation, do you know?

A I don't know. I know what the Deputy tried to cover was that you have two different problems here. You are going to end up with several hundred bodies up at Jonestown, which is going to be a distinct problem. The you have the ones that were killed at the airfield, who, I think, are coming separately and first. But again, I think the best source now for the logistics of this -- is military aircraft that is being used -- would be def. I'm just backing it there because I think they are the most up-to-date on it.

(The briefing on other subjects continued by Mr. Cortez.)



1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

## 1996

JOHN J. EMERY, JR.  
CHIEF OF STAFF

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Members of the Committee on International Relations are deeply distressed and concerned over the tragedy which befell the mission to Guyana headed by the late Hon. Leo J. Ryan. As you know, there have been allegations that the Department of State was negligent in this affair.

In determining what steps might be taken in the wake of this matter, the Committee intends to look into all of the circumstances which might have a bearing on this tragic incident. It is, therefore, essential that the Department of State cooperate fully with the Committee in the conduct of this inquiry.

Specifically, we request a copy of the following: all cable traffic between the American Embassy in Guyana and the Department of State regarding the activities of the Peoples Temple Church and its agricultural commune in Jonestown since the establishment of the facility in Guyana; and all communications on the activities of the Peoples Temple Church which the Department has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies.

Additionally, we need answers to the following questions (unless such answers are contained in the materials requested above):

1. To what extent were the Department of State and the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, aware of the potential physical danger to the Ryan delegation of a visit by them to Jonestown?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING WARNINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☐

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Honorable Cyrus R. Vance  
November 21, 1978  
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2. What advice did the Department of State and the Embassy in Guyana give Congressman Ryan with respect to the potential violence which could arise as a result of such a visit in view of the presence of weapons in Jonestown and the mood of its inhabitants with respect to visits by outsiders?

3. Once Mr. Ryan made known his intent to visit Jonestown, did the American Embassy request the Government of Guyana to provide the delegation with security protection or other assistance? If not, why not, and if so, what was the nature and extent of the response on the part of the Government of Guyana?

4. What communication facilities were available to the Ryan delegation during the members' stay in Georgetown and Port Kaituma? What special arrangements for communications with Jonestown, if any, were made for the Ryan delegation?

5. How many visits to Jonestown has the American Embassy made on behalf of U.S. citizens' inquiries since the inception of the settlement? What were the specific findings and results of these visits? Did the Embassy representatives have full and complete access to the inhabitants and facilities in Jonestown?

6. What information does the Department of State have with respect to the relationship between the Government of Guyana, its officials, and the Peoples Temple Church settlement in Jonestown and its facility in Georgetown?

7. Was the Department of State and/or the American Embassy aware of the presence in Jonestown of extensive quantities of firearms and ammunition? If so, was this information given to the Ryan delegation? Did the presence of the firearms and ammunition conform to relevant Guyanese laws? If not, what action, if any, did the Government of Guyana take with respect to the presence of the weapons?

8. Were the activities of the Peoples Temple Church investigated by the FBI and/or other U.S. Government agencies and, if so, were their findings made available to the Department of State?

Honorable Cyril H. Vance  
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9. What efforts were undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana to insure that American lives and property of the Jonestown inhabitants were adequately safeguarded?

10. Was the U.S. Embassy in Guyana aware of any reports of physical violence being directed against members of the Peoples Temple Church and, if so, was this information made available to the Department of State in Washington?

11. Was the Government of Guyana ever requested to investigate the activities of the Peoples Temple Church? If not, why not?

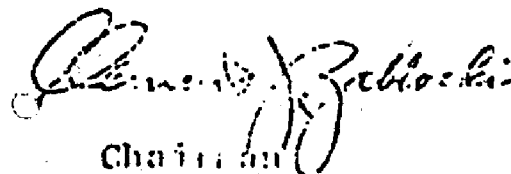
12. Did representatives of any U.S. Government agency interview individuals who had "defected" from the Peoples Temple Church in Guyana? If so, was this information made known to Congressman Ryan?

13. Was any consideration given to restricting the passports of potential inhabitants of Jonestown who applied for a passport for the purpose of going to Guyana pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 211a as amended?

It is respectfully requested that the information sought by the Committee be submitted not later than December 1, 1978.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Chairman

CJ2:jbd.

City of <sup>(Part)</sup> Gatesville

1978 NOV 27 AM 9 31

1997

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

1978 NOV 27 AM 9 31

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_

EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

PA or FCI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

14

DATE 11 28 1978

I understand there are from one to three million people in the United States involved in cults of various kinds. Can there not be some sort of regulatory authority that could prevent these organizations from becoming so strong?

The news reports revealed that many social security and welfare checks were found among the assets of the Jones group. Does our tax money have to be spent to support people in these movements?

I also see that U. S. military personnel, our planes, and helicopters are being dispatched to the area to return the victims and survivors to the United States. These people left this country of their own free will in the first place. Why should we be concerned about their return?

There has never been a doubt in my mind that we enjoy a distinct and envious privilege of being able to live in the greatest country in the world. I appreciate this privilege very much. I feel that everyone who enjoys this way of life should get involved and lend their support. But I also feel that those who by their own choice associate themselves with organizations that are contrary to our way of life and subsequently leave our country, leave behind any obligation the United States has for their care or support.

Again I appreciate the opportunity to live in a nation that affords me the opportunity to express myself on public matters and would appreciate any comments you might offer.

Sincerely yours,

Creston Brazzil  
Mayor

7823244

ID DOS 781204072 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

TO: DOS

DATE: DEC 04 78

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY. FURNISH INFORMATION COPY

IF MORE THAN 9 DAYS DELAY IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE MS. BYRNE 456-2113  
BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE  
RETURNED TO: AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94) WHITE HOUSE.

REMARKS:

R. PURCELL REFERRAL

X LETTER MAILGRAM TELEGRAM

DATED: NOV 22 78

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: CRESTON BRAZZIL, MAYOR, GATESVILLE, TX 76526

SUBJECT: U.S. ASSISTANCE IN RETURNING VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF GUYANA INCIDENT.

RESPONSE:

CLOSED OUT:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

PAMELA ZINN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

November 26, 1978

Jim Ward

Jonestown

V. Dikeos

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/RT	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

1999

The following was dictated mechanically during a walk-through of Jonestown Saturday, November 25, 1978. Although the primary purpose of this walk-through was to compile a limited inventory of the personal effects and communal property at Jonestown, it also provides a subjective description of conditions, and for this reason I have left it in its informal, somewhat disjointed style. I must point out that this is not means to be a complete inventory. Such a project would take several officers several days to accomplish. It does touch on those major items which I located, and other items which had apparent intrinsic value.

#### JONESTOWN INVENTORY

Location - A large communal building called Jane Pittman Gardens. Over 60 bunks - in terms of personal effects, I see some suitcases, all of them apparently broken-into; the ones I have checked are empty. There are piles of clothing everywhere on the floors, most of it covered with mud; there are obvious signs of looters. Shelves across the ceiling rafters have been pulled down; clothes strewn everywhere. I don't see a box or suitcase in sight that has not been opened. A couple of wooden shelves holding insignificant personal effects, an old brush, a whisk broom, etc. - Some little pieces of junk jewelry, samples of which I will bring back. A single page flyer, apparently prepared and printed in Jonestown, entitled "Supplement To The News", dated Aug. 8, 1978, covering items such as "The Paake decision"; "welfare, immediate struggle for independence", "Whole family gives their lives for Religion in Salt Lake City", "Exercise is good for you", "Daniel Ellsberg" etc. There is also

some personal correspondence, two wooden foot lockers, apparently homemade, one marked "Maria McCann", one marked "Juanetta Jones", addressed to Georgetown, Guyana, both empty, except for a few pieces of debris.

In the next hut we enter, named Mary McLeod Bethune Terrace, conditions are exactly the same. There are some suitcases. Inside most of them tend to be empty, smaller suitcases. One Singer sewing machine, operating condition unknown. A book - one of the few I have seen so far - entitled "Three of Them Made a Revolution" by Bertram Wolfe, concerning Lenin, Trotsky & Stalin. Some electric curling irons, other cosmetic devices; apparently this was the single women's quarters. The looters appear to have been busy. The aisles are totally impassable; they are loaded with dumped-out suitcases, clothes, empty footlockers and a large quantity of debris. Bedding has been pulled off several of the bunks. A footlocker marked "Johnny Jones" is here, containing nothing but some fragments of clothing and a child's book called Sounds of Numbers, by Bill Martin, Jr. Quantities of correspondence again, mainly in the form of personal letters, photographs of various kinds, all of a personal nature. Most of them look like they were taken back in the states and brought here. One electric guitar, condition unknown; four umbrellas; quantities of empty luggage; clothes piled a foot deep or more in all of the aisles. This room holds 56 bunks - two bunks to a tier and there are 28 tiers, marked D-1 through D-56. At the foot of the stairs coming out of this hut is a bag apparently packed by a looter because it contains a variety of items including a large cassette portable tape recorder, the bag was dropped, and the tape recorder is busted beyond repair.

At Harriet Todman place the scene is the same - the bunks have been pulled over and defy counting - a couple of live monkeys are still here - all of the trunks seem to have been looted - opened and tossed around the rooms. There is one document that might be of interest to Dover - a certificate of appreciation awarded to Mary Wharton from her friends at Los Medanos Community Hospital, no city or state, dated Dec. 15, 1977 - apparently given to her at the time she left for Jonestown. Again there is a huge assortment of various personal papers, litter, etc. but to try to collect them all or sort them out would be an impossibility without moving an entire team into each building.

Next is a building called Sojourner Truth Apartment - apparently it was a men's dormitory. It is totally stripped; in fact, it looks like there were not a lot of possessions in it to begin with. It is being used as a storage area by the grave registration teams who have straightened up considerably so it is a little difficult to tell what shape it was left in.

The Cuffy Memorial Baby Nursery - located here is an Armstrong Universal Incubator model 188, apparently in operating condition. The nursery is divided up apparently into a crib area for infants and youth beds in various rooms for the older children. Not as much debris here as in the huts; mostly old blankets, immunization records, etc. ... I did find card records on the children showing what they were treated for and other facts. I will bring these out since they might be of some use to the team at Dover. There is a four-drawer letter-size cabinet in what apparently is the clinic for the Center, filled primarily with literature of the medical type; printed matter on leukemia, childhood diseases, etc. There is also a 6-tiered bookshelf containing medical books, most of them relating to children such as "A Child's World", "Child Development", "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing", "Childhood Illness", etc. On the floor of the nursery are large lidded jars of what may be the poison used on the children. It is possible it was administered here and the children were brought out to their parents. That's not certain. There is another incubator called an Isolette Respirator, made by Air Shields, Inc. No model number. There is a medical cabinet containing a quantity of drugs and liquid vitamins mainly of the infant variety most of them marked with the names of the children. The floor is piled with baby shoes, small children's tennis shoes, baby bottles, another trunk of medical products. Again evidence of looters is all around.

I am in one of the family huts. A large number of these are being used by the Guyanese troops and there is obviously nothing of any value left. The one I am in is empty but the evidence of the looters is obvious. There are about 5 rude wooden shelves stacked with clothes. It looks like in this one hut at least 8 people slept on the ground floor in two-tier bunks plus a low loft area for two children under the tin roof. There are some wooden footlockers on the front



porches. One of them marked "Tiquan Hallmon" has had the lock busted open but it apparently contains nothing but clothes. On the other two, the locks are intact.

We're in cottage #30. It's the same thing. There are 10 bunks for adults downstairs, space for 3 children upstairs. Space for the children is incredible - it can only be about 3 feet high at the highest point up underneath the tin roof.

Cottage #24 - The story is the same; about 12 bunks for adults, a couple of footlockers, both broken into and emptied. An old Wallensach tape recorder has been dropped and probably isn't working. Outside of each of these family huts are shelves designed for shoes, obviously because of the number of muddy areas in the fields and around the houses.

Cottage #15 is interesting because although it is the same size as the others, there are no double bunks, only 3 single bunk beds - also an entire box of rather expensive-looking field arrows, over 25 of them. The upstairs of this one apparently was not used for children. It is just piled high with articles of clothing.

I checked the dispatch office. Again it has been stripped clean. Nothing but a few spare electric and radio parts. I understand there have been some radio equipment at one time but it is now gone.

In the area where most of the bodies were, I find 3 or 4 professional long bows and at least 7 professional crossbows, obviously quite expensive.

The Pavillion area has been completely trashed. There is furniture knocked over and spilled everywhere, whether it was done during the incident or by looters is impossible to tell. There are things that were of considerable value at one time, for example a projection TV set which has a market value of close to \$2,000 in the U.S.

We are in what's apparently the children's pavillion. It's open, covered by a tent with low closed bookshelves around to serve as a wall. There are two tables in the center and they are littered with drugs and empty drug bottles. There are over one hundred bottles of injectible valium, bottles of potassium chloride, thorcine, other items.

There is a separate pharmacy building. It is completely stocked with drugs, some medical gear, much of it unfamiliar, Q Tips, a drainage pump, sterile pads, gauze pads, bandages, sponges, perhaps everything you would expect to find in a small, well-stocked drug store.

Nearby is the medical examination room. It holds an examining table, appropriate lights, medical slides, a large tank of oxygen, various medical books. The name on the wall is Lawrence Schact, M.D. There is also a jacket hanging on the back of the door with a San Francisco Hospital shoulder patch.

A small building called the Teachers Resource Center - filled with books - the sort of things you'd expect teachers of primary school children to use for their classes. Much of it has been thrown around the room.

The Jonestown Medical Center appears to be one of the largest buildings here, perhaps second only to the pavillion. There is what appears to be a small dentist chair; quite an extensive medical reference library and many bunks - apparently it served as a hospital as the need arose. Or perhaps this is where the aged were cared for.

A corrugated tin building obviously serves as the medical lab - cultures are growing in it, test tubes, a centrifuge, a sterilizer, small refrigerator, all the things you would expect to find.

A hut called "Troolie #2" looks like a residence for someone rather higher up in the hierarchy; two bunks; a few books; again victimized by the looters; nothing left but some clothes scattered around, open luggage and trunks. In the small dark room and photography shop, they had full developing equipment, a box of developing; paper marked "Terry Buford"; photographic paper; empty lens case; empty light meter case; again pretty well cleaned out.

"Troolie #3" is a cabin with two double beds, obviously attractive at some point. The beds have mosquito netting; there are curtains separating the room; on one side is a picture of Rev. Jones. It does not have the same crowded conditions of the other huts.

The building marked "Intensive Care Unit" has 10 bunks in 2 rooms - 4 in one room and 6 in the other. It looks like whoever was in one of the 6 bunks was shot - the entire bunk is stained with blood; the back room also has one bunk with blood soaked completely through mattress. There is absolutely nothing of value remaining in the hut.

Two larger buildings linked together are marked "Central Supply" and "Tool Room". Central Supply is the Commissary. The front room is stocked with canned goods, soft drinks, 2 refrigerators and 3 freezers, presumably in working order. The freezers are full of meat and other items. The back area held clothes, all of which have been rifled through by looters. Most of the shelves have been pulled down on the floor.

The Tool Room is a mechanic's dream. There is a tractor engine, a GM 6 cyl diesel that is being completely rebuilt indicating they had all the tools necessary for major repairs. I see a complete mechanic's tool set, a heavy duty press, drill press, quantities of lubricants, a wide assortment of plumbing fittings, etc. The lower part of the machine shop is equipped with tools of the blacksmith variety, including torches, presses, crimps, heavy duty anvil, goggles, a variety of hoses and hose fittings, tanks, etc.

The back area is a parts shop that would be the equal of any auto supply store. All kinds of tools, auto parts, heavy bolt cutters, gears, pulleys, large wrenches, hose clamps, wire, electronic engine analyzers, etc.

Under the Administration Office is electronic gear; army telephones, oscilloscopes, tv sets, radios, CB sets, a lot of them pretty muddied but presumably some in working order; reels of wire for laying down land lines; also "snooper ears", apparently used as listening devices.

Jones' son's house is much larger than the normal Jonestown house. On the screened front porch is bedding and an empty foot locker. Again it looks like it was cleaned out by looters. There is an air conditioner still on the wall, the only one I've seen. The hut has its own sink and only two single beds. There is a carton marked "unexposed x-ray film", but broken, so presumably the film is no longer useful.

Jones' house has been pretty well ransacked. There is a brand new radio receiver transmitter. An adding machine/calculator has been dropped and broken. The interior is really gutted, in bad shape. It's difficult to get to anything. It would take days to go through the books, photos and paperwork lying on the floor. There is a carton lying outside filled with drugs of various types. The safe in the central room in Jones' house is open and empty. I see two small portable typewriters, a case full of drugs, a half-size refrigerator, a case with the name S. Bradshaw on it. Scattered on the floor are large quantities of books, propaganda, old newspapers - the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx, "Street Fighting in the Courtroom", "The Peoples' Advocate", "When New York Succumbed to Riots", etc. The shelves in Jones' room have been emptied out, probably mostly clothes, a lot still on the floor. His bed is the fanciest one here - it is a 4 poster with mosquito netting and built-in drawers underneath. Drawers appear to be filled primarily with personal medicines.

Woodworking shop: One could start with trees and build furniture, and they probably did. There are drill presses, laths, routers, air compressors, saws, table saws, hand saws, all kinds of screws and other parts. A whole cabinet full of electric sanders, drills, polishers, sabre saws, a small fortune in this type of equipment. All the large equipment necessary for a basic sawmill in the open area behind the shop.

Out in the field behind the sawmill is a backhoe, apparently still in working condition and obviously an expensive piece of machinery. There is also a tractor which we know is in operating condition since we have been using it to haul remains.

IN a field located some distance away from the sawmill area is the storage area. In it is at least one new, large gas generator, ~~uncreated~~, and several more large crates. This was apparently an auxiliary supply depot - all large items - some of the boxes are empty, some still crated and steel banded. Unfortunately, it is difficult to tell what was inside them. There is no major identification on the crates, except numbers like 77, A25 etc. One of the crates we were able to open contains generator parts, looks like a mixture of

used and new valve covers, head gaskets, etc. One of the other interesting things here - there is equipment which obviously came from a military source. O.D. cans marked "Reusable", a rear axle assembly for a large truck.

There are 48 to 50 drums, 55 gallons each, contents not marked. They are each numbered except for one of them; which bears just the letter "C"; it's possible that this is some type of insecticide.

DCS

2000

27 Nov 78  
0940 hours

M-AD FOR: MAJ G.

RE: Cremation of Guyana Victims

I spoke with Mr. Harold Smith, Base Contracting Officer, who advised me as follows:

Although Base Procurement has had no direct contact with the State Dept., Mr. Carson, our base mortuary officer, apparently is in contact with State and is passing on State's requests to base procurement. Our locally procured mortuary contract with Ford Funeral Service, Inc., of Wilmington, DE, which is a requirements contract running from 1 Oct 78 thru 30 Sep 79, will be the basis for any outside work involving the Guyana victims. Already the type caskets to be used with these bodies has been changed at the request of State. A cheaper model is to be used. The change was given to Mr. Ford on last Wednesday. He will handle all mortuary services, be it for burial or for cremation. The present contract covers disposition by cremation as ordered by the base. There are two crematories in DE covered under the contract. One in Wilmington and the other in Lewes. We direct which one to use. If cremation is desired, the contract already covers the procedure and the rates involved (adults and children) and will not require any change order or contract modification. Mr Ford is aware of the requirements and is gearing up to use other undertakers and funeral facilities (as subcontractors) to accomplish the job. In fact, when the Canary Island victims were processed thru DAFB, Mr Ford was one of the subcontractors who assisted the primary contractor (a Dover firm) at that time. Mr. Smith has been in touch with HQ MAC on this and they agree that all requirements must be funneled through Mr Ford's contract. Being familiar with the specifications of this contract, I also agree.

Of course, the funding for all this presumably will come from State Dept. The rates for various services are covered under the contract. Any change in these (up or down) would have to be handled by way of a Change Order and/or Modification (as in the case of the cheaper caskets). Mr Ford has yet to submit a voucher to cover any of the services performed to date on the Guyana victims.

*S. LaComte*  
S. LaComte

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
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RDS or XDS EXT. DATE _____	REASON(S) _____
TS AUTH: _____	EXPOSED EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/>	or FOR EXEMPTIONS _____

MEMO TO: JA

SUBJECT: Guyana Tragedy  
Delaware State Law

47 Del. Code Ann. "Medical Examiners"

Section 4706. Investigation of Deaths.

(a) When any person shall die in this state from an undiagnosed cause which may be related to a disease constituting a threat to public health or in any suspicious or unusual manner or if there is any unclaimed body or if anybody is to be cremated, it shall be the duty of the person having knowledge of such death or of the person issuing a permit for cremation under the provisions of Section 3162 of Title 16 immediately to notify the chief medical examiner, and assistant medical examiner or a deputy medical examiner

(b) Immediately upon receipt of such notification, the medical examiner shall take charge of the dead body. . . . The office of the chief medical examiner shall promptly notify a relative or close acquaintance of the deceased, or known, of such action.

(c) The medical examiner shall fully investigate the essential facts. . . .

(d) The medical examiner or his duly authorized investigator, in the absence of the next of kin, shall take possession of the personal property found on the deceased. . . .

(e) The medical examiner shall take possession of any object or articles which, in his opinion, may be useful in establishing the identity of the deceased person or the cause of death and deliver them to the Attorney General.

Section 4707. Postmortem Examination: Autopsy Reports.

(a) (Examiner makes written report of his investigation.)

(b) If, however, in the opinion of the medical examiner an autopsy is necessary in the public interest or as shall be requested by the Attorney General, the same shall be performed by the chief medical examiner, an assistant medical examiner, or by such other competent pathologists as may be designated by the chief medical examiner. No person who authorizes or performs an autopsy pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be liable in any civil action for damages.

27 November 1978

REVIEWED BY

RDS

TS AUM

ENFORCE EXISTING LAWS

DECLASSIFIED

RELEASE DATED

PA OF FOR EXEMPTIONS

PERMITS

See also §3163, over

26 Del. Code Ann. "Health and Safety"

III. Burial, Removal or Cremation of Dead Bodies (Section 3151 ff.)

Section 3151. Permit for Removal, Burial or Other Disposition; Foreign Permits; Prerequisites for Permit.

(a) When. . . a dead body is found, the body shall not be disposed of or removed from a registration district until a permit has been issued by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurs or the body is found or in which the person in charge of interment resides.

*no permit has issued*  
(b) When a death. . . occurs outside this state and the body is accompanied by a permit for burial, removal or other disposition issued in accordance with the law and regulations in force where the death. . . occurred, the permit shall authorize the transportation of the body into or through this state (local registrar must indorse permit).

*body not accompanied here*  
(c) *(death cert. not in "as far as it can be completed under the circumstances of the case")*

Section 3152. Accepting Dead Body Without Permit; Penalty. (\$500 or three months or both for knowingly transporting dead body without a permit.)

Section 3153. Transit Permits for Shipment of Corpses - Required. No common carrier shall receive for shipment from any point within this state to any other point either within or without this state any dead human body, unless such body is accompanied with a transit permit issued as provided in Section 3154 of this title.

Section 3154. Same - Regulation of Issuance. The transit permit required by Section 3153 of this title shall be issued by. . . the State Board of Health. . . under such reasonable rules, regulations and restrictions as the respective Boards of Health determine, and shall be in such form and signed by such person as the respective Boards of Health determine.

Section 3162. Permit for Cremation; Issuance, Retention and Inspection.

*CREMATION*  
(a) A body to be cremated cannot be so disposed of. . . but only after the preparation of a special permit obtained for this purpose. This special permit shall be obtained from a state or local registrar after there has been first deposited with him the death certificate prepared under the provisions of Section 3125 of this title and a certificate signed by (1) physician and by a coroner of a county or by a member of the Office of the



Attorney General to the effect that there is no medical or legal reason why the destruction of the body by the process of cremation should not be permitted.

Section 3167. Cremation in This State When Death Occurred Elsewhere. The cremation in this state of the bodies of persons dying in other states is permissible if all the legal requirements of the state in which the death occurred have first been complied with.

Section 3168. Regulations of state board. The State Board of Health may adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal such regulations as may be consistent with law relative to this chapter, including regulations governing the conditions under which the bodies of persons dying from an infectious or communicable disease can be transported from any person of state to a crematorium for the purpose of cremation.

## II. Registration Requirements and Certificates.

### Section 3125. Registration of Deaths and Fatal Deaths.

(a) A certificate of every death. . . shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the death. . . occurred or in which the person in charge of interment resides. . .

(c) The person in charge of interment shall file with the local registrar of the district in which the death. . . occurred, or in which the person in charge of interment resides or the body was found, a certificate of death. . . within three days after the occurrence.

(e) The undertaker or person in charge of interment shall, if the death occurred without medical attendance or the physician last in attendance failed to sign the death certificate or circumstances suggest that the death or fatal death was caused other than by natural causes, notify the medical examiner or coroner for investigation and certification.

Section 3131. Registration of Birth, Marriage or Death where Registration Neglected or Omitted. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the State Registrar, on the

DEATH  
CERTIFICATE

production of evidence satisfactory to him relative to a . . . death, if for any reason registration has been neglected or omitted, may register any . . . death which may have occurred when registration was not effective or which may from any cause have escaped registration, and the State Registrar is directed to issue certified copies of such registrations if so requested.

CROXTON GORDON, Captain, USAF  
Ass't Staff Judge Advocate

RONALD M. MOTT  
230 DISTRICT, OHIO  
COMMITTEE  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
EDUCATION AND LABOR  
SUBCOMMITTEE JURISDICTION  
ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY AND  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1829 LEHIGH PL. NW OFFICE BUILDING  
TELEPHONE: (202) 522-3721

2003 823088  
P780178-1758  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

2301 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44199  
TELEPHONE: (216) 522-4321  
14812 DETROIT AVENUE, #207  
LAKESIDE, OHIO 44107  
TELEPHONE: (216) 522-7152  
2353 PEARL ROAD  
PARMA, OHIO 44129  
TELEPHONE: (216) 522-3430

Secretary of State  
Cyrus R. Vance  
Department of State  
2201 C Street  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Vance:

As is most of the nation's populace, I am shocked about the occurrences in Jonestown, Guyana. I am deeply grieved at the murder of my colleague, Representative Leo Ryan and others, and revolted by the wide-scale suicides and murders of the Jonestown residents.

There are many unanswered questions which will require significant investigation. I plan to support Representative Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House International Relations Committee, in his panel's investigation of all aspects of the tragedy.

I am particularly alarmed by the reports that Embassy officials failed to adequately respond to reports of questionable behavior going on in this cult's community. So, too, I plan to join several of my concerned colleagues, at Representative William Whitehurst's directive, to push for a comprehensive investigation of all of the more controversial "religious" groups being cautious so as not to violate any of the religious freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution.

I, and many of my constituents, are appalled at the price the American taxpayer will have to bear because of the tragedy in Guyana. I do not feel the American public should have to pay the bill for the Guyana clean-up.

Some 200 U.S. troops were sent to Guyana to recover the more than 900 bodies--utilizing dozens of helicopters and 30 U.S. cargo planes to ferry the bodies back to the United States. The cost of this operation has been estimated at upwards of \$8 million. Is the American taxpayer going to be billed for this expense?

There will also be the additional expense of transporting some 80 survivors from Guyana to South Carolina to be questioned by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. Who will pay for that?

November 28, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELASABLE ☐

RELEASE DENTED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

37 \$  
ACTION  
is assigned to

ARA  
CA

2  
RONALD M. MOTT

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance

November 28, 1978

Page 2

Furthermore, substantial additional expenses in conjunction with this ugly incident are certain to be accrued. Could you estimate for me what additional expenses related to your department might be anticipated? Where will these funds come from?

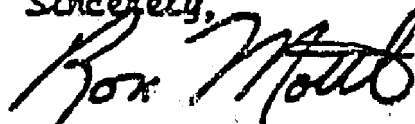
The People's Temple reportedly was not impoverished. It has been said that the Reverend Jim Jones and the Temple amassed some \$15 million in various assets by expropriating cult member's private wealth and social insurance income. If these reports are true, where is the money and what will happen to it? Will surviving relatives here in the U.S. be receiving any inheritance?

Media reports also note \$500,000 in currency, \$500,000 in gold bullion and numerous munitions were found scattered around the Jonestown camp. What is to become of all this? Does the government plan to attach these assets to recover its clean-up and transport costs?

The question also arises as what is to become of the facilities in Jonestown? Does the Guyanese Government take control, or is the U.S. government held responsible in some way?

There are just a few of my more immediate concerns which I feel you may be able to address. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



RONALD M. NOTTL  
Member of Congress

RMM:ai

CCS

November 28, 1978

FROM: CCS/EUR: Frank Hall

SUBJECT: Deceased members of Peoples' Temple in Guyana

TO: CA/CCS: Mr/ Lois M. Day

DAS: Mr. Alan A. Giso

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# memorandum

(see attached)  
2007

Both the Veterans Administration and the Social Security Administration have expressed a keen desire to have copies of death certificates for the persons who died at Jonestown and Georgetown. They would like these reports as soon as possible so that they may suspend payments for the beneficiaries who have died and to facilitate any survivor claims, death benefits claims etc. that might arise.

I have advised the Director of SSA/DIO and the office of Mr. Cox, Veterans Administration, that I would bring this request to your attention,

Treasury has also been in touch with me. They would like to have the account number with suffix for all treasury checks which the Embassy is holding. The list should also include which is the paying agency (VA, SSA, CSC etc.).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
(REV. 7-79)  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
5010-112

11 20 00

action:

we received a call from

Howard RICHARDS, Social Security Admin., Baltimore  
(FIS 930-0125). His office needs information  
on Guyana disaster victims and would like

to have copies of ~~FF~~ ~~for~~ descriptive passport  
pages (911). He has spoken to R. Dalton

who forwards no legal objections. ~~He~~

will ~~call~~ <sup>come</sup> here tomorrow around

10:00 with a request letter from his

organization. I told him we had

the passport form pages but we

could not furnish "910" copies at

a moment's notice. We need some time

to reproduce the papers and would

discuss it further with him tomorrow.

we will do ASAP

JR:

2008

PHONE (302) 478-4101

R

STATE OF DELAWARE  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
DOVER, 19901

November 30, 1978

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR PIERRE S. DU PONT ON  
DISPOSITION OF BODIES BROUGHT TO DOVER AIR  
FORCE BASE FROM GUYANA

Delaware public health officials and I met on Wednesday with U.S. State Department officials to ensure that all Delaware laws are observed in the disposition of bodies brought to Dover Air Force Base from Guyana.

Initially, agreement was reached on one important point: There will be no mass burial of bodies in Delaware. The State Department specifically concurred, at my insistence, in this conclusion.

Delaware health officials have inspected processing at the air force base and concluded that there is no danger to the public health in the procedures now being followed at the air force base. I received assurances from U.S. government representatives that health and safety regulations will be carefully followed in identification and further processing of the bodies. Delaware officials will monitor Federal actions.

There are a number of difficult legal questions regarding the transportation of the bodies to burial sites. Discussions are continuing to resolve these questions.

OCS  
REVIEWED BY *[Signature]* DATE *7/29/81*  
RDS ☐ & XDS ☐ EXT. DATE *7/29/81*  
TS AUTH. ☐  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
RELEASE DENIED ☐  
PA & FOI EXEMPTIONS ☐

OCS

CA/VCS - Mr. Alan A. Gise  
THRU: CA/CCS - Mr. Carmen DiPlacido  
CA/CCS - Chuck Owen and Ed Betancourt

Laws of Delaware and surrounding states regarding disposition of bodies

2007

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE November 30, 1978

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

TO \_\_\_\_\_

BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PA OF 101 EXEMPTIONS

We have completed a survey of the laws of Delaware and surrounding jurisdictions regarding the disposition, whether by burial or cremation, of bodies. Copies of the respective statutes of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland are attached.

The laws of Delaware appear to be the strictest since they authorize the completion in Delaware of a death certificate when the death occurs elsewhere, i.e. outside Delaware. The Delaware statutes say that the death certificate should be as complete as circumstances permit. The clear implication of the Delaware law is that a death certificate prepared outside Delaware, which Delaware officials regard as insufficient or incomplete may be subjected to further scrutiny at the discretion of Delaware health authorities. Additional steps to permit completion of the certificate obviously could include autopsies, investigation of identity, and further inquiry into any other aspect of the death which may be deemed necessary by Delaware officials.

Unlike Delaware, the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland have enacted statutes which accord full recognition to a death certificate (a copy of which is usually designated as a burial permit) issued by another state or country. Thus, the laws of those states do not sanction further inquiries when a death certificate has already been issued by officials of the jurisdiction where death occurred.

Recommendation:

Because of the stringent requirements imposed by Delaware law, consideration may have to be given to removal of the bodies now at Dover AFB to a contiguous state if Delaware authorities (1) are adamant in refusing to grant recognition to Guyanese death certificates and (2) intend to conduct autopsies or other extensive procedures before issuing local death certificates. In light of their respective statutes, it is much more



likely that the officials of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey will accord recognition to a Guyanese death certificate than that such recognition would be forthcoming from Delaware authorities.

Attachments:

As stated.

CA:CCS:COwen/EBetancourt:sas



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

1000 MARYLAND AVENUE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203 U.S.A.

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT  
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

NOV 30 1978  
SPR52

NOV 30 1978

Mr. Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Gise:

The Social Security Administration wishes to obtain information concerning the identities of the individuals who died at the Peoples Temple Mission Village in Guyana on November 18, 1978. Mr. Robert Dalton of your Department indicated by telephone that he sees no legal problem in the release of such information for our purposes and suggested that we write to you outlining our needs.

Information bearing on the identities of the individuals who died at the Mission Village is needed by the Social Security Administration for the purposes of adjudicating claims for survivor benefits which will be filed by surviving relatives of those who died at the Mission Village. All such claims are to be processed and adjudicated in the Division of International Operations at Baltimore, Maryland.

The information we are requesting is as follows:

1. Names of decedents whose bodies have been positively identified.

We would like to arrange to receive this information on a flow basis as soon as it can be released by the State Department. Such information may be telephoned to us on a daily basis for use in identifying claims for which primary evidence of death will be available. This information will enable our offices to avoid the development of circumstantial evidence of death in such cases. If this is agreeable, such information should be telephoned directly to Mr. Howard A. Roland's office by calling FTS 934-0125 or commercial 301-594-0125.

2. Primary evidence of death for decedents whose bodies have been positively identified.

As a followup to the information in 1 above, we would like to arrange for receipt of documentary evidence of death, such as a death certificate issued by the Guyanese Government or a Report of the Death of an American Citizen issued by the Department of State, at the earliest possible date. This evidence will be

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NE  
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EXEMPTION AUTHORITY \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE OF REVIEW \_\_\_\_\_

used to document claims for survivor benefits on the decedents' earnings records. Such documents should be mailed to the Division of International Operations, Post Office Box 7684, Baltimore, Maryland 21207, as soon as they become available.

3. List of all individuals who are believed to have been residing at the Peoples Temple Mission Village at Jonestown, Guyana, on November 18, 1978.

In this connection, we would like you to furnish us excerpted information from the United States passports which were found at the Mission Village. Photocopies of the pages showing the names and identifying information would be appreciated. We would like, also, copies of all of the signatures on the petitions recently circulated at the Mission Village which we understand are in the custody of your Department. Any other rosters of names of the inhabitants of the Mission Village which the Department of State has access to would be extremely useful to the Social Security Administration.

*Refer answer: What about persons id. them as rel or other ir ppts? - What is need for info also.*

This information will form a part of the circumstantial evidence of death which will have to be developed in each case when a claim is filed on the account of an individual who allegedly died at the Mission Village on November 18, 1978, but whose body was not positively identified.

4. Lists of inhabitants of the Mission Village who survived.

We would like to obtain an accurate and complete list of all of the known survivors of the Peoples Temple Mission at Guyana. This information will also be used as part of the circumstantial evidence of the deaths of individuals whose bodies were not identified. The Social Security Administration would like this information as soon as it can be released by the Department of State.

*defer an. this que.*

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations

OCS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
FOR THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
30 Nov 78

2011

JA

Requirements for Death Certificates and Autopsy of Deceased Civilians  
Flown to Dover AFB from Guyana

Lt Col Harold A. Teeter

1. You requested information regarding applicable law as to death certificates and autopsies in connection with the remains of persons recently flown into Dover AFB, Delaware from Guyana.

AFM 168-4, P 4-39c provides:

"A post mortem examination of a deceased civilian is governed by laws of the state or foreign land where the Air Force installation is located. Generally these laws require the written, signed permission of the nearest relative, or an order by an appropriate civil authority if the death occurred in unusual or suspicious circumstances . . . When consent of next of kin is required, it is obtained on SF 523 (attached)."

2. Generally, the primary right of custody of the body and the control of the burial is in the spouse, if any, and if not, in the next of kin in the order of their relation to the decedent. 22 Am Jur 2d Dead Bodies §§ 10 and 11. The right of burial is not an absolute right of property, but a privilege or license . . . subject to municipal regulation and control, and is legally revocable whenever the public necessity requires." 22 Am Jur 2d Dead Bodies § 1. Interference with the right which a person has to the solace of burying the body of his spouse or kin, whether by mutilation of the body after death, disturbing it otherwise, or withholding it, is an actionable wrong. 22 Am Jur 2d Dead Bodies § 17.

3. The laws of Delaware provide:

Whenever any person shall die in this state as a result of violence, by suicide . . . or in any suspicious or unusual manner or if there is any unclaimed body or if any body is to be cremated, it shall be the duty of the person having knowledge of such death or of the person issuing a permit for cremation . . . immediately to notify the Chief, Medical Examiner . . . who in turn shall notify the Attorney General of the known facts concerning the time, place, manner and circumstances of such death. 29 Delaware Code Annotated Medical Examiners § 4706a.

4. The foregoing Article of the Code provides for the medical examiner to take charge of the body if either he or the Attorney General shall deem it necessary. Provision is also made for notification of next of kin by the examiner and for an investigation by this office.

§4707 of the code provides that:

(a) When the cause of death shall have been established within reasonable medical certainty by a medical examiner, he shall prepare a written report . . . within 30 days after his investigation . . .

(b) If, however, in the opinion of the medical examiner an autopsy is necessary in the public interest or as shall be requested by the Attorney General, the same shall be performed by the Chief Medical Examiner . . . or by such other competent pathologists . . . designated by the Chief Medical Examiner. No person who authorizes or performs an autopsy pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be liable in any civil action for damage.

5. When a death . . . occurs outside this state and the body is accompanied by a permit for burial, removal or other disposition issued in accordance with the law and regulations in force where the death . . . occurred, the permit shall authorize the transportation of the body into or through this state, but before the burial, cremation or other disposal of the body within this state the permit shall be endorsed by the local registrar . . . 16 Delaware Code Annotated, Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc. § 3151(b).

6. Based on the foregoing, it appears that since civilians are involved, matters concerning death certificates and burial or cremation be coordinated with the Chief Medical Examiner and Attorney General. Further, that persons requesting autopsies be referred to the Chief Medical Examiner. Further, that release of identified bodies to identified surviving spouses or next of kin be coordinated with the Medical Examiner. In fact, it would appear that the State Department should be requested to undertake responsibility for all matters regarding the bodies including coordination with local authorities. See 10 U.S.C. § 1486b (attached).

7. Once it is determined who will take charge of the arrangements discussed above, the following options should be considered:

a. Assuming a permit for the removal of the remains was issued by Guyana and assuming burial or cremation is contemplated in Delaware, such permit could be urged as the "permit" referred to in 16 Delaware Code Annotated, Health and Safety, § 3151(b) above to secure authority for burial or cremation.

b. If the Delaware authorities request a death certificate from Guyana, a sample "mass" certificate which could be sought from the government of Guyana is attached.

c. The Air Force should refrain from conducting any autopsies. Where bodies have been identified and surviving spouses or next of kin are identified and request such autopsies consideration should be given to allowing such person(s) custody of the body so that such persons may make their own arrangements for autopsy and burial.

d. In view of 10 U.S.C. § 1486b, cited above, transportation of the remains beyond Dover AFB should be the responsibility of the State Department.

JOE RAMIREZ, Major, USAFR  
Assistant Staff Judge Advocate

3 Atch

1. SF 523
2. Copy § 1486 - Gen Military Law
3. Sample Mass Certificate

CLINICAL RECORD

AUTHORIZATION FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

In the event authorization for post-mortem examination is obtained by letter, telegram, or mechanical recorded telephone call, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be completed by hospital authorities and the letter, telegram, or memorandum confirming telephone call of authorization attached to this form for permanent file.

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL

DATE

1.

2. You are hereby authorized to perform a complete post-mortem examination on the remains of

(Name of deceased)

Authority is also granted for the preservation and study of any and all tissues which may be removed. This authority shall be limited only by the conditions expressly stated below:

Signature  
of witness

Signature

(Person authorized to consent)

Address

Address

Authority  
to consent

The performance of the autopsy specified above is approved.

Signature

Title

Date

PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give: Name—last, first, middle; grade; date; hospital or medical facility)

REGISTER NO.

WARD NO.

AUTHORIZATION FOR POST-MORTEM  
Standard Form 523  
523-104

**10 § 1485****GENERAL MILITARY LAW**

Subt. A

1955 Amendment. Catchline. Pub.L. 80-150 deleted "death while outside United States".

Subsec. (a). Pub.L. 80-150 substituted provision for payment of transportation expenses of remains of deceased dependent of a member of an armed force while the member is on active duty (other than for training) for former provision for payment of such expenses where the

member of the armed force is on active duty at a place outside the United States and the dependent dies while residing with that member or while traveling to or from that place.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub. L. 80-150, see 1981 U.S. Code Cong. and Admin. News, p. 2951.

**Code of Federal Regulations**

Burial payments, dependents of commissioned officers, Public Health Service, see 43 CFR 21.111 et seq.

**§ 1486. Other citizens of United States**

(a) If local commercial mortuary services and supplies are not available, or if he believes that their cost is prohibitive, the Secretary concerned may furnish those services and supplies on a reimbursable basis in the case of any of the following citizens of the United States who die outside the United States:

(1) Any employee of a humanitarian agency accredited to the armed forces, such as the American Red Cross and the United Services Organization.

(2) Any civilian performing a service directly for the Secretary because of employment by an agency under a contract with the Secretary.

(3) Any officer or member of a crew of a merchant vessel operated by or for the United States through the Secretary.

(4) Any person who is on duty with an armed force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary and who is paid from non-appropriated funds.

(5) Upon the specific request of the Department of State, any person not otherwise covered by this section.

(6) Any dependent of a person who is covered by this section, if the dependent is living outside the United States with that person at the time of death.

(b) The Secretary may furnish transportation of the remains of persons covered by this section, on a reimbursable basis, to a port of entry in the United States.

(c) Reimbursement for services, supplies, and transportation furnished under this section shall be collected and credited to appropriations available, at the time of reimbursement, for those services, supplies, and transportation.

Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 114.



### CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

I certify that the death of the individuals listed below was not believed to be a result of natural causes, but was directly or indirectly caused by suicide, accident or homicide as a result of acute or chronic poisoning, gun shot wound, or other injury. A full report of all evidence indicating the circumstances surrounding the deaths has been filed with the United States Government.

1. No. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of Deceased:
3. Place of Death:
4. Date and Hour of Death:
5. Sex:
6. Race:
7. Approximate Age:
8. Other identifying characteristics:

UNCLASSIFIED  
Department of State

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

STATE 001102

6608

ORIGIN SCS-06

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 /007 R

DRAFTED BY CA/SCS: MWHITE: ACM

APPROVED BY CA/SCS: AGISE

-----064076 032119Z /70

P 032051Z JAN 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 001102

E.O. 112065 N/A

TAGS: CDES, GY (PEOPLE'S TEMPLE)

SUBJECT: IDENTIFIED DEAD

REF: GEORGETOWN 4492

1. LIST INCLUDES NAMES NOT ON PREVIOUS CABLES. VANCE

UNCLASSIFIED

2012

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY CS DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDC ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_



STATE OF DELAWARE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE 19730  
PHONE: (302) 421-8705

~~SA~~

R  
(State Gov)

December 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Pierre S. du Pont, IV

FROM: Patricia C. Schramm *PC*

SUBJECT: Delaware Laws and Regulations Regarding Burial, Cremation and Transport of the Dead

As you requested, I have consulted with the Attorney General's Office, Dr. Rose and Dr. Hamell to identify alternatives for handling various categories of bodies resulting from the recent mass deaths in Guyana. A summary of our discussions is as follows:

1. Transport of a body into and ultimately through Delaware would appear to be possible without complication if the body is accompanied by a permit for "burial, removal or other disposition issued in accordance with the law and regulations in force where the death or fetal death occurred." In other words, if we have such a permit from Guyana, we can permit the transport of the body through Delaware (16 Del. Code, 3151).
2. Burial in Delaware is a more complex issue. If a body is accompanied by the above-cited permit and an acceptable death certificate (with cause of death on the certificate), and is identified and claimed, the burial permit could be issued. I am informed that even under these conditions, it could be argued that the State has an obligation to investigate the death since circumstances suggest that the deaths were caused other than by natural causes in this instance (16 Del. Code, 3125 (e)).

Beyond these two general statements are several other more specific factors:

1. If there is no properly issued permit from Guyana for removal or other disposition, the bodies could not be transported into or through Delaware.
2. If there is no acceptable death certificate, there can be no burial in Delaware (16 Del. Code, 3151 (b) and (c)).
3. Cremation in Delaware would appear to be extremely unlikely because Delaware Code would require that a Medical Examiner or member of the Office of the Attorney General endorse a certificate to the effect that

- 2 - December 1, 1978

there is no medical or legal reason why the destruction of the body by cremation should not be permitted (16 Del. Code 3162). Under the present circumstances, it is unlikely that such certification could be obtained, certainly not without investigation of death.

4. Any unclaimed and/or unidentified body should not be buried or cremated in Delaware without an investigation by the Medical Examiner. The Medical Examiner could waive the investigation in the case of identified bodies accompanied by acceptable death certificates and removal/disposition permits. However, this is not advisable because it would expose the State of Delaware to future lawsuits. It could be argued in such suits that the State had an obligation to investigate (29 Del. Code 4706) and failed to meet that obligation. Arguments will almost certainly arise concerning cause of death and suicide versus homicide.

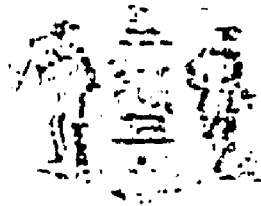
The obligation to investigate the deaths in the case of the unclaimed and/or unidentified bodies presents a major practical problem. Our Medical Examiner investigates about 1,700 deaths per year which involve about 500 autopsies. In order to investigate these deaths which occurred in Guyana, the Medical Examiner would need substantial resources beyond those available in Delaware at this time. Dr. Hameli has estimated that a staff of 100 to 200 additional technicians and other personnel could conceivably complete the investigations within thirty days. However, with his current resources, it would take him many months - at least a year - to complete the investigations. This would mean neglecting most of the current duties of his office. This, of course, would be unacceptable.

I hope that this adequately summarizes the current dilemma. In short, transportation through the State could be handled with little difficulty. Cremation in Delaware would appear to be almost out of the question. Burial in Delaware, even in the case of identified and claimed bodies, accompanied by acceptable certificates, presents some legal problems. Burial in Delaware of unclaimed and/or unidentified bodies would require investigation of death by the Medical Examiner and could not be completed for some time to come. Let me know if we can assist you further in this situation.

PCS/bd

cc: David Swayze  
Dr. Barbara Rose ✓  
Dr. Ali Hameli  
Edward Kafader

*The Bruce Rogers* ✓



STATE OF DELAWARE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
NEW CASTLE DELAWARE 19702  
PHONE (302) 441-5700

January 18, 1979

The Honorable Barbara M. Watson  
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Watson:

It is my understanding that you are the State Department Official responsible for overseeing the disposition of the remains of the victims of the Guyana tragedy. As Secretary of the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, I am responsible for administering Delaware's laws regarding burial or cremation of the dead and also the investigation of death.

For about six weeks now, we have been trying to make it clear to State Department representatives that Delaware laws make it virtually impossible for us to permit the burial or cremation of any of the Guyana victims in Delaware. The one was cast when the State and Defense Departments removed the remains from Guyana without appropriate medicolegal investigations of the cause and manner of death. Since this investigation was not undertaken in Guyana and since the remains were embalmed here without appropriate investigations, we cannot issue the necessary burial or cremation permits in Delaware. The officials who must put their reputations and signatures on the line are not prepared to issue burial and cremation permits without the necessary medicolegal investigations.

State Department representatives were told what was needed to meet Delaware requirements at a meeting on November 29, 1978. Attending that meeting for the State were the Director of the State Division of Public Health and the Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Delaware. I recognize the pressures on the State Department attorneys but I cannot understand why they continue to press Delaware officials to permit burial or cremation here when we have made our position clear.

Despite our position, State Department representatives asked our attorney to request that we review death certificates, the coroners record and autopsy reports (when available) to see whether they would be acceptable to permit burial or cremation in Delaware without further investigation by our Medical Examiner. Last week, the State Department representatives gave

The Honorable Barbara M. Watson

-2-

January 16, 1979

us copies of pages from a Guyana death register and told us that these are Guyana death certificates. A copy is enclosed for your information. Without the records from the Coroner's Inquest in Guyana, we cannot officially evaluate the attached document because we have nothing to indicate how the information on the register was obtained. If you wish to pursue this after reading this letter, we will need to receive the records and minutes of the proceedings which are transmitted to the Director of Public Prosecution under Guyana law concerning a coroner's inquest. We will essentially expect to find copies of the signed statements of all witnesses who gave evidence at the inquiry. *unreasonable*

We will review the documentation as your representatives have requested. But please understand that we will be looking for the medical evidence considered by the Coroner's jury in arriving at its conclusions as to the causes and manner of these deaths. Without adequate medicolegal evidence, we will not be able to permit burial or cremation in Delaware.

Speaking frankly, we have been and continue to be extremely doubtful as to the availability of documentation adequate to satisfy Delaware laws in this instance. This is because we are aware of the circumstances surrounding the removal of these remains from Guyana and their entombment without appropriate restrictions. We are also aware of the way in which the Coroner's jury in Guyana reached its verdicts.

*the  
Kee  
fargo?* Given all of this reality, we in Delaware are wondering why your representatives continue to press the notion of burial or cremation in Delaware. Our laws are particularly strict in this area. It seems to us that a lot of our time and yours is being wasted on a course of action which is futile. We understand that the State Department has responsibility for the remains. However, we feel an obligation to inform you directly that the current efforts of the State Department in Delaware have virtually no potential for resulting in the permanent disposition of these remains.

I trust that this summary will be helpful to you in deciding upon a fruitful course of action. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
Patricia C. Schramm  
Secretary

cc: Mr. Bruce Dozier  
The Honorable Pierre S. de Pont, IV  
The Honorable Thomas E. Byrne, Jr.  
Mr. Michael White

OCS

12/7/78

2017

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS/OT RDS/ENT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS-LUN. \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSED EXISTING \_\_\_\_\_

DECLASSIFIED \_\_\_\_\_

RELEASE DATED \_\_\_\_\_

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Gardner:

I have received your letter of November 30, concerning your desire for information and documents in connection with the mass deaths of members of the Peoples Temple Mission Village at Jonestown, Guyana on November 18, 1978.

In accordance with your request, we are now providing you with copies of lists of the positively identified remains as we receive the information from the USAF Mortuary at Dover, Delaware. Hopefully, we will be able, in the course of time, to send you copies of the Reports of Death.

At this particular moment, we cannot provide you with copies of passports, passport applications or a list of the Jonestown survivors. We have this question under consideration in the Department and as soon as we are able to resolve it, we will advise you promptly.

I was very pleased to meet your Deputy Director, Mr. Howard Roland, last week. I only wish that it had been under happier circumstances.

Sincerely,

*LS*

Lois M. Day  
Director Designate  
Office of Citizens Consular Services

Mr. Ted Gardner, Director  
Division of International Operations  
Social Security Administration  
P.O. Box 1756  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

CA/SCS/RSB:dg 12/7/78

Clarine 2 draft  
11-71

SPR52

NOV 30 1978

Mr. Alan A. Gize  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Gize:

The Social Security Administration wishes to obtain information concerning the identities of the individuals who died at the Peoples Temple Mission Village in Guyana on November 18, 1978. Mr. Robert Dalton of your Department indicated by telephone that he sees no legal problem in the release of such information for our purposes and suggested that we write to you outlining our needs.

Information bearing on the identities of the individuals who died at the Mission Village is needed by the Social Security Administration for the purposes of adjudicating claims for survivor benefits which will be filed by surviving relatives of those who died at the Mission Village. All such claims are to be processed and adjudicated in the Division of International Operations at Baltimore, Maryland.

The information we are requesting is as follows:

1. Names of decedents whose bodies have been positively identified.

We would like to arrange to receive this information on a flow basis as soon as it can be released by the State Department. Such information may be telephoned to us on a daily basis for use in identifying claims for which primary evidence of death will be available. This information will enable our offices to avoid the development of circumstantial evidence of death in such cases. If this is agreeable, such information should be telephoned directly to Mr. Howard A. Roland's office by calling FTS 934-0125 or Commercial 301-594-0125.

2. Primary evidence of death for decedents whose bodies have been positively identified.

As a followup to the information in 1 above, we would like to arrange for receipt of documentary evidence of death, such as a death certificate issued by the Guyanese Government or a Report of the Death of an American Citizen issued by the Department of State, at the earliest possible date. This evidence will be



used to document claims for survivor benefits on the decedents' earnings records. Such documents should be mailed to the Division of International Operations, Post Office Box 7684, Baltimore, Maryland 21207, as soon as they become available.

3. List of all individuals who are believed to have been residing at the Peoples Temple Mission Village at Jonestown, Guyana, on November 18, 1978.

In this connection, we would like you to furnish us excerpted information from the United States passports which were found at the Mission Village. Photocopies of the pages showing the names and identifying information would be appreciated. We would like, also, copies of all of the signatures on the petitions recently circulated at the Mission Village which we understand are in the custody of your Department. Any other rosters of names of the inhabitants of the Mission Village which the Department of State has access to would be extremely useful to the Social Security Administration.

This information will form a part of the circumstantial evidence of death which will have to be developed in each case when a claim is filed on the account of an individual who allegedly died at the Mission Village on November 18, 1978, but whose body was not positively identified.

4. Lists of inhabitants of the Mission Village who survived.

We would like to obtain an accurate and complete list of all of the known survivors of the Peoples Temple Mission at Guyana. This information will also be used as part of the circumstantial evidence of the deaths of individuals whose bodies were not identified. The Social Security Administration would like this information as soon as it can be released by the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations

12/7  
OCS

12/7/78

JD  
C. di P  
2018

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE  
GUYANA SURVIVORS  
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1. There were 80 survivors.

2. Daily Subsistence (under EMDA):

A. On November 23 the Embassy was authorized to expend funds from the Short-Term Full Feeding element of EMDAP. An initial allotment of \$5,000 was authorized.

B. On November 28 the Embassy telephonically alerted the Department that subsistence under EMDAP had exceeded \$7,000 at that moment. Therefore, an additional allotment of \$5,000 was authorized on November 28. Grand Total \$10,000 to date. The Embassy has not yet requested additional funds for this purpose.

C. As of December 7, 1978 there are 33 persons being detained who remain on EMDA subsistence.

3. Repatriation (Emergency Fund):

A. To date 44 repatriation loans have been granted at a total cost of \$15,005.00.

B. Because of PAA refusal to allow male survivors aboard December 3 flight (no escorts) 14 persons were granted subsistence at \$25 to \$30 per day from December 3 to December 6 when they were repatriated. Maximum total cost \$420.00.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE O/CDC/WR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or KDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENCLOSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

4. Total funds expended to date:

A. EMDAP -

\$10,000.00

B. Repatriation -

15,505.00

(1) Subsistence

420.00

TOTAL:

\$25,425.00



STATE OF DELAWARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
JESSE S. COOPER MEMORIAL BUILDING  
CAPITAL SQUARE  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

December 11, 1978

Bruce Dozier, Esquire  
Attorney Advisor, United States  
Department of State  
and  
Michael White, Esquire  
United States Air Force Base  
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dear Messrs. Dozier and White:

Although we have made progress in planning for the removal of the Jonestown deceased from the Dover Air Force Base, there are obviously other problems which must be addressed regarding planning for burial of all those involved in the Jonestown incident. As of this past Friday evening we had reached a satisfactory solution to the removal outside of Delaware of those bodies which had been both identified and claimed by the next of kin.

On November 29, 1978, a meeting was held on the grounds of the Dover U.S. Air Force Base at which time you stated that individual death certificates would be forthcoming from the Guyanese government for all identified bodies. It is our understanding that among the relatives there are those who are making inquiries as to the possibility of planning for burial within Delaware. Before such plans can be realized there must be an acceptable death certificate for each body. We would most appreciate being apprised at your earliest convenience of the exact contents of the document which was referred to at the above meeting.

Your early attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

*Barbara B. Rose*

Barbara B. Rose, M.D.  
Director, Division of  
Public Health

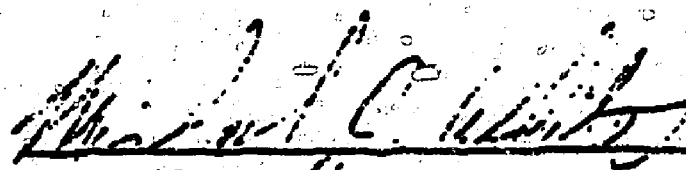
BBR:dd

2019

I, Bruce Dozier, Attorney Advisor with the United States Department of State, do hereby promise that the original letter from Solicitor General Gonsalves-Sabola of Guyana to the United States Ambassador Burke dated December 4, 1978, concerning the lawful removal of the bodies of the victims of the Jonestown incident by the United States Air Force will be furnished to Deputy Registrar, George Bender, M.D., as soon as practicable after it is received by me. As indicated by Ambassador Burke, the text of Guyanese Solicitor General Gonsalves-Sabola's letter of December 4, 1978, to American Ambassador Burke is contained in Ambassador Burke's Ambassador Georgetown telegram number 4091 of December 4, 1978, to the Secretary of State.



Bruce Dozier, Esquire  
Attorney Advisor, United States  
Department of State



Michael J. White, Esquire  
Attorney Advisor, United States  
Department of State

December 8, 1978

*Consignatures*

OCS

OFFICIAL - INTERNAL  
UNCLASSIFIED

2C30

December 12, 1978

The Honorable Barbara M. Watson  
Assistant Secretary of State  
for Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Barbara:

I have been here a week and it seems a bit longer. Although we have made progress there are still a number of things which need to be done.

I am sending you and Alan Gise copies of a special issue of the Chronicle which I think has fairly good coverage on the tragedy at Jonestown. I feel it may be useful or source material in the future. If you have not done so, I especially recommend the middle story on the first page entitled "Saturday Night Horror" as it is written by the Guyanese official who accompanied the Ryan party and I suppose is as close to an official Guyanese Government report as we are likely to receive.

Since I will probably not write again before Christmas, let me take this opportunity to send you and Grace our very best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Respectfully,

Attachment:

Vernon B. McAninch  
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDO/HR-1000

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXTENDING MARKINGS ☐

DEPT. STATE ☐ RELEASE ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

OCS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS 134th AIR BASE GROUP MAC,  
DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELAWARE 19901



2021

NOT TO  
BE REPRODUCED

SVH

12 December 78

SUBJECT

Mr. Mike White  
State Department Representative  
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware 19901

i. As per your request a list of the examined bodies from Guyana demonstrating external evidence of trauma are as follows:

1A Ann Elizabeth Moore

1 Christa Apps

2L Linda Sharon (Amo) Harris

3L Patty Lou Parks

4L Lian Harris

5L Martain Amos

13L James Warren Jones

33E Unknown Infant Male

Fractured skull

Incised wound of neck

Incised wound of neck

Open fracture of posterior  
cranial fossa

Incised wound of neck

Incised wound of neck

Gunshot wound of head with  
associated skull fracture

Crush type skull fracture

*William R. Johan*  
WILLIAM R. JOHAN  
Colonel, USAF (MC)  
Chief, Identification Team

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NE

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

EDS ☐ OF EDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☐

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

05

2022

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NE  
 DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE  
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
 DATE  
 REASON(S)  
 TS AUTH. OVER, 1990F  
 ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS  
 DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☐  
 RELEASE DENIED ☐  
 PA OR FOI EXEMPTIONS

PIERRE S. DU PONT  
 GOVERNOR  
 FREDRICK H. STERN  
 DEPUTY SECRETARY  
 PHONE (302) 678-8101

News

JONESTOWN

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE  
 Dec. 13, 1978

# GOVERNOR ASKS REMOVAL OF BODIES TO CALIFORNIA

Governor du Pont has sent the following telegram to President Carter today requesting the removal of bodies from Dover Air Force Base to California. The text is as follows:

"In reference to 900 deceased Jonestown victims now awaiting disposition at Dover Air Force Base, I request your assistance in making U. S. military aircraft available to remove all victims to California, the site of most victims' families and of the religious cult responsible for the appropriate disposition of its deceased members.

"This request is made in conjunction with the efforts of Congresswoman Yvonne Burke of California, and on behalf of the many families who wish, but cannot afford, to have their deceased relatives returned to them for burial.

"Delaware is prepared to expedite and assist in the release of all the deceased from the State for air transport to California.

"I would urge the fastest possible action in the return of the victims to California, and we are prepared to assist you in any way possible."



DEPARTMENT OF STATE A-100  
 REVIEWED BY 12/14/78 DATE 2023  
 RDN for ADSEXT. DATE  
 TS AUTH.  
 ENDORSE EXISTING WORKING  
 DECLASSIFIED  
 RELEASE DATED  
 PA or FOI EXEMPTION

Dear Mr. Weistling:

Mr. Gise has asked me to reply to your letter of December 15, 1978 concerning your request for information about Civil Service pensioners who died at Jonestown, Guyana.

You have already been provided with lists of those deceased whose identity has been confirmed by the U.S. Air Force Mortuary at Dover, Delaware. Further, we have given you a copy of a cable, Number 4167 dated December 9, 1978, from the American Embassy at Georgetown, Guyana. This cable lists some of the Federal benefits checks which the Embassy has in its possession and which were directed to addresses within the U.S.

We will, in the course of time, send you appropriate copies of the Consular Reports of Death, as they become available. We will also keep you further advised of any revisions made in our lists of those deceased whose identity has been confirmed. As of this moment, we are unaware that any deaths which occurred before the tragedy at Jonestown remain unreported.

If I can assist you further, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Lois M. Day  
 Director Designate  
 Office of Citizens Consular Services

Mr. R. E. Weistling, Chief  
 Consultant Services Division  
 United States Civil Service Commission  
 Washington, D.C. 20415

CA:SCS:FSE:11:dg 12/18/78



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
BUREAU OF RETIREMENT, INSURANCE, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

YOUR REFERENCE

15 DEC 1978

Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gise:

This Bureau has been making monthly annuity payments to certain individuals at Post Office Box 893, Mission Village, Georgetown, Guyana.

It is our understanding that the village is now disbanded and that many (or most) of these residents are deceased. In light of this would you kindly supply us with a listing of those bodies that have been identified by the authorities; and provide us on a continuing basis the names of others that are identified later. We would like to have death certificates for any of these persons we may have on the annuity roll.

As indicated in my conversation with Mr. Frank Hall, of your office, we would be interested in securing the names and other identifying information on individuals previously buried at Jonestown (Mission Village).

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

*R. E. Weistling*  
R. E. Weistling, Chief  
Annuitant Services Division

*Rec'd 12/15/78*  
*copy of letter of original*  
*delivered to [unclear]*

OCS

2024

HEW: SSA/DIO: Mr. Howard Roland  
VA: Mr. James Cox  
CSC: Mr. Ray Weistling  
Francis S. Hall  
Department of State (CA/OCS/CCS/EUR)

December 20, 1978

Jonestown, Guyana deceased

Listed below are the names of five more deceased persons whose identity has been confirmed by the U.S. Air Force Mortuary at Dover, Delaware.

Buckley, Christopher Calvin; May 28, 1986; Mississippi  
Buckley, Odesta; Nov 30, 1962; Mississippi  
Darnes, Ollie; Oct. 29, 1967; California  
Love, Mary; DPOB unknown at this time  
Staten, Aneal; Jan 7, 1904; Louisiana

The above names will shortly be included in a cable to Amembassy, Georgetown. We are awaiting further names before sending a cable.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ACDU	
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TS AUTH.	REASON
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKING	
DECLASSIFIED	
RELEASE DENIED	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS	

CA:CCS:ESHall:df

OCS  
2025  
Mr. James Cox  
Veterans Assistance Officer  
Veterans Administration  
Francis S. Hall  
CA/OCS/CCS/EUR: Department of State

December 21, 1978

Jonestown Tragedy

REF: Scott/Hall Telecon of 12/21/78

Our records reflect that the remains of Mr. Peter Holmes, Jr. (AKA; John Harris), DPOB: July 31, 1932, Tennessee, were positively identified by the U.S. Air Force Mortuary at Dover, Delaware from those bodies recovered at Jonestown, Guyana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS or IDS ENT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	RELATION(S) _____
ENFORCE EXISTING LAWS ( )	
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY ( )	
RELEASE OF INFO _____	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

CA/OCS/CCS/EUR: FSHall:dg

OCS

2026

DEC 12 1978

Dear Governor du Pont:

This responds to your December 14 mailgrams asking the President of the United States to make military aircraft available to remove the deceased Jonestown victims to California and offering to assist in that removal. As you know, I met yesterday with Congressman Evans, representatives of your office and of the City of Dover, members of the staffs of Senators Roth and Biden, and State representatives Robert Riddough and Michael Harrington to discuss this issue. Representatives from the Departments of Defense and Justice also attended that meeting.

We appreciate the concerns that you and your colleagues have, but it is not possible for the bodies to be transported to California by military aircraft.

The next of kin of the deceased are currently claiming bodies and removing them from Delaware. As of today, approximately 240 bodies have been removed, and we expect a substantial additional number of bodies to be removed in the coming weeks.

There have been some indications, which we are exploring, that the People's Temple may be willing to assume responsibility for the removal and burial of these bodies.

We expect to know within a reasonable time how many unidentified or unclaimed bodies will have to be disposed of. We assured Congressman Evans and his colleagues yesterday that we would make every effort to have some reasonable firm projections as soon as possible. It is our hope that the People's Temple

The Honorable  
Pierre S. du Pont IV,  
Governor of Delaware,  
Dover.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 12 1978	
FBI - NEW YORK	
PA 67 701 2111-1088	

will assume responsibility for the unidentified, unclaimed bodies, and we will pursue that possibility vigorously. Let me assure you again, as we have previously done, that there will be no "mass burial" in Delaware. We are grateful to you and your colleagues for the assistance that we have been given so far, and we would appreciate your continuing cooperation with respect to this matter.

The Jonestown tragedy is of course unique and has imposed tremendous burdens on all of us. We will continue to do what we can to minimize the impact on your state.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Watson

Clearances:

CA/OCS - Mr. Gise  
ARA - John Bushnell (draft)

L:LRMarks:jfm ext. 28460

12/22/78

cc: NSC - Mr. Guy Erb  
- Christine Dodson  
Interagency Task Force Member



OCS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. BOX 1720  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201-1720

2027

REFER TO  
SPR522

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT  
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

DEC 26 1978

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1S AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ADCRSH EXISTING MARKINGS ☐DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Gise:

Thank you for forwarding us a copy of the teleg. dated December 11, 1978, from the American Embassy, Georgetown, to your office concerning the Federal benefit checks recovered at Jonestown, Guyana. We recognize that the disposition of these checks that had been delivered to proper beneficiaries and endorsed is a matter for the State Department to resolve. Please inform us when a decision is made on the disposition of the social security checks involved.

Sincerely yours,

Ted D. Girdner  
Director, Division of  
International Operations

rec'd  
1/3/79

OCS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# memorandum

2028

R

DATE: December 28, 1978

TO:  
FROM:

SUBJECT: Return of Undeliverable Check

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of The Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

FROM: Ambassador, Guyana

The following check is returned for the reason stated:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
746,910	3126	11/26/75	IRS Tax Refund	James R & Betty Purlfoy	Peoples Temple Member Check ret'd in accordance with State Dept. Instructions to Embassy

*sent to [unclear]*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____ REASON (S) _____	
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

cc: CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976-0-241-128/2015

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
(REV. 7-78)  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
5010-108



FOLLOWING ARE UNITED STATES TREASURY CHECKS

NAME	ID NUMBER	AMOUNT	SYMBOL	CK NUMBER	DATE	DESIGNATOR
CLAUDIA J BOUQUET	561118924	109.48	3127	86,610,374	10/06/78	Tax Ref
PRINCEOLA BRYANT	557-20-4404	104.47	4003	10,975,834	09/01/78	September
SHARON COBB	553789831	13.80	3127	87,009,381	10/27-78	Tax Ref
CORRIE DUNCAN	464-24-1023	199.55	4003	2,801,750	09/01/78	September
DANNY & EDITH KUTULAS	565264945	665.46	3127	86,876,153	10/20/78	Tax Ref
LOUIE JEAN LUCAS (Replaces payment dated 09/02/77)	567-28-7088	113.10	3127	10,604,746	08/18/78	06 10918
LUNA M MURRALL	475823136	377.78	3127	36,603,792	10/06/78	Tax Ref
SHANDA M & BRUCE OLIVER	555922939	179.92	3127	86,723,165	10/13/78	Tax Ref
JAMES R & BETTY PURIFOY	527321763	450.00	3126	11,746,910	11/28/75	Tax Ref
RICHARD D & KATHRYN R TROPP	070341002	1790.16	3127	86,696,453	10/13/78	Tax Ref

PAYEE	AMOUNT	PAYOR
PAULA ADAMS	793.60	Phyllis D. Houston
PAULA ADAMS	793.60	Phyllis D. Houston
GERALDINE H BAILEY	375.79	Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles
GERALDINE H BAILEY	375.79	Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles
ODELL BLACKWELL	110.50	Building Services Employees Pension
ODELL BLACKWELL	110.50	Building Services Employees Pension
EH BLAIR	488.41	Lockheed Retirement Plans
THELMA D CANNON	35.00	County of Los Angeles (Account of Henry F Cannon)
THELMA D CANNON	70.00	County of Los Angeles (Account of Henry F Cannon)
CASH	561.20	Dave Jackson
CASH	366.00	Luvenia Jackson
CASH	2599.40	Ethel Bellé
CASH	1835.40	Robert Johnson
CASH	2912.70	Alfred R. Stahl
CASH	1,091.70	Geneva Beal
CASH	223.59	Mabel Hines
CASH	775.50	Lena Camp
CASH	113.40	Millie Cunningham
CASH	1156.10	Orellia Anderson
CASH	1316.60	Gertrude Nailor
CASH	2261.00	Odenia Roberson

CASH	1352.30	Carol A. Stahl for Bonnie Stahl
CASH	327.80	Vera Talley
CASH	1247.40	Eugenia A. Gernandt
CASH	1374.10	Bertha Smith
CASH	1748.40	Dorothy Worley
CASH	144.80	Jane Owens (Unsigned)
CASH	1638.10	Emma Kennedy
LEOLA L. CLARKE	383.00	Willis A. Caffery
NANCY CLAY	33.00	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
NANCY CLAY	33.00	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
ARLANDER COLE	69.00	Bay Area Laundry & Dry Cleaning Pension Fund
ARLANDER COLE	69.00	Bay Area Laundry & Dry Cleaning Pension Fund
RUTH V. COLEMAN	20.00	Ernest Coleman (Money Order)
INEZ CONEDY	8.38	Stanford University Hospital
INEZ S CONEDY	48.99	Stanford University Hospital
NAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	40.17	American Express No. 69-467-563-726
MRS HAZEL F DASHIELL	212.21	Warehousemen's pension Plan
MRS HAZEL F DASHIELL	212.21	Warehousemen's Pension Plan
E DELANEY	37.00	Treasurer of the State of California
EDITH DELANEY	301.05	City & County of San Francisco Retirement System

4.	EDITH DELANEY	301.05	City & County of San Francisco Retirement System
5.	EVELYN EICHLER	100.00	Charles E. Eichler
6.	SYLVESTER C FAIR	223.31	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
7.	SYLVESTER C FAIR	223.31	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
8.	V L FAIRLEY	27.83	Treasurer of the State of California
9.	MARSHALL FARRIS	227.33	Warehousemen's Pension Plan
10.	MARSHALL FARRIS	224.17	Warehousemen's Pension Plan
11.	EUGENIA GERMANDT	30.89	The Jobst Institute Inc.
12.	VIOLA GODSHALK AND JUDY HERRIAN	359.60	City & County of San Francisco
13.	JUDY HERRIAN FOR VIOLA GODSHALK	127.60	City & County of San Francisco
14.	CLAUDE GOODSPEED	140.70	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
15.	CLAUDE GOODSPEED	140.70	Rockwell Intl Monthly Pension
16.	EMMETT A GRIFFITH	60.00	YMCA of San Francisco
17.	JANN GURVICH	50.00	Louis S. Gurvich
18.	JANN GURVICH	35.00	Elsie L. Gurvich
19.	ROSA MAE HINES	15.00	Earlane Washington (Money Order)
20.	BARBARA HOYER	2598.79	Cashier's check (Bank of America)
21.	JIM JONES	23.77	Elizabeth Brannon (Postal Money Order)
22.	PASTOR JIM JONES	5.00	Postal Money Order
23.	PASTOR JIM JONES	50.33	Agnes Brown (Postal Money Order)

PASTOR JIM JONES	50.00	Lucille Hicks (Postal Money Order)
PASTOR JIM JONES	50.33	Susie Lash (Money Order)
PASTOR JIM JONES	5.00	Rosa Pitts (Money Order)
PASTOR JAMES W. JONES	370.00	Gus Hill
PASTOR JIM JONES	17.77	Catherine Wesley (American Exp. M.O.)
PROPHET JIM JONES	31.00	Joe Ann OBryant (Money Order)
PASTOR JIM JONES	50.77	Gabriela Bell (American Exp. M.O.)
EARL J JOHNSON	430.06	Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles
EARL J JOHNSON	430.86	Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles
ROBERT JOHNSON	376.20	ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits
ROBERT JOHNSON	376.20	ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits
LAURA JOHNSTON	5.00	Mabel F. Richardson
LAURA JOHNSTON	20.00	Virginia R. Reid
FANNIE JORDAN	10.00	Laura Thompson (Postal Money Order)
TOMMIE S KEATON	1.00	I T T
THOMAS KICE	600.00	Unsigned
LAURIA'S	15.05	James J. Agazzi
CAROLYN MOORE LAYTON	200.00	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
LISA P LAYTON	181.35	Treasurer of the State of California
G LOOMAN	4040.66	Treasurer of the State of California
MISS LILLIAN E MALLOY	29.61	YWCA
MISS LILLIAN E MALLOY	29.61	YWCA

. BANTY P. MITCHELL	25.00
. BANTY P. MITCHELL	25.00
. BANTY P. MITCHELL	25.00
. G & B MITCHELL	38.00
. VIOLA M MOTON	248.52
. VIOLA M MCTON	248.52
. VIOLA M MOTON	248.52
. NO PAYEE (Signed at bottom by Mary Murphy)	500.00
. NO PAYEE (Signed at bottom by Mary Murphy)	500.00
. E MCKNIGHT	37.00
. EARL MC KNIGHT	296.20
. EARL MC KNIGHT	296.20
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	100.00
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	15.00
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	7.77
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	25.00
. PEOPLES TEMPLE	6.00

U.S. Savings Bond (Issued 1943)

U.S. Savings Bond (Issued 1943)

U.S. Savings Bond (Issued 1943)

Treasurer of the State of California

City of Philadelphia

City of Philadelphia

City of Philadelphia

10 American Express Travelers Checks  
No. HG 88-793-450 thru HG 88-793-459

5 American Express Travelers Checks  
No. RG 93-689-330 thru RG 93-689-334

Treasurer of the State of California

ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits

ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits

Norman Billie (Postal Money Order)

Minnie Ross (Postal Money Order)

Elizabeth Davis (Postal Money Order)

Ella McKnight (Postal Money Order)

Bessie Gibson (Postal Money Order)

Getahun Asrat

Doris Kelley

Mary E. Bowen

Peter Martinez

7. PEOPLES TEMPLE	265.32	Melvenia Groen (Money Order)
8. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Velma Casimer (Money Order)
9. PEOPLES TEMPLE	73.66	Baulah Langston (Money Order)
0. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.00	Baulah Hendleton (Money Order)
1. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	J. C. Douglas
2. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Gisteen Anderson
3. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Rev. Sam Bonner (Money Order)
4. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Rita L. Jackson (Money Order)
5. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Curlee Barnes (Money Order)
6. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Ophalia Jacobs
7. PEOPLES TEMPLE	140.00	American Express Travelers Checks No. EG 46-393-783 thru EG 46-393-789 Walter R. Baldwin
8. PEOPLES TEMPLE	7.00	Mildred J. Simmons (Money Order)
9. PEOPLES TEMPLE	100.00	Barbara Baker (Money Order)
10. PEOPLES TEMPLE	7.77	Doris Kelley
11. PEOPLES TEMPLE	25.33	Mary E. Bowen (Money Order)
12. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00	Mamie R. Everly (Money Order)
13. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	I. W. Gibson (Money Order)
14. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Mabel Dodge (Money Order)
15. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Melvin Murphy (Money Order)
16. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00	Evelyn Francis
17. JIM JONES PEOPLE TEMPLE	10.00	Leatha Birdie Luemeister (Money Order)

8. PEOPLES OFFICE	50.33	Dorothy Jordan (Money Order)
9. PEOPLES TEMPLE	30.00	Ann Freeland (Money Order)
10. PEOPLES TEMPLE	67.77	Mae Lue Owens (Money Order)
11. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Sarah Caldwell (Money Order)
12. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Helen Allen (Money Order)
13. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Doris Kelley (Money Order)
14. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.53	Levelia Lorick (Money Order)
15. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Pearl Jordan (Money Order)
16. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00	Ruby Slayton (Money Order)
17. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00	Christena Fisher (Money Order)
18. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Bertha L. Gibson (Money Order)
19. PEOPLES TEMPLE	30.33	Ada Aiken
20. PEOPLES TEMPLE	67.77	Mac Lue Owens (Money Order)
21. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Susan Antolin (Money Order)
22. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Vera E. Carlyle
23. PEOPLES TEMPLE	61.84	Ella Sweet (Money Order)
24. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	B. L. Jennings
25. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Contonia Jackson (Money Order)
26. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Sammie <del>James</del> (Money Order)
27. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Arnold Anderson (Money Order)
28. PEOPLES TEMPLE	10.00	Rosie M. Johnson (Money Order)
29. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.00	Ella Sweet (Money Order)



10. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Rose Marie Shaw (Money Order)
11. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Roxie Mae Jones (Money Order)
12. PEOPLES TEMPLE	50.33	Myrdith L. Ross
13. LORE B PARRIS	10.00	Doris Kelley (Money Order)
14. THOMAS PARTAK	220.00	Alice M. Partak
15. L. PERRY	37.00	Treasurer of the State of California
16. OREEN POPLIN	232.70	ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits
17. OREEN POPLIN	233.20	ILWU-PMA Pension & Welfare Benefits
18. EVA H PUGH	50.29	Lilly Retirement Plan
19. EVA H PUGH	50.29	Lilly Retirement Plan
20. JAMES R & EVA H PUGH	7563.37	Western Title Insurance Company
21. ISAAC JEROME RHODES	5.00	No Signature (Money Order)
22. ODENIA ROBERSON	20.85	Nelse Dowd (Money Order)
23. ODENIA ROBERSON	30.00	Nelse Dowd (Money Order)
24. DOROTHY CLARK SIMPSON	300.00	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
25. W D SNEED	36.20	Western Bancorporation
26. WILLIE D. SNEED	103.71	Western Bancorporation
27. WILLIE D. SNEED	103.71	Western Bancorporation
28. ALFRED R STAHL	39.00	Western Conference of Teamsters Pension
29. ALFRED R STAHL	39.00	Western Conference of Teamsters Pension
30. ALFRED R STAHL	39.00	Western Conference of Teamsters Pension

1. CAROL STAHL	21.27	Treasurer of the County of Mendocino
2. DONNA E STANFIELD	1000.00	Western Federal Savings & Loan
3. ABRAHAM L STATEN	407.50	Western Conference of Teamsters Pension
4. NATHANIEL SWANEY	4.15	Pacific Telephone
5. MRS. C. L. SWINNEY	4214.01	Savings Bank of Mendocino County
6. E THOMAS	142.00	Cement Masons Southern California
7. E THOMAS	142.00	Cement Masons Southern California
8. RD & KR TROPP	255.00	Treasurer of the State of California
9. MR. JOSEPH WILSON	10.00	Ala Freeland
10. DOROTHY WORLEY	106.98	County of Mendocino
11. DOROTHY WORLEY	106.98	County of Mendocino

OCS

December 28, 1978

2029

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Return of Undeliverable Checks

Director, Washington Disbursing  
Department of the Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

FROM: Amembassy, Guyana

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 52 C/C/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
FOU <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
IS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EX-STING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> R-LEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

The following checks are returned for the reason stated:

Check No.	Symbol No.	Date	Agency and Case No.	Name	Reason for Return
78,163,519 Payee No. 19 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 437-09-2867	Samuel M Anderson	Peoples Temple May Check rat'd. in accordance with S Dept. Instruction Embassy
78,163,515 Payee No. 15 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 435-07-4659	Luberta Arnold	"
78,163,546 Payee No. 46 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 454-03-4909	Geraldine H Bailey	"
78,163,568 Payee No. 68 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 464-14-0063	Christine E Bates	"
78,163,509 Payee No. 09 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 430-22-6843	Alfred Ball	"
78,163,613 Payee No. 13 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 557-20-4404	Princeola Bryant	"
16,036,358 Payee No. 58 A 8	3054	10/03/78	Social Security 565-42-7169	Zelline O Bryant	"
78,163,621 Payee No. 21 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 565-42-7169	Zelline O Bryant	"
92,530,632 Payee No. 32 A	2077	04/03/78	Social Security 365-18-9017	Chlotile Butler	"

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
78,163,627 Payee No. 27 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 568-20-5356	Leola Clarke	Peoples Temple Memb Check returned in accordance with Sta Dept. Instructions Embassy.
78,163,460 Payee No. 60 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 162-20-6607	Mary Coleman	"
78,163,586 Payee No. 86 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 511-07-7428	Farene Douglas	"
78,163,330 Payee No. 30 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 440-18-1621	Irene Eddins	"
81,524,188 Payee No. 88 A 8	3054 3054	11/08/78	Social Security 440-18-1621	Irene Eddins	"
37,012,244 Payee No. 44 A 5	3127	11/03/78	Social Security 555-07-4198	Raymond D Godshalk	"
34,451,817 Payee No. 17 A 5	3127	10/03/78	Social Security 555-07-4198	Raymond D Godshalk	"
78,163,550 Payee No. 50 01 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 457-26-5033	Estella M Railback for Mae K Griffith	"
24,156,728 Payee No. 28 01 8	3054	12/01/78	Social Security 437-26-5442	Mary M Griffith for Marlan L Griffith	"
77,968,637 Payee No. 37 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 435-05-5208	Dave B Jackson	"
78,163,535 Payee No. 35 A H U	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 449-38-8571	Leroy Jackson	"
78,163,513 Payee No. 13 B 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 435-05-5208	Luvonia Jackson	"
78,163,538 Payee No. 38 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 450-20-4230	Earlis Jeffery	"
78,163,529 Payee No. 29 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 440-12-6910	Earl Johnson	"

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
77,968,662 Payee No. 62 01 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 500-18-1647	Vennie Thompson for Barnett B Johnson	Peoples Temple Mem- ber. Ck returned in accordance with State Dept. Instr. to Embassy
81,308,157 Payee No. 57 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 440-26-1483	Jessie Johnson	"
57,685,884 Payee No. 84 A 8	3054	07/03/78	Social Security 430-70-3159	Bessie Jones	"
4,307,672 Payee No. 12 A 8	3054	08/03/78	Social Security 430-70-3159	Bessie Jones	"
78,163,511 Payee No. 11 8 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 430-70-3159	Nancy M Jones	"
78,163,545 Payee No. 45 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 433-28-7761	Elfreda Kendall	"
78,163,628 Payee No. 28 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 568-24-0133	Charlotte King	"
78,163,555 Payee No. 55 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 461-12-0179	Pearl Land	"
78,163,544 Payee No. 44 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 452-16-4351	Lossie M Lang	"
78,163,431 Payee No. 31 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 088-42-5801	Lovellife Lowe	"
78,163,623 Payee No. 23 A 8 M	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 567-28-7088	Lovie Jean Lucas	"
4,307,659 Payee No. 59 F2 8	3054	08/03/78	Social Security 421-24-4439	Irene Mason	"
81,730,857 Payee No. 57 A 8 U	3054	11/16/78	Social Security 056-12-7438	Virginia Middleton	"
78,163,631 Payee No. 81 0 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 573-23-9362	Callie Mae Mitchell	"

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
78,163,504 Payee No. 04 B 8 M	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 428-05-7925	Peralley Morris	Peoples Temple Memb Ck. returned in Accordance with Sta Dept. Instructions Embassy
78,163,608 Payee No. 08 A	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 549-24-7040	Eura L Moses	"
78,163,495 Payee No. 95 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 385-26-7009	Mary Murphy	"
78,163,510 Payee No. 10 D 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 430-38-8524	Allie McClain	"
81,120,730 Payee No. 30 A 8 S	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 556-12-8539	Jessie B McNeal	"
78,163,436 Payee No. 86 D7 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 096-03-0411	Beatrice Parker	"
78,163,625 Payee No. 25 D6 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 568-12-2637	Lucille E Pawney	"
78,163,809 Payee No. 09 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 549-38-5158	Rosey L Peterson	"
78,163,575 Payee No. 75 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 466-05-6300	Oreen Poplin	"
78,163,549 Payee No. 49 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 457-26-5033	Estelle M Railback	"
78,163,499 Payee No. 99 A 8 M	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 423-16-8734	Willie B Reed	"
78,163,534 Payee No. 34 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 449-32-5572	Bertha Reese	"
78,163,490 Payee No. 90 D 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 351-03-3642	L Bee Reeves	"
78,163,598 Payee No. 98 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 547-30-4649	Mary Rodgers	"
78,163,577 Payee No. 77 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 466-12-6011	Elsie Ross	"

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
78,163,572 Payee No. 72 D 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 464-30-1169	Lulu M Ruben	Peoples Temple Member Check returned in Accordance with State Dept. Instructions to Embassy
81,474,950 Payee No. 50 A 8 U	3054	11/07/78	Social Security 185-44-3527	Rosa O Sharen	
78,163,559 Payee No. 48 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 457-05-5188	Vernon Smith	"
78,163,533 Payee No. 33 D 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 449-10-6349	Eloise Sneed	"
78,163,567 Payee No. 67 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 464-10-8551	Helen Snell	"
78,163,486 Payee No. 86 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 310-03-8968	Alfred R Stahl	"
78,163,480 Payee No. 80 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 303-10-4049	Cleave L Swinney	"
78,163,630 Payee No. 30 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 570-18-9112	Barnell M Tardy	"
78,163,619 Payee No. 19 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 564-36-8501	Lucille B Taylor	"
78,163,466 Payee No. 66 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 205-12-2261	Virginia V Taylor	"
16,036,321 Payee No. 21 A 8	3054	10/03/78	Social Security 494-30-7132	Bernice Thomas	"
78,163,583 Payee No. 83 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 494-30-7132	Bernice Thomas	"
78,163,569 Payee No. 69 A H	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 464-18-4492	Ernest Thomas	"
78,163,540 Payee No. 40 A 8	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 450-20-5454	Etta Thomson	"

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
78,163,594 Payee No. 94 A H	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 545-48-0030	Alfred W Tschetter	Peoples Temple Member. Ck. Rat'd in Accordance with State Dept. Instr to Embassy
4,307,730 Payee No. 39 A B	3054	08/03/78	Social Security 525-40-9358	Richard Wade	"
78,163,622 Payee No. 22 A B	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 566-52-7362	Mary N Walker	"
78,163,597 Payee No. 97 A B	3054	11/03/78	Social Security 547-30-0322	Erma M Winfrey	"
4,307,773 Payee No. 73 D B	3054	08/03/78	Social Security 568-12-2638	Clara L Winters	"
66,840,747 Payee No. 47 D B	3054	09/01/78	Social Security 568-12-2638	Clara L Winters	"

cc: Social Security Administration  
Foreign Claims Division  
Box 1756  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4B11 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520



December 28, 1978

Return of Undeliverable Checks

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of the Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

FROM: Embassy, Guyana

The following checks are returned for the reason stated:

<u>check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
5,568,041	2078	11/01/78	CSA 1315844	Samuel M Anderson	Peoples Temple Member Check returned in Accordance with State Dept. Instructions to Embassy
5,568,040	2078	11/01/78	CSA 1307324	Eartis Jeffery	"
4,824,120	2078	11/01/78	CSA 0900295	Cleave L Swinney	"

cc: CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520

cc: Civil Service Commission  
Bureau of Retirement and Insurance  
1900 E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20415

December 28, 1978

- Return of Undeliverable Checks

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of the Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

FROM: Ambassador, Guyana

The following checks are returned for the reason stated:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
,109,141	2074	11/01/78	RR A431363315	Lucides Bryant	Peoples Temple Member Check returned in accordance with State Department instructions to Embassy
,109,142	2074	11/01/78	RR A709095456	Little Mitchell	

cc: CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 New State  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

:: Railroad Retirement Board  
844 Rush Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

December 28, 1978

**Return of Undeliverable Checks**

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of the Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

FROM: Ambassador, Guyana

The following checks are returned for the reason stated:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
19,798,330 Payee No. 00	2207	11/01/78	VA 04-917-025	Christine E M Bates	Peoples Temple Men Check returned in Accordance with St Dept. Instructions to Embassy
4,419,797 Payee No. 10	2208	12/01/78	VA 01-779-777	Berda T Johnson	"
14,621,181 Payee No. 10	2207	10/01/78	VA 03-604-744	Bernice Thomas	"
7,130,420 Payee No.	3054	10/18/78	VA 9 152541 35	Bernice Thomas	"
9,826,338 Payee No. 10	2207	11/01/78	VA 03-604-744	Bernice Thomas	"
9,798,327 Payee No. 00	2207	11/01/78	VA 04-419-819	Gabriel Thomas	"

c: Veterans Administration Central  
Office (232B)  
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20420

CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520

December 28, 1978

**Return of Undeliverable Check**

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of the Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20013

**FROM:** Anembassy, Guyana

The following check is returned for the reason stated:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
0,875,834 ayee No. 34	4003	09/01/78	SSI 357-20-4404	Princoola Bryant	Peoples Temple Member Check returned in Accordance with State Dept. Instructions to Embassy

cc: Social Security Administration  
Foreign Claims Division  
Box 1756  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520

December 28, 1978

Return of Undeliverable Check

Director, Washington Disbursing Center  
Department of The Treasury  
P. O. Box 2229  
Claims Branch  
Washington, D.C. 20313

FROM: Embassy, Guyana

The following check is returned for the reason stated:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Symbol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency and Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Return</u>
11,746,910	3126	11/29/75	IRS Tax Refund	James R & Betty Purlfoy	Peoples Temple Member Check ret'd in accord ance with State Dept. Instructions to Embas

cc: CA/ICS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4311 New State  
Department of State  
Washington D.C. 20520

## memorandum

2030

DATE: December 28, 1978

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

SUBJECT: U.S. Treasury Checks and Other Negotiable and Non-Negotiable  
Checks in custody of U.S. Consul

TO: CA/SCS Federal Benefits Unit  
Room 4811 NS

FROM: Douglas V. Ellice, Consul *DVE*

REF: STATE 315278

Enclosed please find a list of all non-government checks and also  
a list of miscellaneous (non-SSA) treasury checks. Due to the  
back-log in our Communications Office, we were unable to send this  
telegraphically, as requested in your cable.

Also, enclosed are xeroxed copies of both sides of all items listed  
both above and on previous lists.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON (S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1978-241-636/2818

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
(REV. 7-78)  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
5010-112

FOLLOWING ARE CSA ANNUITY CHECKS RECOVERED

NAME	CSA NUMBER	AMOUNT	SYMBOL	NUMBER	DATE	DESIGNATOR
LILLIAN ALEXANDER	1151654	479.00	2078	60,191,554	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
LILLIAN ALEXANDER	1151654	502.00	2078	13,312,878	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
LILLIAN ALEXANDER	1151654	502.00	2078	65,568,039	11/01/78	CSA Annuity
SAMUEL M ANDERSON	1315844	460.73	2078	60,191,550	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
SAMUEL M ANDERSON	1315844	483.73	2078	13,312,880	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
SAMUEL M ANDERSON	1315844	483.73	2078	65,568,041	11/01/78	CSA Annuity
DONALD R BOWER	0569694	256.00	2078	59,942,788	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
DONALD R BOWER	0569694	269.00	2078	12,551,930	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
DONALD R BOWER	0569694	269.00	2078	64,824,110	11/01/78	CSA Annuity
EDITH E CORDELL	0908666	203.81	2078	59,942,790	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
EDITH E CORDELL	0908666	214.81	2078	12,551,932	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
EDITH E CORDELL	0908666	214.81	2078	64,824,121	11/01/78	CSA Annuity
EARTIS JEFFREY	1307324	284.26	2078	7,914,649	08/01/78	CSA Annuity
EARTIS JEFFREY	1307324	284.26	2078	60,191,555	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
EARTIS JEFFREY	1307324	299.26	2078	13,312,870	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
EARTIS JEFFREY	1307324	299.26	2078	65,568,040	11/01/78	CSA Annuity
BESSIE M PROBY	2107165	460.78	2078	13,802,474	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
CLEAVE L SWINNEY	0900295	269.81	2078	9,319,050	08/01/78	CSA Annuity
CLEAVE L SWINNEY	0900295	269.81	2078	59,942,780	09/01/78	CSA Annuity
CLEAVE L SWINNEY	0900295	283.81	2078	12,551,931	10/02/78	CSA Annuity
CLEAVE L SWINNEY	0900295	283.81	2078	64,824,120	11/01/78	CSA Annuity

FOLLOWING ARE CSF ANNUITY CHECKS RECOVERED

NAME	CSF NUMBER	AMOUNT	SYMBOL	NUMBER	DATE	DESIGNATOR
RY B BALDWIN	1.25047W	103.79	2078	61,024,273	09/01/78	CSF Annuity
ERCEDESE GUIDRY	0601966W	124.73	2078	61,024,337	09/01/78	CSF Annuity
ERCEDESE GUIDRY	0601966W	131.73	2078	14,144,667	10/02/78	CSF Annuity
ERCEDESE GUIDRY	0601966W	131.73	2078	66,655,614	11/01/78	CSF Annuity
AIRY NORWOOD	1044820W	267.00	2078	9,028,594	08/01/78	CSF Annuity
AIRY NORWOOD	1044820W	267.00	2078	60,779,645	09/01/78	CSF Annuity
AIRY NORWOOD	1044820W	280.00	2078	13,900,879	10/02/78	CSF Annuity
AIRY NORWOOD	1044820W	280.00	2078	66,655,615	11/01/78	CSF Annuity



FOLLOWING ARE RR CHECKS RECOVERED

NAME	RR NUMBER	AMOUNT	SYMBOL	NUMBER	DATE	DESIGNATOR
LUCIDES BRYANT	431363315	389.23	2074	53,740,447	09/01/78	RR Reg Ann
LUCIDES BRYANT	431363315	339.23	2074	53,925,598	10/02/78	RR Reg Ann
LUCIDES BRYANT	431363315	389.23	2074	54,109,141	11/01/78	RR Reg Ann
ANNIE MC GOWAN	355011484	118.55	2074	53,549,324	08/01/78	RR Reg Ann
ANNIE MC GOWAN	355011484	118.55	2074	53,740,446	09/01/78	RR Reg Ann
ANNIE MC GOWAN	355011484	118.55	2074	53,925,597	10/02/78	RR Reg Ann
ANNIE MC GOWAN	355011484	118.55	2074	54,109,140	11/01/78	RR Reg Ann
LILLIE MITCHELL	709095456	106.64	2074	53,740,448	09/01/78	RR Reg Ann
LILLIE MITCHELL	709095456	106.64	2074	53,925,599	10/02/78	RR Reg Ann
LILLIE MITCHELL	709095456	106.64	2074	54,109,142	11/01/78	RR Reg Ann

# TELEGRAM

INDICATE  
☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHANGE TO

FROM	GEORGETOWN	CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652:	ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC		
TAGS:			
SUBJECT:	UNCLASSIFIED GEORGETOWN		
ACTION:	E.O. 12065: N/A		
	TAGS: CFED, GY		
	SUBJECT: U.S. TREASURY CHECKS AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE AND NON-NEGOTIABLE CHECKS IN CUSTODY OF U.S. CONSUL		
	REF: A) ELLICE/HALL TELECON 12/18/78 B) STATE 315278		
<p>Following are Veteran Administration checks recovered. Format is: Name, VA File Number, Amount, Check Symbol, Check Number, Check Date, Agency Designator. Other agencies' checks will be reported separately.</p> <p>1. MARY E BALDWIN 425-44-1644 113.40 2207 96,964,961 09/01/78 VA Pens (Since this number has nine digits we assume it is a social security number and not a VA file number.)</p> <p>2. CHRISTINE E M BATES 04-917-025 754.00 2207 97,103,829 09/01/78 VA Comp</p>			

APPROVED BY:	DRAFTING DATE	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
CONS: DYE/Telegram			DCM:RADwyer

ARRANGES

UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 152  
(Formerly FD-413)  
January 1975  
GPO: 1975-0-250-000

3.	CHRISTINE E M BATES	04-917-025	754.00	2207
	44,621,175	10/01/78	VA Comp	
4.	CHRISTINE E M BATES	04-917-025	809.00	2207
	49,798,330	11/01/89	VA Comp	
5.	MARY F CANNADA	16-775-079	73.20	2207
	97,103,838	09/01/78	VA Pens	
6.	MARY F CANNADA	16-775-079	73.20	2207
	44,621,185	10/01/78	VA Pens	
7.	MARY F CANNADA	16-775-079	414.52	2207
	98,109,065	10/03/78	VA Pens	
8.	MARY F CANNADA	16-775-079	106.60	2207
	49,778,014	11/01/78	VA Pens	
9.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	03-426-305	97.25	2207
	97,103,823	09/01/78	VA Pens	
10.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	03-426-305	97.25	2207
	44,621,169	10/01/78	VA Pens	
11.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	03-426-305	97.25	2207
	49,778,012	11/01/78	VA Pens	
12.	BARBARA DAVIS	11-238-237	133.00	2207
	97,103,831	09/01/78	VA PENS	
13.	BARBARA DAVIS	11-238-237	133.00	2207
	44,621,177	10/01/78	VA Pens	
14.	BARBARA DAVIS	11-238-237	133.00	2207
	49,778,013	11/01/78	VA Pens	

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

15.	MARSHALL FARRIS	15-271-155	41.00	2228 2207
	97,103,836 09/01/78	VA Comp		
16.	MARSHALL FARRIS	15-271-155	41.00	2207
	44,621,183 10/01/78	VA Comp		
17.	MARSHALL FARRIS	15-271-155	44.00	2207
	49,798,333 11/01/78	VA Comp		
18.	MERCEDES W GUIDRY	00-516-466	30.78	2207
	95,848,078 09/01/78	VA Pens		
19.	MERCEDES W GUIDRY	00-516-466	30.78	2207
	44,476,624 10/01/78	VA Pens		
20.	MERCEDES W GUIDRY	00-516-466	30.78	2207
	49,747,514 11/01/78	VA Pens		
21.	WILLIE M HARRIS	14-835-547	61.00	2207
	39,893,599 08/01/78	VA Pens		
22.	WILLIE M HARRIS	14-835-547	61.00	2207
	97,103,835 09/01/78	VA Pens		
23.	WILLIE M HARRIS	14-835-547	61.00	2207
	44,621,182 10/01/78	VA Pens		
24.	WILLIE M HARRIS	14-835-547	61.00	2207
	49,791,267 11/01/78	VA Pens		
25.	OSIALAA HILTON	00-512-411	133.00	2207
	39,893,586 08/01/78	VA Pens		
26.	OSIALAA HILTON	00-512-411	133.00	2207
	97,103,822 09/01/78	VA Pens		

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

27. OSIALAA HILTON	00-512-411	133.00	2207
44,621,168	10/01/78	VA Pens	
28. OSIALAA HILTON	00-512-411	133.00	2207
49,778,011	11/01/78	VA Pens	
29. BERDA T JOHNSON	01-779-777	50.40	2207
39,893,601	08/01/78	VA Pens	
30. BERDA T JOHNSON	01-779-777	50.40	2207
97,103,837	09/01/78	VA Pens	
31. BERDA T JOHNSON	01-779-777	50.40	2207
44,621,184	10/01/78	VA Pens	
32. BERDA T JOHNSON	01-779-777	50.40	2207
49,747,515	11/01/78	VA Pens	
33. GORDON E LOCKETT	04-673-431	197.00	2207
39,893,592	08/01/78	VA Pens	
34. GORDON E LOCKETT	04-673-431	197.00	2207
97,103,828	09/01/78	VA Pens	
35. GORDON E LOCKETT	04-673-431	197.00	2207
44,621,174	10/01/78	VA Pens	
36. GORDON E LOCKETT	04-673-431	197.00	2207
49,755,980	11/01/78	VA Pens	
37. GLENN MOTON	04-426-220	6.25	2207
39,893,591	08/01/78	VA Pens	
38. GLENN MOTON	04-426-220	6.25	2207
97,103,827	09/01/78	VA Pens	

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

39.	GLENN MOTON	04-426-220	6.25	2207
	44,621,173	10/01/78	VA Pens	
40.	GLENN MOTON	04-426-220	6.25	2207
	49,755,979	11/01/78	VA Pens	
41.	BERNICE THOMAS	03-604-744	286.00	2207
	39,893,598	08/01/78	VA Comp	
42.	BERNICE THOMAS	03-604-744	286.00	2207
	97,103,834	09/01/78	VA Comp	
43.	BERNICE THOMAS	03-604-744	286 00	2207
	44,621,181	10/01/78	VA Comp	
44.	BERNICE THOMAS	03-604-744	307.00	2207
	49,826,338	11/01/78	VA Comp	
45.	BERNICE THOMAS	9 152541 35	39.50	3054
	5,513,885	08/18/78	VA Insurance	
46.	BERNICE THOMAS	9 152541 35	39.50	3054
	70,481,565	09/17/78	VA Insurance	
47.	BERNICE THOMAS	9 152541 35	39.50	3054
	17,130,420	10/18/78	VA Insurance	

(This number appears to be neither a SSAN or a VA File number.)

48.	GABRIEL THOMAS	04-419-819	41.00	2207
	39,893,588	08/01/78	VA Comp	
49.	GABRIEL THOMAS	04-419-819	41.00	2207
	97,103,824	09/01/78	VA Comp	
50.	GABRIEL THOMAS	04-419-819	41.00	2207
	44,621,170	10/01/78	VA Comp	

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

51.	GABRIEL THOMAS	04-419-819	44.00	2207
	49,798,327	11/01/78	VA Comp	
52.	THEO WILLIAMS JR	05-125-823	71.60	2207
	39,893,594	08/01/78	VA Pens	
53.	THEO WILLIAMS JR.	05-125-823	25.48	2207
	40,053,938	08/01/78	VA Pens	
54.	THEO WILLIAMS JR	05-125-823	75.24	2207
	97,103,830	09/01/78	VA Pens	
55.	THEO WILLIAMS JR	05-125-823	75.24	2207
	44,621,176	10/01/78	VA Pens	
56.	THEO WILLIAMS JR	05-125-823	75.24	2207
	49,755,981	11/01/78	VA Pens	

BURKE

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

DCS



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS EXEMPTIONS

BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE

1100 RAYMOND BLVD., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102  
ROOM 251  
648-2522

John J. Deegan  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MAURICE W. MCQUADE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 2, 1979


Michael White, Esquire  
Department of State  
Room 4817  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. White:

This is to advise you that before the State of New Jersey establishes any procedure for the disposition of the bodies of the Jonestown deceased, the Board of Mortuary Science wishes to be assured that (1) death certificates, where available, will be provided for any bodies disposed of in the State of New Jersey; (2) the bodies, in their current condition, pose no public health hazard and (3) the United States Government, particularly the Department of State, desires the assistance of the State of New Jersey in disposing of these remains.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE

By   
Charles J. Myrak,  
Deputy Attorney General.

CMH/r



OCS

In reply refer to:  
PPT/FM - KESSLER, Don

Don Kessler, Esq.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of the Attorney General of Virginia  
1100 Madison Building  
169 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

2032

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CBC/100  
JAN 5 1979  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐ (S)  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☐  
RELEASE DATED ☐  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Kessler:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of January 3, 1979 please find enclosed sample copies of the documents that presently accompany the body of each of the Jones-town deceased when the body leaves Dover Air Force Base Mortuary. These documents are:

1. Opinion of the Attorney General of Delaware dated December 6, 1978.
2. Statement of Assistant Delaware Attorney General Edward Kafadar dated December 8, 1978.
3. Statement of Transit indicating the destination of the body.
4. Statement of Identification prepared by Dr. William Cowan, Chief of the Identification Team the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.
5. Release of Liability (Assumption of Liability Statement).
6. Letter of the Solicitor General of Guyana of December 4, 1978.

In addition, we have two more documents that may be of interest to you. In a letter dated December 9, 1978 the Guyanese Solicitor General indicated that the death certificates being prepared by the Government of Guyana on the deceased from Jonestown are sufficiently complete to satisfy Guyanese legal requirements for burial and

cremation in Guyana. Furthermore, we have obtained a statement from Dover Air Force Base Mortuary officer Charles Carson that all the bodies have been embalmed and placed in hermetically sealed caskets. Mr. Carson has indicated that the bodies pose no health hazard and there is no danger of contagious disease.

We have been promised by the Government of Guyana that death certificates will be prepared for the Jonestown deceased. We expect to receive these death certificates in the near future.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would indicate what the requirements of Virginia law are relative to burial and cremation of bodies in Virginia. Specifically, what documentation must be presented before the body of a person who died outside Virginia can be buried or cremated in Virginia? We are studying the possibility of burying in Virginia the bodies of identified Jonestown deceased upon the request of the next of kin as well as burial in Virginia of unclaimed and unidentified bodies of the Jonestown deceased. Any citation to pertinent Virginia laws or regulations you might be able to provide would also be helpful.

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

AG/BED

Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services

Enclosure:  
as stated

By BED  
Bruce E. Dozier  
Attorney-Adviser

PPT/FM:BD:Dozier:gc 1/4/79

OC5

In reply refer to:  
PPT/PM: KESSLER, Don

2033

R

JAN 5 1979

Mr. Charles Hardester  
State Registrar  
Office of Vital Statistics  
P.O. Box 1528  
New Castle, Pennsylvania 16103

Dear Mr. Hardester:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of January 1, 1979 please find enclosed sample copies of the documents that presently accompany the body of each of the Jonestown deceased when the body leaves Dover Air Force Base Mortuary. These documents are:

1. Opinion of the Attorney General of Delaware dated December 6, 1978.
2. Statement of Assistant Delaware Attorney General Edward Kafader dated December 8, 1978.
3. Statement of Transit indicating the destination of the body.
4. Statement of Identification prepared by Dr. William Cowan, Chief of the Identification Team of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

EX-ORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

UNCLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

cremation in Guyana. Furthermore, we have obtained a statement from Dover Air Force Base Mortuary officer Charles Carson that all the bodies have been embalmed and placed in hermetically sealed caskets. Mr. Carson has indicated that the bodies pose no health hazard and there is no danger of contagious disease.

We have been promised by the Government of Guyana that death certificates will be prepared for the Jonestown deceased. We expect to receive these death certificates in the near future.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would indicate what the requirements of Pennsylvania law are relative to burial and cremation of bodies in Pennsylvania. Specifically, what documentation must be presented before the body of a person who died outside Pennsylvania can be buried or cremated in Pennsylvania? We are studying the possibility of burying in Pennsylvania the bodies of identified Jonestown deceased upon the request of the next of kin as well as burial in Pennsylvania of unclaimed and unidentified bodies of the Jonestown deceased. Any citation to pertinent Pennsylvania laws or regulations you might be able to provide would also be helpful.

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

AAG/BED

Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services

Enclosure:  
as stated

PT/FM:BDozier:gc  
1/4/78

By BED  
Bruce E. Dozier  
Attorney-Adviser

118179  
2034

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

## 631 Cultists' Bodies Wait in Delaware Base Hangar

WASH., Jan. 7 (AP) — More than six weeks after the mass deaths at the Guyana commune of the People's Temple, the bodies of 631 victims remain stacked in a freezing airplane hangar at the Dover Air Force Base, and the Federal Government has no plans to move them.

"It looks like no one wants to do anything," Charles Wyman, a State Department lawyer assigned here,

"I was told in no uncertain terms that the Government has neither the authority nor the funds to release the bodies," he said last week, referring to a State Department policy decision.

Meanwhile, he said, many relatives have told the State Department that they cannot afford to transport and bury or cremate the bodies. He said that many were apparently waiting for the Government or some charitable group to pay the costs.

Next of kin have been notified of the deaths of 435 positively identified cult members, but 353 of those bodies re-

mained unclaimed at the base last week.

The unclaimed bodies and 278 unidentified ones are stacked in Government-purchased coffins in an old, unheated hangar in subfreezing temperatures. A single guard patrols the area around the clock.

"I don't know what the solution is going to be," Mr. Wyman said. "Obviously, there's going to be a solution. We can't leave them there in the hangar."

He said that Air Force pathologists in Washington were still trying to identify more of the bodies, but that the pace had slowed considerably. Only two bodies have been identified since Dec. 19.

Last month, Gov. Pierre S. du Pont 4th asked President Carter to have the military fly the bodies to San Francisco, where the cult began and where many of the relatives live. But Mr. Carter has not responded, the Governor's new secretary, Frederick Stern, said.

Both Mr. du Pont and Dover's Mayor, Charles A. Legates Jr., have insisted that no mass burial be made near Dover because the site may become a shrine for

cult members.

Representative Thomas B. Evans Jr. met with State Department officials two weeks ago to press for quick disposal of the bodies, but Mr. Wyman denied his report that the department had promised a decision by Feb. 1.

Delaware has allowed local undertakers to transport the bodies out of state but has prevented local burial or cremation by requiring death certificates, which must be issued in Guyana.

Mr. Wyman said that the first 599 death certificates arrived in Washington yesterday, but Batilo R. Robinson, assistant counsel to Governor du Pont, said that other Delaware laws could prohibit a mass cremation of the bodies here.

For instance, Mrs. Robinson said, Delaware requires a cremation certificate signed by a physician or coroner stating that there is no reason not to destroy a particular body. She said that the bodies might still be needed because of lingering questions about the cause of death.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MB

REVIEWED BY

DATE

EDS OF A/CDC/MB DATE

TS AUTH. REASON(S)

EXCLUDED FROM RELEASES

DECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED

RELEASED DATE

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

005

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING STATUS OF GUYANA BODIES ON DOVER AIR FORCE BASE

IDENTIFIED BODIES

There are presently 635 identified bodies; 282 have been released as of 8 Jan 79 and 353 are still on hand.

Death certificates in hand

The State Department presently has 603 death certificates for the identified on hand and expects to have all 635 in hand by the end of the week. (Guyana has agreed to provide death certificates for all identified bodies).

Pick-up slowed by prosecutions in New Jersey and Governor DuPont's request to President to transport bodies to West coast

Several cremations were held in New Jersey when pick-ups by morticians began and this has lead to the prosecution of Mr. Bill Torbert, a mortician who was involved in the New Jersey cremation, and possibly others, by the State Mortuary Board. Mr. Torbert, the prime offender, has been charged with approximately 30 counts of improper burial by the State Attorney General. The Attorney General has indicated he recommended leniency in this matter to the Mortuary Board. The hearing will be held on 9 Jan 1979. We will not know until after this hearing is completed what will happen to Torbert and the other morticians. Until this is resolved no pick-ups for cremation are expected to be made as New Jersey is the only jurisdiction which has permitted cremation to date. (Note: Mr. Torbert has indicated to State Department that he is hopeful of a positive result and expects to be permitted to continue to cremate in New Jersey after the hearing. For his hearing Mr. Torbert was provided with a statement by Mr. Carson stating that the bodies did not present a health hazard. (This was done with consent of AFGC). He was also given two statements from the State Department, the first, requesting the State (New Jersey) permit cremation in New Jersey and the second, stating death certificates will be forthcoming).

The second reason many of the identified bodies have not been claimed up to now is due to the fact that Governor DuPont, at the direction of the State Department, has held off going public with the news that his request for military shipment of bodies to West coast has been turned down. Many next of kin did not want to spend money if the Government was going to handle the shipment. However at the present time the West coast knows there will be no transportation of bodies and the State Department has undertaken a letter-writing campaign to the next of kin encouraging them to claim the bodies. State Department has notified Social Security and VA and they, too, are attempting to notify next of kin. Letters are being sent by the State Department notifying next of kin of what financial assistance is available for them to assist in burying the deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	REASON(S) _____
TS AUTH. _____	
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
FOI or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

meeting with State  
of Delaware

A meeting between State of Delaware and State Department is set for 1100 hours on 10 January 1979 to discuss burial in Delaware now that death certificates have been obtained. This meeting will be attended by Dover SJA on behalf of USAF.

UNIDENTIFIED AND  
UNCLAIMED BODIES

There are presently 278 unidentified bodies.

no decision until  
February

There will be no decision forthcoming from the State Department concerning the unclaimed or unidentified bodies until some time in February at the earliest. This is due to the fact that both the mayor of San Francisco and Los Angeles have task force organizations to assist families of the deceased which have volunteered to and are now canvassing all hospitals in both cities with the names of the deceased children and wherever any medical records are found they are being forwarded to the Air Force Institute of Pathology. So far approximately 40 records have been found. Further, FBI is hopeful that there are at least 90 additional sets of prints still forthcoming from Guyana to assist in the identification process.

no cremation

The State Department has made a final decision that the unclaimed or unidentified bodies will not be cremated. (Note: This is close-hold information - not for public dissemination at this time).

burial in local  
states expected

State Department has notified the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey concerning the burial of the unclaimed and unidentified. So far, based on telephonic conversation, the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia have indicated there will be no difficulty in burying the bodies there. Letter confirmation has been requested but has not been received.

all bodies should  
be gone by  
mid-March

Should burial be permitted in Pennsylvania and Virginia the State Department hopes (absent further ID leads) to complete burial of all unclaimed or unidentified by mid-March. Toward this end the State Department has requested that the Dover AFB Legal Office to provide the State Department with an outline on how DOD would secure local cemetery space in an area where there is no national cemetery. This was requested because the State Department is seeking guidance on how to evaluate cemetery offers since this is a new tasking for them and they have no internal operating procedures to follow. The Legal Office is presently researching this procedure.

ROBERT E. GIOVAGNONI, Major, USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate

OCs  
Guyana Deaths

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
January 10, 1979  
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
RELEASE DENIED ☐  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

2036

DA R

Llewellyn P. Ireland, Director  
Bureau of Health Data Systems

Charles Hardester, Director  
Division of Vital Statistics

*Rel. to  
of [unclear]*

I have been contacted by the U.S. Department of State asking for our cooperation in the disposition of certain identified and unidentified bodies from the Guyana massacre. Specifically, they are requesting what documentation will be accepted to meet the requirements of burial or cremation in Pennsylvania. Attached is a packet of documents received from the Department of State pertaining to the Guyana situation.

§505 of the Vital Statistics Law pertains to the disposition of bodies when death has occurred outside of this Commonwealth. After reviewing Mr. Alan A. Gise's letter of January 5, 1979, it is my opinion that the forthcoming documents, the death certificates being prepared by the Guyana government, are the most important items needed. The opinions of the Solicitor General of Guyana and the certification of Mr. Charles C. Carson are also relevant to the disposition of these bodies. Since the Solicitor General of Guyana states that the death certificates which are being prepared are sufficient for burial or other disposition in their country, I feel this implies that a portion of §505 is being met in accordance with Guyana's laws and regulations.

What is not addressed here is the fact that these death certificates will not be accompanied by what we refer to as a transit or burial permit. It is possible that the death certificate itself is also the transit or burial permit based on Guyana law; however, this fact is not clearly stated. §505 does not define the specifications of a transit or burial permit; it only states that the permit must be issued in accordance with the law and regulations in force where the death occurred. If the death certificate also represents the transit or burial permit, we should honor the request of the Department of State. The additional documentation submitted merely ensures the health and safety of Pennsylvania residents.

Due to the circumstances involved with the Guyana massacre, perhaps it would be advisable to secure an Attorney General's opinion as to whether such action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is permissible. I would also suggest that our Justice Department contact Mr. Dozier.

For your information, a cemetery group in Pennsylvania has contacted the federal government offering their services in the disposition of these remains. The federal government has also requested the cooperation of the states of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia as they are planning to utilize all four states for the disposition of these bodies to eliminate



monopolization. I have also contacted each of these states, and they have expressed that they are attempting to develop a suitable procedure to assist in this matter.

If any additional information is needed, please contact me.

Attachment

CH:dr

OCS

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF

TE A/CDC/MR

Department of Justice

REVIEWED BY

DATE

2037

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

XDS ☐ EXT. DATE

REASON(S)

(415) 557-2344

EXEMPT EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

(415) 557-2332

RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASABLE ☐

EXEMPTIONS

January 10, 1979

Mr. Mike White  
C.A. / O.C.S.  
Room 4817  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

CONSUMER SERVICES

JAN 16 PM 3 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Re: People's Temple v. The Attorney General of the State of California

Dear Mr. White:

Pursuant to your telephonic request of January 10, 1979, I enclose the following documents:

(1) Amended Petition For Judicial Supervision Of Winding Up The Affairs Of People's Temple, A California Non-Profit Charitable Corporation, And The Distribution Of Its Assets.

(2) Petition For Instructions.

(3) Amended Order To Show Cause.

Please call me if I can be of any further assistance.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN  
Attorney General

  
GEORGIOS C. APALLAS  
Deputy Attorney General

YCA:ccb

Enclosures

1 CHARLES R. GARRY, Attorney at Law  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
4 1236 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner.

ENDORSED  
FILED  
San Francisco County District Court  
DEC 20 1978

CARL M. OLSEN, Clerk  
BY D. F. FAYATIAN  
Deputy Clerk

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10  
11 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES )  
12 OF CHRIST, )

13 Petitioner,

14 v.

15 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE )  
16 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, )

17 Respondent.

NO. 746571

) AMENDED PETITION FOR JUDICIAL  
) SUPERVISION OF WINDING UP  
) THE AFFAIRS OF PEOPLE'S  
) TEMPLE, A CALIFORNIA NON-  
) PROFIT CHARITABLE CORPORATION,  
) AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITS  
) ASSETS. [CORPORATIONS CODE  
) SS 1904 and 9801 AND FORMER  
) S 4607]

18 COMES NOW PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,  
19 a California non-profit charitable corporation (hereinafter called  
20 the "petitioner"), and hereby petitions the above-entitled Court  
21 to take supervision over the voluntary winding up and dissolution  
22 of People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a California non-  
23 profit charitable corporation, and to make such orders and adjudge  
24 such matters concerning the winding up of the affairs of said  
25 corporation as may appear to the court necessary or desirable.  
26 In support of this petition, the petitioner alleges as follows:

1        1. This petition is pursuant to the provisions of sections  
2 1904 and 9801 and former § 4607 of the Corporations Code.

3        2. EVELLE J. YOUNGER is the legally constituted Attorney  
4 General of the State of California and as such is charged with  
5 the general supervision of all charitable organizations within  
6 this State and with trust enforcement supervision over trustees  
7 and fiduciaries who hold or control property in trust for chari-  
8 table and eleemosynary purposes. The Attorney General is a re-  
9 quired party in any proceeding authorized pursuant to section  
10 9801 of the California Corporations Code.

11        3. PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST ("People's  
12 Temple" or "Corporation") is a California non-profit corporation  
13 created and existing under the California general non-profit  
14 corporation law, and has its principal place of business in the  
15 City and County of San Francisco.

16        4. People's Temple holds all of its assets and funds  
17 in trust for charitable purposes, its primary purpose being  
18 "to further the Kingdom of God by spreading the Word" and is  
19 exempt from taxation under section 23761(d) of the California  
20 Revenue and Taxation Code and section 501(c)(3) of the Internal  
21 Revenue Code of the United States. Copies of the Articles of  
22 Incorporation and all amendments thereto have been attached as  
23 Exhibit A to the original petition filed on December 4, 1978, in  
24 this proceeding.

25        5. PEOPLE'S TEMPLE is in the process of voluntarily  
26 winding up its affairs as evidence by the fact that on December

1 19, 1978 there was filed with the Office of the Secretary of  
2 State of California, a certificate stating that said corporation  
3 has elected to wind up its affairs and voluntarily dissolve. A  
4 copy of said certificate, certified by the Secretary of State of  
5 California, is attached to this petition as "Exhibit B" and by  
6 this reference is made a part hereof.

7 6. Court supervision over the process of the winding up  
8 and dissolution of said corporation is necessary and desirable  
9 by reason of the following facts:

10 (a) A substantial number of the Corporation's  
11 members died in the Jonestown tragedy on or about  
12 November 18, 1978. Because of these deaths, it is  
13 impossible for the Corporation to continue to operate  
14 as a church.

15 (b) The process of winding up and dissolving the  
16 Corporation will likely be long, procedurally complex  
17 and contentious. The assets of the Corporation are  
18 largely unknown to the existing directors. Statements  
19 in the press indicate that substantial corporate  
20 assets exist in the form of bank accounts in at least  
21 Panama, Switzerland and Rumania. The Corporation's  
22 potential liability from the potential claims of known

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1 and contingent creditors may be substantial.

2 (c) In addition the Corporation as of the date  
3 of the filing of this Amended Petition is a named party  
4 in four lawsuits, a list and description of which is  
5 given in "Exhibit C" which is attached to this petition.  
6 The Corporation's potential liability from three of the  
7 four pending lawsuits, if they proceed to judgment  
8 against the Corporation, could be substantial. Further-  
9 more, one of the directors, Jean Brown, is named co-  
10 defendant in a suit (action #739907 in this Court)  
11 against the Corporation. Another co-defendant appears  
12 to be related to a director, and a director is a co-  
13 plaintiff with the Corporation in action no. 740531  
14 in this Court. The fact that directors are named may  
15 create irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

16 (d) The Corporation's directors and Charles R.  
17 Garry of Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon &  
18 Pesonen, Inc., which has represented the Corporation  
19 as well as a number of its directors, officers, and  
20 members, may be called as witnesses in pending grand  
21 jury investigations into the death of Congressman Leo  
22 Ryan and into the deaths at Jonestown. They may also  
23 be called as witnesses in criminal proceedings, if  
24 any, arising out of the said investigations and as  
25 witnesses in pending and future, if any, civil actions  
26 by and against the Corporation.

1 (e) Substantial disputes will arise as to who  
2 is entitled to the distribution of the Corporation's  
3 assets remaining on dissolution.

4 7. The facts alleged in paragraph 6 make it impractical  
5 for the Corporation to proceed to an orderly and expeditious  
6 winding up and dissolution of its affairs absent court supervision  
7 thereof. In addition, it appears from these allegations that  
8 the court should take jurisdiction over the winding up and disso-  
9 lution of People's Temple in order to protect the interests of  
10 the People of the State of California as the ultimate charitable  
11 beneficiaries of the assets of People's Temple.

12 WHEREFORE, petitioners pray as follows:

13 1. That the Court give and make its order to persons  
14 interested in People's Temple, as creditors, trustees, construc-  
15 tive trustees or any other manner, as the Court deems proper,  
16 requiring them to appear before the Court at the time and place  
17 appointed, then and there to show cause why the Court should not  
18 make orders, and adjudge as to any and all matters concerning  
19 the winding up and dissolution of People's Temple including all  
20 matters set forth and permitted in section 1904 and former sec-  
21 tion 4607 of the Corporations Code.

22 2. That the Court give and make its order prescribing  
23 what notice shall be given to such persons interested in People's  
24 Temple as creditors, trustees, constructive trustees or in any  
25 other manner.

26 ///

1 3. That on the hearing of the order to show cause this  
2 Court give and make its order, and decree that it has assumed  
3 jurisdiction over the winding up of the affairs of People's  
4 Temple, including all matters contained in section 1904/<sup>and for-</sup>of the  
5 Corporations Code; including an order for the filing of claims  
6 by creditors within such time and at such place and in such  
7 manner as the Court shall direct.

8 4. That the Court order that any and all charitable  
9 organizations, exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of  
10 the Internal Revenue Code, which desire to be named as distribu-  
11 tees of the assets of People's Temple, pursuant to the winding up  
12 and dissolution of People's Temple under Corporations Code §§ 1904  
13 <sup>and former § 4608</sup> 1807 /shall file with the Court and with the Office of the  
14 California Attorney General - Charitable Trust Unit, on or before  
15 April 30, 1979 a written proposal for maintenance,  
16 operation and utilization of People's Temple assets as in a  
17 manner consistent with the terms of the trust. That all said or-  
18 ganizations shall, in addition, file current financial state-  
19 ment, signed and verified by an officer, director, or trustee  
20 of the organization under penalty of perjury, demonstrating  
21 the financial ability of said organization to carry out its  
22 proposed plan of operation. Failure of any organization to hold  
23 a 501(c)(3) exemption and/or to file the above-required proposal  
24 and financial statement shall preclude any distribution of  
25 People's Temple assets to said organization.



1 5. That the Court authorize the Office of the California  
2 Attorney General to investigate and audit, to the full extent  
3 deemed necessary by the Office of the California Attorney General,  
4 all organizations, including the directors, officers and members  
5 thereof, applying for distribution of any People's Temple assets  
6 attendant to this proceeding. That the Office of the California  
7 Attorney General shall submit to the Court, on or before June 30,  
8 1979 its recommendation(s) for distribution of the People's  
9 Temple assets in a manner consistent with the terms of the trust.

10 6. That the Court set for hearing, upon receipt of the  
11 aforementioned proposals, reports, statements and recommendations,  
12 this petition for distribution of the charitable assets of  
13 People's Temple, pursuant to Corporations Code section 1904 and 1906  
14 and former § 4609.  
15 / order the distribution of said assets of People's Temple in a  
16 manner consistent with the terms of the trust thereon.

17 7. That the Court stay the prosecution of any and all  
18 lawsuits presently pending to which People's Temple is a named  
19 party including those listed in Exhibit C, and require all parties  
20 to those actions to present and prove their claims in the manner  
21 required of other creditors.

22 8. That the surviving directors of the Corporation file  
23 with this court within ten days of this order an inventory of  
24 the assets and liabilities of People's Temple and thereafter  
25 to file intermediate and final accounts as the Court or the  
26 Attorney General may require.

///

1 9. That the surviving directors be ordered to sell at  
2 public or private sale all the assets of the Corporation for  
3 cash in an amount deemed reasonable by the board and subject to  
4 court approval.

5 10. For such further relief as the Court deems proper.

6 DATED: December 70 1978

7  
8 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
9 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

10 By Charles R. Garry  
11 CHARLES R. GARRY  
12 Attorneys for Petitioner  
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VERIFICATION

I, JEAN BROWN am  
a Director and Assistant Secretary of the petitioner in the  
above entitled action.

I have read the foregoing AMENDED PETITION FOR JUDICIAL  
SUPERVISION OF WINDING UP THE AFFAIRS OF PEOPLE'S TEMPLE  
and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my own  
knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated  
upon my information or belief, and as to those matters I believe  
it to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true  
and correct. Executed on December 20, 1978 at  
San Francisco, California

Jean F. Brown  
JEAN BROWN

EXHIBIT C

These are the lawsuits to which Petitioner is a party.

An asterisk by the name of a party indicates that the person is believed to be dead.

Cobb v. People's Temple, Jones\*, Buford, Brown, Moton\*, and Does 1-50--San Francisco Superior Court No. 739 907. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for intentional infliction of emotional distress and libel. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner has been served or has appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the overruling of a demurrer.

Medlock v. Jones\*, People's Temple, Nelson\*, Enola Nelson Realty, Fortsyn, McElvane\*, and Does 1-50--Los Angeles Superior Court No. C243292. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for conversion and intentional infliction of emotional distress. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner and McElvane have been served or have appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the denial of a petition for writ of mandate (for change of venue) by the Court of Appeal on November 6, 1978.

Katsaris v. Jones\*, Bradshaw, People's Temple, Adams, Beck Stahl\*, and Does 1-48--Mendocino Superior Court No. 39911. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for libel and slander. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner has been served or has appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the denial of a petition for writ of mandate (for change of venue) by the Court of Appeal on November 6, 1978.

People's Temple, Brown and McElvane\* v. Stoen--San Francisco Superior Court No. 740 531. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages and for an injunction restraining the defendant from representing plaintiffs in actions against the Petitioner. The complaint has been answered. The last activity in the case was the denial of a motion for preliminary injunction.

State  
of  
California

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I, *MARCH FONG EU*, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify:

That the annexed transcript has been compared with the record on file in this office, of which it purports to be a copy, and that same is full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I execute  
this certificate and affix the Great  
Seal of the State of California this

DEC 19 1978

*March Fong Eu*

Secretary of State



ENDORSED  
FILED

In the office of the Secretary of State  
of the State of California

DEC 19 1978

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION TO MARCH FONG EU, Secretary of State  
WIND UP AND DISSOLVE  
By BILL HOLDEN  
Deputy

We, Jean Brown, June Crym, Don Beck, Vera Young and  
Dennis Allen, declare:

1. Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ is  
a California nonprofit corporation.
  2. The present voting members of the corporation,  
constituting six of the seven voting members authorized by the  
By-Laws of the corporation, are: Jean Brown, June Crym, Don  
Beck, Lee Inghram, Vera Young and Dennis Allen. They are also  
the directors of the corporation.
  3. Five of the six voting members and directors were  
present at a special meeting held at San Francisco December 4,  
1978.
  4. The corporation has elected to wind up and dissolve.
  5. The election was made by vote of the voting members,  
who also consented thereto in writing. Five of the six voting  
members entitled to vote on or consent to the election voted in  
favor of the election and have consented in writing thereto.
  6. This certificate is executed by five of the six voting  
members of the corporation, constituting more than 50 per cent  
of the voting power.
- We declare the foregoing to be true and correct, under  
penalty of perjury.

Executed at San Francisco, California, December 15, 1978.

Jean Brown  
JEAN BROWN

June Crym  
JUNE CRYM

Don Beck (G. Donald Beck)  
DON BECK (G. DONALD BECK)

Vera L. Young  
VERA YOUNG

Dennis K. Allen  
DENNIS ALLEN

1 CHARLES R. GARRY  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
4 1236 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner

ENCORSED  
FILED  
DEC 20 1978

CARL M. OLSEN, Clerk  
BY ..... J. V. VAGAN  
Deputy Clerk

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
11 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

NO. 746 571

12 Petitioner,

13 vs.

PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS

14 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
15 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

16 Respondent.

17 Petitioner, in view of the difficulties outlines in  
18 Paragraph 6 of the Amended Petition for Judicial Supervision,  
19 respectfully requests instructions on the following matters:

20 1. Whether Petitioner or an independent receiver to be  
21 appointed by the Court should conduct the proceedings necessary  
22 to wind up, settle the affairs of, and dissolve Petitioner.

23 2. Whether Petitioner should retain the law firm of  
24 Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc. as  
25 its counsel in this proceeding at reasonable compensation to be  
26

////



1 fixed by the Court.

2 Dated: December 10, 1978

3  
4 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
5 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

6  
7 By

*Charles R. Garry*  
8 CHARLES R. GARRY  
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V E R I F I C A T I O N

I, **JEANEN** am  
petitioner in the  
above entitled action.

I have read the foregoing Petition Instructions  
and know the contents thereof; and that true of my own  
knowledge, except as the matters therein stated  
upon my information and belief, and as the matters I believe  
it to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true  
and correct. Executed December 20, 1964 at  
San Francisco, California 94102.

*J. E. Green*  
J. E. Green

HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
1899 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL. 944-3131

ENDORSED  
**FILED**  
San Francisco County Superior Court

DEC 20 1978

CARL M. OLSEN, JUDGE  
BY THOMAS C. ...

1 CHARLES R. GARRY  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESOMEN, INC.  
4 1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
11 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

12 Petitioner,

13 vs.

14 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
15 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

16 Respondent.

NO. 746 571

AMENDED  
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

17 TO ALL MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CLAIMANTS, TRUSTEES, CONSTRUCTIVE  
18 TRUSTEES and OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS:

19 YOU ARE ORDERED to appear in Department Nine of this  
20 Court, located at City Hall, San Francisco, California, on  
21 January 23, 1979, at 2:00 p.m., then and there to show  
22 cause why the petition for supervision by this court over the  
23 voluntary winding up of People's Temple of the Disciples of  
24 Christ, a California non-profit corporation, filed herein by said  
25 corporation, should not be granted.  
26

1 This order, together with copies of the Amended Petition  
2 for Judicial Supervision Upon Winding Up and Dissolution, shall be  
3 served on each member, trustee and constructive trustee, and each  
4 known creditor and claimant of said corporation by placing true  
5 copies thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon  
6 fully prepaid, in a United States Post Office mail box, addressed  
7 to the last known address of each such person, as shown on the  
8 records of the corporation, at least seven days prior to the date  
9 set for the above hearing. Said notice so served on the above-  
10 named persons shall be deemed to be the notice required pursuant to  
11 Section 1903 and former Section 4605 of the California Corporations  
12 Code.

13 It is further ordered that further notice of the said hear-  
14 ing be given by publication as hereinafter set forth once in the  
15 San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner, the Oakland  
16 Tribune, the Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles Herald Examiner,  
17 the Washington Post, the Sacramento Bee, the Ukiah Daily Journal,  
18 the San Diego Union and the New York Times, and by publication  
19 once a week for three weeks in the San Francisco Recorder, the  
20 San Francisco Sun Reporter, the Los Angeles Daily Journal and the  
21 Los Angeles Sentinel, all of said publications to be made prior to  
22 the date of the said hearing. The material to be published as  
23 aforesaid to constitute the said further notice shall read as  
24 follows:

25 ///

26 ///

1 "SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

2 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

3 PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE  
4 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

5 Petitioner,

NO. 764571

6 v.

AMENDED ORDER  
TO SHOW CAUSE.

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
8 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

9 Respondent.

10 TO ALL MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CLAIMANTS, TRUSTEES, CONSTRUCTIVE  
11 TRUSTEES AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS:

12 YOU ARE ORDERED to appear in Department Nine of this  
13 Court, located at City Hall, San Francisco, California, on  
14 January 23, 1979, at 2:00 p.m., then and there to show cause  
15 why the petition for supervision by this Court over the  
16 voluntary winding up of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of  
17 Christ, a California non-profit corporation, filed herein by  
18 said corporation, should not be granted.

19 DATED: December 26, 1978.

20 FRANCIS W. MAYER

21 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT "

22  
23 It is further ordered that the Order to Show Cause dated  
24 December 20, 1978, and filed herein December 21, 1978, is hereby  
25 vacated, on the Court's own motion.

26 DATED: December 26, 1978.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

OCs  
January 12, 1979

EA/OCS/CCS/EUR/Frank Hall

U.S. Treasury checks and other negotiable and non-negotiable checks in custody of the U.S. consul at Georgetown

L/CA: Mr. D. Rudolph Henderson

Ref: My Memo of Jan 3, 1979

1. Enclosed for your further consideration are listings of checks which have been returned as undeliverable to Treasury by the American Embassy at Georgetown in accordance with 7 FAM 251.7.
2. At your earliest opportunity, I would appreciate your letting me know when or if you would care to look at the copies of the checks which I have. Some of the non-government checks are worth viewing, as many of them are payable to the Rev. Jones or the "Peoples Temple" and others have limitation dates on them which will render them non-negotiable within a short period of time. I would send you copies of these checks, but our copier is not functioning at present.

CA/OCS/CCS/EUR/FSHALL:DG 1/12/79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NE	
REVIEWED BY <u>PA J. AMT</u>	DATE <u>12-10-82</u>
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH. _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
RDS ☐ or XDC ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☐  
RELEASE DENIED ☐ EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: 01-16-1979

SPONSOR: Rep.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

130TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. D-4

JAN 16 1979

MEMORIALIZING AND URGING EACH MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT, ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, TO INSURE THAT THE UNCLAIMED BODIES OF MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE ARE NOT BURIED WITHIN THE STATE OF DELAWARE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, the bodies of over nine hundred victims of the tragic Guyana murder-suicide massacre were removed from Jonestown last December by the Federal government and flown to Delaware for temporary storage while victims were being identified and relatives notified prior to "disposition"; and

WHEREAS, since that time claims have been made that, although some bodies have been cremated in New Jersey, the original decision was that the unclaimed bodies would be buried throughout the State of Delaware in private cemeteries at Federal expense; and

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Delaware have over the past several weeks been expressing their strong concerns that Delaware not be the focal point for burial of the Jonestown victims; and

WHEREAS, many Delawareans, including the Governor, have written and sent telegrams to President Carter, expressing their concerns. Various State and Federal legislators have requested that the unclaimed bodies of the Jonestown victims not remain in Delaware, but be returned to California; and

WHEREAS, it has been nearly a month after the last body was placed in storage at Dover Air Force Base, and the Federal government has refused to respond to those elected officials, from Delaware and across the Nation, who

ave voiced their concerns. A few bodies have been removed, but it is clear that the great majority will not be claimed; and

WHEREAS, each member of the Delaware Congressional delegation, because of his high Federal office and because of various contacts in the Federal government, is ideally situated to express the concerns of the citizens of the State of Delaware.

NOW, THEREFORE:

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the 130th General Assembly of the State of Delaware, with the approval of the Governor, that each member of the Delaware Congressional delegation is requested to use his "good offices" to ensure that the bodies of members of the People's Temple are not buried within the State of Delaware by the Federal government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Senator William V. Roth, Jr., Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and Representative Thomas B. Evans, Jr., at their offices in Washington, D.C.; Charles LeGates, Mayor of the City of Dover; and the following United States State Department officials:

Hon. Barbara M. Watson,  
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. Leo Marks,  
Deputy Legal Advisor

Mr. Allen Gise,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. John A. Munnell,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Edward V. Noel,  
Congressional Relations

Mr. Hume Moran,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

Mr. Peter K. Murphy,  
Special Assistant, Bureau of Consular Affairs



1 Miss Catherine Gerardi,  
2 Staff Assistant, Bureau of Consular Affairs  
3 Miss Mary Ann Yoden,  
4 Public Affairs Officer, Bureau of Consular Affairs  
5 Mr. Ira Wolf,  
6 Special Assistant, Office of the Counselor  
7 Mr. David Epstein,  
8 Department of Justice  
9 Mr. Brent Rushforth,  
10 Department of Defense



SPONSOR: Rep. Harrington

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

130TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. I JAN 17 1979

TO

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

- 1 AMEND House Joint Resolution No. 4 by striking lines 35 and 36 of page 2,
- 2 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:
- 3 "Mayor of the City of Dover; and the following Federal officials:"

PLEASE NOTE - AS OF JAN. 25, 1979 - TWENTY NINE  
OCS SPECIAL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN

Approved - R

2040

OTM

FOR - January 18, 1979

DATE OF RECEIPT BY: VSE

Mr. William Forbert  
61 E. Bradford Street  
Dover, Delaware

Mr. W. L. Nichols  
Assistant Secretary

Dear Mr. Forbert:

This is to advise you that the New Jersey State Board of Mortuary Science has learned, through an investigation by the Office of the Attorney General, that between December 8, and December 19, 1978 twenty-nine (29) bodies released from the Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware were brought into the State of New Jersey by six licensed Delaware funeral directors, or their agents.

The investigation reveals that you were the funeral director of record involved in nine (9) of these cases, at Arlington Cemetery, Clark's Base, New Jersey.

N.J.S.A. 15:7-47 provides that "no person shall engage in the practice of mortuary science, embalming, or funeral directing, unless he shall have been duly licensed as to do by the board..." You are not licensed to practice in the State of New Jersey. In addition N.J.A.C. 13:36-2.10, a rule of the Board, provides that "No interment, cremation, or other disposition of a dead human body, shall be made in the State of New Jersey, unless a New Jersey licensed practitioner of mortuary science or funeral director is present at the time of disposition." As you are aware, no New Jersey licensee was present in the above mentioned cases. Accordingly, at its meeting on January 9, 1979 the Board moved unanimously, that you be censured for your violation of the law, and the rule.

Be advised that the penalty for unlicensed practice under N.J.S.A. 15:7-12 is \$2,500 for the first offense, and not more than \$5,000 for the second and each subsequent offense. Because of the unusual circumstances involved in this case, the Board voted to impose a lesser sanction, in the form of a censure. You can be assured that such will not be the case in the event of future violations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
RDS <input type="checkbox"/> or XDS <input type="checkbox"/> EXT. DATE _____	
TS AUTH _____	REASON(S) _____
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>	
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

William Torbert

- 2 -

January 16, 1979

Authority for any further cremations of the Jamestown bodies at the Air Force Base, will be granted only upon Special Application made to the New Jersey State Board of Mortuary Science for each body to be cremated in New Jersey (copy enclosed). These transactions may be handled by certified mail. Also, if the remains are not to be returned to the next of kin for any reason, please notify this Board, in writing, prior to the cremation as to what other disposition will be made.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE

Harold V. McGuire,  
Executive Secretary.

mm/lr

ms.

Department of Law and Public Safety



Inter-Communication

From: Charles T. Mysak

To: Douglas J. Harper

Deputy Attorney General

Deputy Attorney General

(Institution or Department)

Date: January 10, 1979

**RE: DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL MYSAK'S REMARKS  
BEFORE THE BOARD ON JANUARY 9, 1979.  
CONCERNING THE JONESTOWN CREMATIONS**

Gentlemen:

On November 18, 1978 the residents of a settlement known as Jonestown, Guyana, were the victims of a mass murder-suicide. Because these victims were American Citizens, the United States Government, with the permission of the Guyanese government, transported the bodies of the victims to Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware. According to Michael White, an Attorney Advisor to the United States Department of State, approximately half of the over 900 bodies at the base have been identified and claimed by their next of kin.

On December 8, 1978, in accordance with an opinion of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Delaware, identified bodies claimed by next of kin, were released to local Delaware funeral directors, who, again in accordance with the same Attorney General opinion, (a copy of which you have before you), were legally authorized only to transport the bodies through and out of the State of Delaware. Between December 8, 1978 and December 19, 1978 twenty-nine (29) of these bodies were brought into the State of New Jersey by six licensed Delaware funeral directors for the purpose of being cremated. These bodies, along with their accompanying documentation, were presented to George Smith, the President of the Eglinton Crematory, at 320 Kings Highway, Clarksboro, New Jersey who performed the cremations, and returned the ashes to the funeral directors involved, or the next of kin. None of the funeral directors involved were licensed to practice mortuary science in New Jersey. I have distributed to each of you copies of the documentation accompanying these bodies in every case. In addition, you have before you a list of the names of the persons cremated. The funeral directors involved are Robert R. Farries, William C. Torr, William J. Warwick, Michael J. Ambuso, Donald Durham and Edward G. Minus, Sr.

N.J.S.A. 26:7-16 requires that any person who cremates a dead human body without first having received a permit for burial or other final disposition issued according to the laws or regulations of this or any other state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It should be noted that the papers accompanying these bodies, confer only a permit to transit. Nevertheless, I advise you that it does

DOUGLAS J. HARPER, DAG  
JANUARY 10, 1979  
PAGE TWO

not appear that a misdemeanor was committed in this case. This is because N.J.S.A. 26:6-28 clearly establishes that "... When a dead body is transported from outside this state into the state for burial or other final disposition, the transit or removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be given the same force and effect as the local burial or removal permit." It is my understanding from Mr. Michael White that the Solicitor General of Guyana has submitted the following statement to the United States Department of Justice:

As the Solicitor General of Guyana, I hereby confirm that the bodies of the victims of the Jonestown incident which occurred in Guyana in November, 1978, were lawfully removed from the jurisdiction of Guyana by the United States Air Force.

It is, thus, evident that these bodies were legally removed from Guyana, and legally removed from the State of Delaware.

N.J.S.A. 17A:5-19 provides that a cemetery company may "permit interment or cremation of any remains upon the receipt of a written authorization of a person representing himself and believed to be a person who has the right to control the disposition of said remains. . . ." All of the bodies presented for cremation in New Jersey were accompanied by telegrams or letters from the next of kin authorizing the Delaware funeral directors to take custody of the body and arrange for cremation, so that it would appear that the cemetery officials in this case complied with the above statute.

N.J.S.A. 17:7-47 provides that "no person shall engage in the practice of mortuary science, embalming, or funeral directing, unless he shall have been duly licensed so to do, by the board. . . ." N.J.A.C. 17:36-8.10, a rule of this Board, provides that "No interment, cremation or other disposition of a dead human body shall be made in the State of New Jersey unless a New Jersey licensed practitioner of mortuary science or funeral director is present at the time of disposition." It is clear that the statute and the rule were violated in the 29 instances of cremation at Eglinton. The penalty for unlicensed practice under N.J.S.A. 17:1-12 is \$2,500 for the first offense and not more than \$5,000 for the second and each subsequent offense. Obviously, the penalties in this case could be very substantial.



DOUGLAS J. HANMER, DAG  
JANUARY 10, 1979  
PAGE THREE

On December 29, 1978, I met with three of the funeral directors involved in this case in Newark, and all indicated to me that they were deeply sorry for any inconvenience and certainly, at no time, did they intend to violate any statute or law of the State of New Jersey, and that, although they hoped to accomplish further cremations in the State, they would not do so until contacted by the New Jersey State Board of Mortuary Science. On the same day, I met with George Smith, the President of the Crematory, who indicated to me that no further cremations would take place except with the approval of the Office of the Attorney General. In addition he has provided me with all the documentation in his possession concerning these cremations. I have consulted with the Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Department of Health in Trenton, Mr. Charles Karkut, and with the deputy assigned as Counsel to the Department, Charlotte Kitley, and they agree that, with the exception of the licensing questions, New Jersey state laws appear to have been complied with. I have been in telephone contact with the other directors involved in this case, and they have agreed to await word from this Board before proceeding any further.

It should be noted that these cremations took place without incident. I have been assured by the State Department that the bodies in question have been properly treated chemically, and pose no health hazard. The bodies are enclosed in four body bags or pouches and sealed hermetically in steel caskets especially provided for this emergency. In addition, the Board is in receipt of the sworn statement of Charles Carson, the Mortuary Officer at the Dover Air Force Base, that these bodies, in their present state, pose no public health hazard. I believe the uniqueness of this situation calls for a flexible response.

N.J.S.A. 45:7-73.1 provides that the board may in its discretion enter into an agreement with the licensing authority of any other State to permit a person duly licensed as a practitioner in either state to enter into the other state for the purpose of removing, transporting, or burying dead human bodies. New Jersey has entered into such reciprocal agreements with the States of New York and Pennsylvania. New Jersey offered in 1967 to enter into such an agreement with the State of Delaware but received no response from that State. Nevertheless, both Delaware and New Jersey funeral directors admit that they have, in fact, traveled interstate in this connection, and according to our records, this has been accomplished without incident. No action has ever been taken by New Jersey against Delaware licensees in this regard and vice versa. Nevertheless, the volume of traffic involved in this case (conceivably several hundred bodies) would seem to call for a more systematic approach to the problem.

DOUGLAS J. HARPER, DAG  
JANUARY 10, 1979  
PAGE FOUR

The United States Department of State, through its Attorney Advisor Michael White, has apologized to the State of New Jersey for any inconvenience. In the normal course of events, I do not, as a rule, in my role as counsel make recommendations in disciplinary matters. These are admittedly unusual, special circumstances. I have had as I indicated, direct contact with nearly all the directors involved, and they impressed me with their candor and humility.

I think it is doubtful that we will ever know the full dimensions of the tragedy of Jonestown. We know by the very nature of this board's business, the corporal dimensions of the tragedy. It seems to me that service to families in times of very great sorrow, is the hallmark of the funeral profession.

Certainly, as regards the Jonestown deceased and their families, these are very hard times indeed. And in their own way, these Delaware directors did their best to relieve their sorrow. No demonstrable public harm resulted, and none was intended. Because these directors intended, and did no harm, I would hope you would show them some consideration.

I think it can be said that this was a uniquely un-American tragedy, and I think it can also be said that our government has responded to it in a uniquely American way - with competence and compassion. I trust the Board will act in a similar spirit. (At this point motion was made by James Hunt, seconded by William Dangler that letters of censure be sent to these directors. Motion was carried unanimously) - (At this point the Board discussed the procedure to be set up for special application re: future cremations) -

C. J. N.

CJH:jao



OCS

2042

SENATE  
STATE OF DELAWARE  
LEGISLATIVE HALL  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

HERMAN M. HOLLOWAY SR.  
800 WASHINGTON STREET  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19803  
HOME: 302-433-6618  
OFFICE: 302-429-7188  
SENATE OFFICE: 302-678-4166

COMMITTEES  
FEDERAL & STATE RELATIONS  
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES  
AGRICULTURE  
ADULT & JUVENILE CORRECTIONS  
EDUCATION  
FINANCE

Jan. 17, 1979

Col. William J. Hall, Commander  
436th Military Airlift Command  
Dover Air Force Base  
Dover, Del. 19901

Dear Colonel Hall:

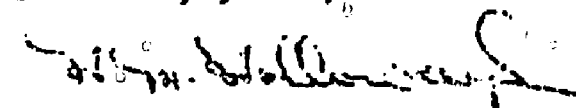
DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/AR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
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TS AUTH. _____ REASON(S) _____	
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RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____	

During Senate debate on House Joint Resolution 4, urging that unclaimed bodies from the Guyana People's Temple mass suicide not be buried in Delaware, several Senators expressed a desire to have a first-hand briefing in detail on the existing situation at Dover Air Force Base with respect to these bodies.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Health and Social Services, I have been delegated the duty of inviting you to be present at 2 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 23, in the Senate Chamber of Legislative Hall to brief members on the situation as it relates to the bodies still at Dover Air Force Base. You are welcome to bring any members of your staff who may be helpful.

I look forward to seeing you next Tuesday if your schedule permits.

Sincerely yours,



HERMAN M. HOLLOWAY SR.  
State Senate-2nd District

OCS

January 18, 1979

2043

CA/OCS/CCS: Francis S. Hall

U.S. Treasury Checks and Other Negotiable and Non-Negotiable  
Checks in Custody of the U.S. Consul at Georgetown

L/CA: Mr. D. Rudolph Henderson

REF: State 315278 and my memo of January 12, 1979

1. Enclosed for your further attention are copies of non-U.S. Treasury checks and negotiable and non-negotiable instruments which the U.S. Consul at Georgetown has in his possession.
2. You should note that many of these instruments are payable to "The Peoples Temple" and to the Rev. Jim Jones.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/NR	
REVIEWED BY _____	DATE _____
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TS AUTH. _____	ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLASSIFIED <input type="checkbox"/>	RELEASABLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RELEASE DENIED <input type="checkbox"/>	PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____

# TELEGRAM

INDICATE  
☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM

GEORGETOWN

CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

ACTION:

ACTION: \_ SECSTATE WASHDC

UNCLASSIFIED GEORGETOWN

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: CFED, GY

SUBJECT: U.S. TREASURY CHECKS AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE AND  
 NON-NEGOTIABLE CHECKS IN CUSTODY OF U.S. CONSUL

REF: A) ELLICE/HALL TELECON 12/18/78  
 B) STATE 315278

Following are Social Security checks recovered. Format is:  
 Name, SSAN, Amount, Check Symbol, Check Number, Check Date,  
 Agency Designator. Other agencies' checks will be reported  
 separately.

1.	STEPHEN M ADDISON	303-46-0172	526.20	3054
	66,840,618	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
2.	STEPHEN M ADDISON	303-46-0172	526.20	3054
	16,036.228	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
3.	STEPHEN M ADDISON	303-46-0172	526.20	3054
	78,163,483	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
4.	IDA M ALBUDY	487-01-1159	272.00	3054
	69,564,978	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	

DRAFTED BY:

CONS-DVEllice:asm

DRAFTING DATE

TEL. EXT.

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

DCM:RADwyer

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 100  
 (Formary 1-5-113)  
 January 1975  
 Dept. of State

5.	IDA M ALBUDY	487-01-1159	255.60	3054
	16,036,318	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
6.	IDA M ALBUDY	487-01-1159	255.60	3054
	78,163,579	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
7.	SAMUEL M ANDERSON	437-09-2867	181.80	3054
	66,840,647	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
8.	SAMUEL M ANDERSON	437-09-2867	181.80	3054
	16,036,263	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
9.	SAMUEL M ANDERSON	437-09-2867	181.80	3054
	78,163,519	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
10.	LUBERTA ARNOLD	435-07-4659	166.70	3054
	66,840,644	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
11.	LUBERTA ARNOLD	435-07-4659	166.70	3054
	16,036,260	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
12.	LUBERTA ARNOLD	435-07-4659	166.70	3054
	78,163,515	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
13.	RUTH ATKINS	496-10-9508	126.60	3054
	66,840,706	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
14.	RUTH ATKINS	496-10-9508	126.60	3054
	16,036,322	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
15.	RUTH ATKINS	496-10-9508	126.60	3054
	78,163,584	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
16.	GERALDINE H BAILEY	454-03-4909	100.80	3054
	16,036,285	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

17.	GERALDINE H BAILEY	454-03-4909	100.80	3054
	66,840,669	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
18.	GERALDINE H BAILEY	454-03-4909	100.80	3054
	78,163,546	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
19.	CHRISTINE E BATES	464-14-0063	267.40	3054
	66,840,691	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
20.	CHRISTINE E BATES	464-14-0063	267.40	3054
	16,036,307	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
21.	CHRISTINE E BATES	464-14-0063	267.40	3054
	78,163,568	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
<del>XXXXXXXXXX</del>				
22.	GENEVA BEAL	428-01-8590	137.70	3054
	16,036,248	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
23.	GENEVA BEAL	428-01-8590	267.20	3054
	78,163,503	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
24.	ALFRED BELL	430-22-6843	328.10	3054
	66,840,638	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
25.	ALFRED BELL	430-22-6843	328.10	3054
	16,036,254	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
26.	ALFRED BELL	430-22-6843	328.10	3054
	78,163,509	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
27.	ETHEL BELLE	062-22-7393	209.00	3054
	16,036,164	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
28.	ETHEL BELLE	062-22-7393	209.00	3054
	78,163,416	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

29.	JULIA BIRKLEY	184-07-2441	153.40	3054
	66,840,603	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
30.	JULIA BIRKLEY	184-07-2441	8.20	3054
	16,578,664	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
31.	JULIA BIRKLEY	184-07-2441	153.40	3054
	16,036,209	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
32.	JULIA BIRKLEY	184-07-2441	161.60	3054
	78,163,462	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
33.	ODELL BLACKWELL	299-10-4079	268.40	3054
	<del>69,564,973</del> 69,564,973	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
34.	ODELL BLACKWELL	299-10-4079	346.40	3054
	16,036,224	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
35.	ODELL BLACKWELL	299-10-4079	346.40	3054
	78,163,479	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
36.	WILLIE L BOWIE	546-32-8316	176.70	3054
	66,840,717	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
37.	WILLIE L BOWIE	546-32-8316	176.70	3054
	16,036,332	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
38.	WILLIE L. BOWIE	546-32-8316	170.70	3054
	78,163,595	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
39.	DEBBIE SCHROEDER FOR GEORGIANN BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20	
	3054 66,840,720	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
40.	DEBBIE SCHROEDER FOR GEORGIANN BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20	
	3054 16,036,344	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

41.	DEBBIE SCHROEDER FOR GEORGIANN BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20
	3054 78,163,607 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
42.	MAUREEN FITCH FOR MICHEL BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20
	3054 66,840,727 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
43.	MAUREEN FITCH FOR MICHEL BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20
	3054 16,036,343 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
44x	MAUREEN FITCH FOR MICHEL BRADY	548-56-3806	73.20
	3054 78,163,606 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
45.	MICHAEELEN BRADY	548-56-3806	259.60 3054
	66,840,726 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
46.	MICHAEELEN BRADY	548-56-3806	259.60 3054
	16,036,342 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep-	
47.	MICHAEELEN BRADY	548-56-3806	259.60 3054
	78,163,605 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
48.	MILLER BRIDGEWATER	462-14-6771	369.30 3054
	66,840,681 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
49.	MILLER BRIDGEWATER	462-14-6771	369.30 3054
	16,036,297 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
50.	MILLER BRIDGEWATER	462-14-6771	369.30 3054
	78,163,558 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
51.	PRINCEOLA BRYANT	557-20-4404	157.00 3127
	83,513,760 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
52.	PRINCEOLA BRYANT	557-20-4404	157.00 3054
	16,115,458 10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	

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MRN

53.	PRINCEOLA BRYANT	557-20-4404	157.00	3054
	78,163,513	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
54.	ZELLINE O BRYANT	565-42-7169	150.30	3054
	4,307,768	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
55.	ZELLINE O BRYANT	565-42-7169	150.00	3054
	66,340,742	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
56.	ZELLINE O BRYANT	565-42-7169	150.30	3054
	16,036,358	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
57.	ZELLINE O BRYANT	565-42-7169	150.30	3054
	78,163,621	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
58.	CHLOTILE BUTLER	365-18-9917	141.20	2077
	92,530,632	04/03/78	Soc Sec for Mar	
59.	MILDRED CARROLL	155-14-2055	184.80	3054
	66,840,601	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
60.	MILDRED CARROLL	155-14-2055	8.20	3054
	46,576,222	10/02/78	Soc Sec lrs	
61.	MILDRED CARROLL	155-14-2055	184.80	3054
	16,036,206	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
62.	MILDRED CARROL	155-14-2055	193.00	3054
	78,163,459	11/03/78	Soc Sec for <del>11/</del> Oct	
63.	RUBY J CARROLL	462-58-4023	224.80	3054
	66,840,884	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
64.	RUBY J CARROLL	462-58-4023	224.80	3054
	16,036,300	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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OPTIONAL FORM 153A  
(Formerly FS-413A)  
January 1975  
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55. RUBY J CARROLL 462-58-4023 224.80 3054  
78,163,561 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

66. RUBY J CARROLL FR CHILDREN 462-58-4023 20.80 3054  
66,840,685 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

67. RUBY J CARROLL FOR ROBERT K CARROLL 462-58-4023 116.50  
3054 16,036,301 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

68. RUBY J CARROLL FOR ROBERT K CARROLL 462-58-4023 116.50  
3054 78,163,562 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

69. JOSSIE CHAMBLISS 057-18-2089 112.30 3054  
65,891,379 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

70. JOSSIE CHAMBLISS 057-18-2089 112.80 3054  
15,636,090 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

71. JOSSIE CHAMBLISS 057-18-2089 96.40 3054  
78,163,412 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

72. JOICY E CLARK 460-16-1906 120.00 3054  
66,840,677 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

73. JOICY E CLARK 460-16-1906 120.00 3054  
16,036,293 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

74. JOICY E CLARK 460-16-1906 120.00 3054  
78,163,554 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

75. LEOLA CLARKE 568-20-5356 238.50 3054  
69,564,980 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

76. LEOLA CLARKE 568-20-5356 238.50 3054  
16,036,364 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

77.	LEOLA CLARKE	568-20-5356	222.10	3054
	78,163,627	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
78.	NANCY CLAY	466-12-3550	319.80	3054
	66,840,699	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
79.	NANCY CLAY	466-12-3550	319.80	3054
	16,036,315	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
80.	NANCY CLAY	466-12-3550-	319.80	3054
	78,163,576	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
81.	IDA M CLIPPS	450-20-9515	244.00	3054
	66,840,664	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
82.	IDA M CLIPPS	450-20-9515	244.00	3054
	16,036,280	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
83.	IDA M CLIPPS	450-20-9515	244.00	3054
	78,163,541	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
84.	ALMA COACHMAN	439-28-5815	188.00	3054
	66,840,655	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
85.	ALMA COACHMAN	439-28-5815	188.00	3054
	16,036,271	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
86.	ALMA COACHMAN	439-28-5815	188.00	3054
	78,163,527	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
87.	ARLANDER COLE	426-09-8340	342.90	3054
	66,840,630	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
88.	ARLANDER COLE	426-09-8340	342.90	3054
	16,036,245	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

Classification

89.	ARLANDER COLE	426-09-8340	342.90	3054
	78,163,500	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
90.	ARVELLA COLE	427-36-5314	194.70	3054
	66,840,632	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
91.	ARVELLA COLE	427-36-5314	194.70	3054
	16,036,247	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
92.	ARVELLA COLE	427-36-5314	194.70	3054
	78,163,502	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
93.	MARY COLEMAN	162.20-6607	121.10 <del>XXX</del>	3054
	66,840,602	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
94.	MARY COLEMAN	162-20-6607	121.10	3054
	16,036,207	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
95.	MARY COLEMAN	162-20-6607	121.10	3054
	78,163,460	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
96.	SUSIE L COLLINS	439-34-2413	187.30	3054
	66,840,656	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
97.	SUSIE L COLLINS	439-34-2413	187.30	3054
	16,036,272	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
98.	SUSIE L COLLINS	439-34-2413	187.30	3054
	78,163,528	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
99.	INEZ S CONEDY	444-16-3639	379.70	3054
	66,840,658	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
100.	INEZ S CONEDY	444-16-3639	379.70	3054
	16,036,274	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
101.	INEZ S CONEDY	444-16-3639	379.70	3054
	78,163,532	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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102.	BERTHA P COOK	548-28-8879	209.00	3054
	66,840,723 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
103.	BERTHA P COOK	548-28-8879	209.00	3054
	16,036,338 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
104.	BERTHA P COOK	<del>548-28-8879</del> <del>XXXXXXXX</del>	209.00	3054
	78,163,601 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
105.	EDITH E CORDELL	303-12-2557	156.10	3054
	66,840,616 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
106.	EDITH E CORDELL	303-12-2557	156.10	3054
	16,036,226 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
107.	EDITH E CORDELL	303-12-2557	156.10	3054
	78,163,481 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
108.	MARY COTTINGHAM	251-26-9583	625.70	3054
	70,053,453 09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins		
109.	MARY COTTINGHAM	251-26-9583	152.90	3054
	16,036,217 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
110.	MARY COTTINGHAM	251-26-9583	136.50	3054
	78,163,470 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
111.	MILLIE <del>MILLIE</del> S CUNNINGHAM	258-48-4173	123.00	3054
	66,840-612 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
112.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	258-48-4173	8.20	3054
	16,586,169 10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins		
113.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	258-48-4173	123.00	3054
	16,036,220 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
114.	MILLIE S CUNNINGHAM	258-48-4173	131.20	3054
	78,163,473 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		

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115.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	126.40	3054
	66,840,683	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
116.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	252.80	3054
	66,640,682	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
117.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	252.80	3054
	16,036,298	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
118.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	126.40	3054
	16,036,299	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
119.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	252.80	3054
	78,163,559	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
120.	MAJUANDRIENNE DARNES	462-54-3532	126.40	3054
	78,163,560	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
121.	HAZEL F DASHIELL	037-18-9457	352.60	3054
	66,840,532	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
122.	HAZEL F DASHIELL	037-18-9457	352.60	3054
	16,036,157	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
123.	HAZEL F DASHIELL	037-18-9457	352.60	3054
	78,163,409	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
124.	LEXIE S DAVIS	464-18-8045	315.30	3054
	66,840,693	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
125.	LEXIE S DAVIS	464-18-8045	315.30	3054
	16,036,309	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
126.	LEXIE S DAVIS	464-18-8045	315.30	3054
	78,163,570	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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127.	BEATRICE J DAWKINS	490-20-5807	243.60	3054
	66,840,704	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
128.	BEATRICE J DAWKINS	490-20-5807	243.60	3054
	16,036,325	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
129.	BEATRICE J DAWKINS	490-20-5807	243.60	3054
	78,163,582	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
130.	EDITH F DELANEY	524-03-0457	311.70	3054
	66,840,709	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
131.	EDITH F DELANEY	524-03-0457	311.70	3054
	16,036,325	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
132.	EDITH F DELANEY	524-03-0457	311.70	3054
	78,163,587	11/03/78	<del>XXXXXX</del> Soc Sec for Oct	
133.	LOVIE H DEPINA	145-07-0053	131.00	3054
	66,840,600	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
134.	LOVIE H DEPINA	145-07-0053	131.00	3054
	16,036,204	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
135.	LOVIE H DEPINA	145-07-0053	131.00	3054
	78,163,457	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
136.	BESSIE L DICKSON	463-16-7544	205.90	3054
	66,840,688	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
137.	BESSIE L DICKSON	463-16-7544	205.90	3054
	16,036,304	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
138.	BESSIE L DICKSON	463-16-7544	205.90	3054
	78,163,565	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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139.	KATHERINE M DOMINECK	460-01-9261	352.60	3054
	66,840,076	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
140.	KATHERINE M DOMINECK	460-01-9261	352.60	3054
	16,036,292	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
141.	KATHERINE M DOMINECK	460-01-9261	352.60	3054
	78,163,553	11/01/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
142.	FARENE DOUGLAS	511-07-7428	141.50	3054
	66,840,708	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
143.	FARENE DOUGLAS	511-07-7428	141.50	3054
	16,036,324	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
144.	FARENE DOUGLAS	511-07-7428	141.50	3054
	78,163,586	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
145.	CORRIE DUNCAN	464-24-1023	106.90	3054
	66,840,694	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
146.	CORRIE DUNCAN	464-24-1023	106.90	3054
	16,036,310	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
147.	CORRIE DUNCAN	464-24-1023	106.90	3054
	78,163,571	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
148.	IRENE EDDINS	440-18-1621	119.50	3114
	72,775,496	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
149.	IRENE EDDINS	440-18-1621	99.10	3054
	16,115,453	10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
150.	IRENE EDDINS	440-18-1621	107.30	3054
	78,163,530	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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151.	IRENE EDDINS	440-18-1621	24.60	3054
	81,524,188	11/08/78	Soc Sec Ins	
152.	ZIPPORAH EDWARDS	304-26-4141	233.10	3054
	66,840,620	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
153.	ZIPPORAH EDWARDS	304-26-4141	233.10	3054
	16,036,230	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
154.	ZIPPORAH EDWARDS	304-26-4141	233.10	3054
	78,163,485	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
155.	AMANDA FAIR	553-14-6607	170.50	3054
	66,840,732	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
156.	AMANDA FAIR	553-14-6607	170.50	3054
	16,036,348	10/13/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
157.	AMANDA FAIR	553-14-6607	170.50	3054
	78,163,610	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
158.	SYLVESTER C FAIR	450-26-3373	372.70	3054
	66,840,665	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
159.	SYLVESTER C FAIR	450-26-3373	372.70	3054
	16,036,281	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
160.	SYLVESTER C FAIR	450-26-3373	372.70	3054
	78,163,542	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
161.	MARSHALL FARRIS	429-05-3245	381.10	3054
	66,840,637	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
162.	MARSHALL FARRIS	429-05-3245	381.10	3054
	16,036,253	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
163.	MARSHALL FARRIS	429-05-3245	381.10	3054
	78,163,508	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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164.	BEULAH FOSTER	426-40-3745	281.50	3054
	66,840,631	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
165.	BEULAH FOSTER	426-40-3745	281.50	3054
	16,036,246	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
166.	BEULAH FOSTER	426-40-3745	281.50	3054
	<del>XXXX</del> 78,163,501	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
167.	ATTIE GIBSON	410-26-9220	163.40	3054
	66,840,626	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
168.	ATTIE GIBSON	410-26-9220	163.40	3054
	16,036,241	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
169.	ATTIE GIBSON	410-26-9220	163.40	3054
	78,163,496	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
170.	IRMA L GILL	429-34-4050	146.40	3114
	70,079,193	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
171.	IRMA L GILL	429-34-4050	130.00	3114
	18,826,705	10/03/78	Soc Sec for	
172.	IRMA L GILL	429-34-4050	138.20	3114
	75,044,558	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
173.	RAYMOND D GODSHALK	555-07-4198	308.70	3127
	14,451,617	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
174.	RAYMOND D GODSHALK	555-07- <del>XXXX</del> 4198	308.70	3127
	37,012,244	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
175.	CLAUDE GOODSPEED	463-16-6315	333.50	3054
	66,840,686	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
176.	CLAUDE GOODSPEED	463-16-6315	333.50	3054
	16,036,302	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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189.	MERCEDESE M GUIDRY	439-26-5550	117.10	3054
	16,036,270	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
190.	MERCEDESE M GUIDRY	439-26-5550	117.10	3054
	78,163,526	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
191.	CARL G HALL	568-18-9611	373.50	3054
	65,840,748	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
192.	CARL G HALL	568-18-9611	373.50	3054
	16,036,363	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
193.	CARL G HALL	568-18-9611	373.50	3054
	78,163,626	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
194.	ARTEE HARPER	437-09-5543	203.70	3054
	4,307,680	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
195.	ARTEE HARPER	437-09-5543	203.70	3054
	66,840,648	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
196.	ARTEE HARPER	437-09-5543	203.70	3054
	16,036,264	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
197.	ARTEE HARPER	437-09-5543	203.70	3054
	70,163,520	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
198.	OLLIE B HARRINGTON	428-70-2459	291.00	3054
	4,307,668	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
199.	OLLIE B HARRINGTON	428-70-2459	291.00	3054
	66,840,636	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
200.	OLLIE B HARRINGTON	428-70-2459	291.00	3054
	16,036,252	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
201.	OLLIE B HARRINGTON	428-70-2459	291.00	3054
	78,163,507	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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202	ANNIE M HARRIS	437-26-8365	146.90	3114
	14,033,413 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
203.	ANNIE M HARRIS	437-26-8365	146.90	3114
	70,358,645 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
204.	ANNIE M HARRIS	437-26-8365	146.90	3114
	19,102,697 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
205.	ANNIE M HARRIS	437-26-8365	146.90	3114
	75,315,768 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
206.	JOSEPHINE HARRIS	357-07-5154	101.60	2078
	10,818,558 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
207.	JOSEPHINE HARRIS	357-07-5154	101.60	2078
	62,327,829 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
208.	JOSEPHINE HARRIS	357-07-5154	101.60	3054
	16,036,237 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
209.	JOSEPHINE HARRIS	357-07-5154	101.60	3054
	78,163,492 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
210.	NEVADA HARRIS	465-32-6333	188.20	3054
	4,307,726 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
211.	NEVADA HARRIS	465-32-6333	188.20	3054
	66,840,697 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
212.	NEVADA HARRIS	465-32-6333	188.20	3054
	16,036,313 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
213.	NEVADA HARRIS	465-32-6333	188.20	3054
	78,163,574 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		

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214.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	4,307,641 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
215.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	4,307,642 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
216.	WILLIE M. HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	66,840,610 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
217.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	66,840,611 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
218.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	16,036,218 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
219.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	16,036,219 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
220.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	78,163,472 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
221.	WILLIE M HARRIS	253-16-0266	174.80	3054
	78,163,471 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
222.	JOSEPH HELLE	544-24-9228	149.30	3054
	4,307,742 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
223.	JOSEPH HELLE	544-24-9228	149.30	3054
	66,840,714 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
224.	JOSEPH HELLE	544-24-9228	149.30	3054
	16,036,329 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
225.	JOSEPH HELLE	544-24-9228	149.30	3054
	78,163,591 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		

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226.	NENA D HERRING	548-03-9351	256.10	3054
	4,307,749	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
227.	NENA D HERRING	548-03-9351	256.10	3054
	66,840,721	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
228.	NENA D HERRING	548-03-9351	256.10	3054
	16,036,336	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
229.	NENA D HERRING	548-03-9351	256.10	3054
	78,163,599	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
230.	EMMA M HILL	454-24-1452	146.20	3054
	4,307,700	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
231.	EMMA M HILL	454-24-1452	146.20	3054
	66,840,670	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
232.	EMMA M HILL	454-24-1452	146.20	3054
	16,036,286	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
233.	EMMA M HILL	454-24-1452	146.20	3054
	78,163,547	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
234.	HAZEL HORNE	200-20-0447	121.80	3054
	4,307,637	03/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
235.	HAZEL HORNE	200-20-0447	121.80	3054
	66,840,606	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
236.	HAZEL HORNE	200-20-0447	121.80	3054
	16,036,212	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
237.	HAZEL HORNE	200-20-0447	121.80	3054
	78,163,465	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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238.	BEATRICE A JACKSON	557-34-9632	195.70	3054
	4,307,761	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
239.	BEATRICE A JACKSON	557-34-9632	195.70	3054
	66,840,735	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
240.	BEATRICE A JACKSON	557-34-9632	195.70	3054
	16,036,351	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
241.	DAVE B JACKSON	435-05-5208	307.10	3054
	4,114,273	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
242.	DAVE B JACKSON	435-05-5208	307.10	3054
	66,646,933	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
243.	DAVE B JACKSON	435-05-5208	307.10	3054
	15,841,966	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
244.	DONALD JACKSON	438-64-3394	502.90	3054
	4,387,368	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
245.	DONALD JACKSON	438-64-3394	494.70	3054
	66,840,653	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
246.	DONALD JACKSON	438-64-3394	494.70	3054
	16,036,259	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
247.	DONALD JACKSON	438-64-3394	494.70	3054
	78,163,525	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
248.	LEROY JACKSON	449-38-8571	232.90	3054
	78,163,535	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
249.	ROSA L JACKSON FOR LETICIA L JACKSON	449-38-8571	274.20	
	3054	16,932,836	10/10/78	Soc Sec Ins

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250. ROSA L JACKSON FOR LETICIA L JACKSON 449-38-8571 40.20

3054  
~~180,000,537~~ 78,163,537 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

251. LUVENIA JACKSON 435-05-5208 138.20 3054

4,387,366 08/03/78 Soc Sec Ins

252. LUVENIA JACKSON 435-05-5208 138.20 3054

66,840,642 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

253. LUVENIA JACKSON 435-05-5208 138.20 3054

16,036,258 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

254. LUVENIA JACKSON 435-05-5208 138.20 3054

78,163,513 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

255. ROSA L JACKSON 449-38-8571 237.00 3054

16,932,835 10/10/78 Soc Sec Ins

256. ROSA L JACKSON 449-38-8571 40.20 3054

78,163,536 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

257. LAVANA JAMES 467-52-1190 109.50 3054

4,307,729 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

258. LAVANA JAMES 467-52-1190 109.50 3054

66,840,701 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

259. LAVANA JAMES 467-52-1190 109.50 3054

16,036,317 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

260. LAVANA JAMES 467-52-1190 109.50 3054

78,163,578 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

261. MARGARET JAMES 124-16-5941 327.80 3054

4,307,622 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

262. MARGARET JAMES 124-16-6941 24.60 3054

5,803,845 08/24/78 Soc Sec XXX Ins

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263.	MARGARET JAMES	124-16-6941	327.80	3054
	66,840,591 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
264.	MARGARET JAMES	124-16-6941	336.00	3054
	16,036,196 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
265.	MARGARET JAMES	124-16-6941	336.00	3054
	78,163,448 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
266.	EARTIS JEFFERY	450-20-4230	134.10	3054
	4,307,691 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
267.	EARTIS JEFFERY	450-20-4230	134.10	3054
	66,840,661 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
<del>268.</del>	EARTIS JEFFERY	450-20-4230	134.10	3054
	16,036,277 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
<del>269.</del>	EARTIS JEFFERY	450-20-4230	134.10	3054
	76,163,538 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
<del>270.</del>	MARGRETTE JEFFERY	450-20-4230	66.00	3054
	4,307,692 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
<del>271.</del>	MARGRETTE JEFFERY	450-20-4230	66.00	3054
	66,840,662 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
<del>272.</del>	MARGRETTE JEFFERY	450-20-4230	66.00	3054
	16,036,278 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
<del>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</del>				
<del>273.</del>	MARGRETTE JEFFERY	450-20-4230	66.00	3054
	78,163,539 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
<del>274.</del>	BERDA T JOHNSON	564-16-4496	113.60	3054
	4,307,763 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		

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275.	BERDA T JOHNSON	564-16-4496	113.60	3054
	66,840,737	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
276.	BERDA T JOHNSON	564-16-4496	113.60	3054
	16,036,353	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
277.	BERDA T JOHNSON	564-16-4496	113.60	3054
	78,163,616	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
278.	EARL JOHNSON	440-12-6910	130.00	3054
	4,307,687	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
279.	EARL JOHNSON	440-12-6910	130.00	3054
	66,840,657	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
280.	EARL JOHNSON	440-12-6910	130.00	3054
	16,036,273	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
281.	EARL JOHNSON	440-12-6910	130.00	3054
	78,163,529	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
282.	FANNIE JORDAN	433-56-1779	214.20	3054
	66,840,641	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
283.	VENNIE THOMPSON FOR GARNETT B JOHNSON	500-18-1647	244.20	
	3054 4,114,303	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
284.	VENNIE THOMPSON FOR GARNETT B JOHNSON	500-18-1647	244.20	
	3054 66,645,961	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
285.	VENNIE THOMPSON FOR GARNETT B JOHNSON	500-18-1647	244.20	
	3054 15,841,997	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
286.	HELEN JOHNSON	437-38-6670	133.20	3054
	4,387,367	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	

287.	HELEN JOHNSON	437-38-6670	133.20	3054
	66,840,652	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
288.	HELEN JOHNSON	437-38-6670	X 8.20	3054
	16,593,763	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
289.	HELEN JOHNSON	437-38-6670	133.20	3054
	16,036,268	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
290.	HELEN JOHNSON	437-38-6670	141.40	3054
	78,163,524	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
291.	JESSIE JOHNSON	440-26-1483	2808.30 <del>2808.30</del>	3054
	70,639,834	09/21/78	Soc Sec Ins	
292.	JESSIE JOHNSON	440-26-1483	209.00	3054
	16,115,456	10/03/78	Soc Sec ins	
293.	JESSIE JOHNSON	440-26-1483	16.40	3054
	81,308,157	11/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
294.	JESSIE JOHNSON	440-26-1483	209.00	3054
	78,163,531	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
295.	MAHALEY JOHNSON	457-38-5678	237.10	3054
	4,307,703	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
296.	MAHALEY JOHNSON	457-38-5678	237.10	3054
	66,840,674	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
297.	MAHALEY JOHNSON	457-38-5678	237.10	3054
	16,036,290 <del>16,036,290</del>	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
298.	MAHALEY JOHNSON	457-38-5678	237.10	3054
	78,163,551	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

299.	RUBY L JOHNSON	464-50-9154	211.90	3054
	4,307,725	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
300.	RUBY L JOHNSON	464-50-9154	211.90	3054
	66,840,696	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
301.	RUBY L JOHNSON	464-50-9154	211.90	3054
	16,036,312	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
302.	RUBY L JOHNSON	464-50-9154	211.90	3054
	78,163,573	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
303.	BOSSIE JONES	430-70-3159	183.00	3054
	57,685,884	07/03/78	Soc Sec for Jun	
304.	BOSSIE JONES	430-70-3159	183.00	3054
	4,307,672	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
305.	ELIZA JONES	526-28-8756	121.80	3054
	4,307,741	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
306.	ELIZA JONES	526-28-8756	121.80	3054
	66,840,713	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
307.	ELIZA JONES	526-28-8756	121.80	3054
	16,036,328	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
308.	ELIZA JONES	526-28-8756	121.80	3054
	78,163,590	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
309.	NANCY M JONES	430-70- <sup>3159</sup> <del>XXXX</del>	90.30	3054
	4,307,673	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
310.	NANCY M JONES	430-70-3159	90.30	3054
	66,840,640	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	

311.	NANCY M JONES	430-70-3159	90.30	3054
	16,036,256	10/03/88.	Soc Sec for Sep	
312.	NANCY M JONES	430-70-3159	90.30	3054
	78,163,511	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
313.	DESSIE JORDAN	547-28-9725	185.40	3054
	4,307,746	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
314.	DESSIE JORDAN	547-28-9725	185.40	3054
	66,840,718	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
315.	DESSIE JORDAN	547-28-9725	185.40	3054
	16,036,333	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
316.	DESSIE JORDAN	547-28-9725	185.40	3054
	78,163,596	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
317.	FANNIE JORDAN	433-56-1779	8.20	3054
	16,593,467	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
318.	FANNIE JORDAN	433-56-1779	214.20	3054
	16,036,257	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
319.	FANNIE JORDAN	433-56-1779	222.40	3054
	78,163,512	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
320.	EMMA JURADO	434-24-0616	225.70	3114
	13,471,053	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
321.	EMMA JURADO	434-24-0616	225.70	3114
	68,959,010	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
322.	EMMA JURADO	434-24-0616	225.70	3114
	17,717,549	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
323.	EMMA JURADO	434-24-0616	225.70	3114
	73,956,636	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

324.	ROSA L KEATON	563-30-8822	343.90	3054
	16,036,352	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
325.	ROSA L KEATON	563-30-8822	343.90	3054
	66,840,736	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
326.	ROSA L KEATON	563-30-8822	343.90	3054
	4,307,762	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
327.	ROSA L KEATON	563-30-8822	343.90	3054
	78,163,615	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
328.	TOMMIE S KEATON SR	452-07-3010	342.60	3054
	4,307,696	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
329.	TOMMIE S KEATON SR.	452-07-3010	342.60	3054
	66,840,666	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
330.	TOMMIE S KEATON SR	452-07-3010	342.60	3054
	16,036,282	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
331.	TOMMIE S KEATON SR	452-07-3010	342.60	3054
	78,163,543	11/03/79	Soc Sec for Oct	
332.	VIOLA B KELLEY	492-09-5056	215.40	3114
	21,491,504	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
333.	ELFREIDA KENDALL	453-28-7761	241.30	3054
	4,307,698	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
334.	ELFREIDA KENDALL	453-28-7761	241.30	3054
	66,840,668	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
335.	ELFREIDA KENDALL	453-28-7761	241.30	3054
	16,036,284	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

336.	ELFREIDA KENDALL	453-28-7761	241.30	3054
	78,163,545	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
337.	CHARLOTTE KING	568-24-0133	119.40	3054
	4,307,775	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
338.	CHARLOTTE KING	568-24-0133	119.40	3054
	66,840,749	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
339.	CHARLOTTE KING	568-24-0133	119.40	3054
	16,036,365	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
340.	CHARLOTTE KING	568-24-0133	119.40	3054
	78,163,628	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
341.	PEARL LAND	461-12-0179	202.60	3054
	4,307,707	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
342.	PEARL LAND	461-12-0179	194.40	3054
	66,840,678	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
343.	PEARL LAND	461-12-0179	194.40	3054
	16,036,294	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
344.	PEARL LAND	461-12-0179	194.40	3054
	78,163,555	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
345.	LOSSIE M LANG	452-16-4351	114.40	3054
	4,307,697	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
346.	LOSSIE M LANG	452-16-4351	114.40	3054
	66,840,667	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
347.	LOSSIE M LANG	452-16-4351	114.40	3054
	16,036,283	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

348.	LOSSIE M LANG	452-16-4351	114.40	3054
	78,163,544	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
349.	HEAVENLY H LOVE	177-28-8480	2662.30	3054
	70,457,821	09/15/78	Soc Sec Ins	
350.	HEAVENLY H LOVE	177-28-8480	106.20	3054
	16,115,451	10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
351.	HEAVENLY H LOVE	177-28-8480	16.40	3054
	81,303,289	11/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
352.	HEAVENLY H LOVE	177-28-8480	206.20	3054
	78,163,461	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
353.	LOVELIFE LOWE	088-42-5801	113.60	3054
	4,307,603	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
354.	LOVELIFE LOWE	088-42-5801	113.60	3054
	66,840,574	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
355.	LOVELIFE LOWE	088-42-5801	208.00	3054
	16,115,449	10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
356.	LOVELIFE LOWE	088-42-5801	121.80	3054
	78,163,431	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
357.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	112.40	3054
	4,307,770	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
358.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	97.70	3127
	62,373,343	08/18/78	06 10918	
	(REPLACES BEN PAYMENT DATED XXXXXXXX 11/03/77)			
359.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	112.40	3054
	66,840,744	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	



360.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	112.40	3054
	16,036,360	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
361.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	8.20	3054
	16,599,626	XX- XX 10/02/78	So & Sec Ins	
362.	LOVIE JEAN LUCAS	567-28-7088	120.60	3054
	78,163,623	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
363.	LILLIAN E MALLOY	124-14-0111	248.30	3054
	4,307,621	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
364.	LILLIAN E MALLOY	124-14-0111	256.50	3054
	66,840,590	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
365.	LILLIAN E MALLOY	124-14-0111	256.50	3054
	16,036,195	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
366.	LILLIAN E MALLOY	124-14-0111	256.50	3054
	78,163,447	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
367.	IRENE MASON	421-24-4439	207.80	3054
	4,307,659	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
368.	IRENE MASON	421-24-4439	207.80	3054
	66,840,627	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
369.	IRENE MASON	421-24-4439	207.80	3054
	16,036,242	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
370.	IRENE MASON	421-24-4439	207.80	3054
	78,163,497	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
371.	MARY MAYSHACK	435-03-7625	214.50	3054
	4,307,657	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	

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372.	MARY MAYSHACK	435-05-7625	214.50	3054
	66,840,643	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
373.	MARY MAYSHACK	435-05-7625	214.50	3054
	16,036,259	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
374.	MARY MAYSHACK	435-05-7625	214.50	3054
	78,163,514	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
375.	HENRY MERCER	199-03-7717	309.30	3054
	4,307,636	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
376.	HENRY MERCER	199-03-7717	309.30	3054
	66,840,605	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
377.	HENRY MERCER	199-03-7717	309.30	3054
	16,036,211	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
378.	HENRY MERCER	199-03-7717	309.30	3054
	78,163,464	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
379.	VIRGINIA MIDDLETON	056-12-7438	649.00	3054
	81,730,857	11/16/78	Soc Sec Ins	
380.	LUCY MILLER	421-42-9554	77.30	3054
	4,307,660	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
381.	LUCY MILLER	421-42-9554	77.30	3054
	66,840,628	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
382.	LUCY MILLER	421-42-9554	77.30	3054
	16,036,243	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
383.	LUCY MILLER	421-42-9554	77.30	3054
	78,163,498	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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384.	CALLIE MAE MITCHELL	573-03-9362	101.50	3054
	4,307,777	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
385.	CALLIE MAE MITCHELL	573-03-9362	101.50 <del>XXXXXX</del>	3054
	66,840,752	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
386.	CALLIE MAE MITCHELL	573-03-9362	101.50 <del>XXXXXX</del>	3054
	16,036,368	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
387.	CALLIE MAE MA MITCHELL	573-03-9362	101.50	3054
	78,163,631	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
388.	EDWARD MOORE	435-12-5944	206.20	3114
	16,355,955	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
389.	EDWARD MOORE	435-12-5944	206.20	3114
	72,679,651	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
390.	EDWARD MOORE	435-12-5944	206.20	<del>XX</del> 3054
	16,115,454			
	<del>16,036,368</del>	10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
391.	EDWARD MOORE	435-12-5944	206.20	3054
	78,163,516	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
392.	PERALEY MORRIS	428-05-7925	80.10	3054
	4,307,665	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
393.	PERALEY MORRIS	428-05-7925	80.10	3054
	66,840,633	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
394.	PERALEY MORRIS	428-05-7925	8.20	3054
	16,592,830	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
395.	PERALEY MORRIS	428-05-7925	80.10	3054
	16,036,249	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

396. PERALEY MORRIS 428-05-7925 86.30 3054  
78,163,504 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

397. LUGENIA MORRISON 461-26-5632 147.00 3054  
4,307,709 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

398. LUGENIA MORRISON 461-26-5632 147.00 3054  
66,840,680 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

399. LUGENIA MORRISON 461-26-5632 147-00 3054  
16,036,296 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

400. LUGENIA MORRISON 461-  
XBX 26-5632 147.00 3054  
78,163,557 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

401. LUGENIA MORRISON FOR CHLRN OF J MORRISON 461-26-5632  
147.00 3054 4,307,708 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

402. LUGENIA MORRISON FOR CHLRN OF J MORRISON 461-26-5632  
147.00 3054 66,840,679 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

403. LUGENIA MORRISON FOR CHLRN OF J MORRISON 461-26-5632  
147.00 3054 16,036,295 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

404. LUGENIA MORRISON FOR CHLRN OF J MORRISON 461-26-5632  
147.00 3054 78,163,556 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

405. EURA L MOSES 549-25-7040 225.30 3054  
4,307,757 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

406. EURA L MOSES 549-24-7040 225.30 3054  
66,840,730 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

407. EURA L MOSES 549-24-7040 225.30 3054  
16,036,346 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

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408.	EURA L MOSES	549-24-7040	225.30	3054
	76,163,608	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
409.	GLFN MOTON	263-05-7316	287.20	3054
	4,307,644	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
410.	GLEN MOTON	263-05-7316	287.20 XXXXX	3054
	66,840,613	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
411.	GLEN MOTON	263-05-7316	287.20	3054
	16,036,221	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
412.	GLEN MOTON	263-05-7316	287.20	3054
	78,163,474	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
413.	ESTHER MUELLER	303-26-4442	171.60	3054
	4,307,648	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
414.	ESTHER MUELLER	303-26-4442	171.60	3054
	66,840,617	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
415. XXX	ESTHER MUELLER	303-26-4442	171.60	3054
	16,036,227	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
416.	ESTHER MUELLER	303-26-4442	171.60	3054
	78,163,482	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
417.	MARY MURPHY	385-26-7009	195.00	3054
	4,307,657	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
418.	MARY MURPHY	385-26-7009	179.50 XX	3054
	69,564,977	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
419.	MARY MURPHY	385-26-7009	187.70 XXXXXX	3054
	16,036,240	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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420.	MARY MURPHY	385-26-7009	187.70	3054
	78,163,495	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
421.	ALLIE MCCLAIN	430-38-8524	113.60	3054
	4,307,671	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
422.	ALLIE MCCLAIN	430-38-8524	113.60	3054
	66,840,639	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
423.	ALLIE MCCLAIN	430-38-8524	113.60	3054
	16,036,255	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
424.	ALLIE MCCLAIN	430-38-8524	113.60	3054
	78,163,510	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
425.	ANNIE J MCGOWAN	355-01-1484	204.80	3054
	4,307,654	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
426.	LEVATUS MCKINNIS	437-20-9204	412.50	3054
	4,307,682	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
427.	LEVATUS MCKINNIS	437-20-9204	412.50	3054
	66,840,650	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
428.	LEVATUS MCKINNIS	437-20-9204	9.00	3054
	16,593,734	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
429.	LEVATUS MCKINNIS	437-20-9204	412.50	3054
	16,036,266	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
430.	LEVATUS MCKINNIS	437-20-9204	421.50	3054
	78,163,522	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
431.	ANNIE J MCGOWAN	355-01-1484	204.70	3054
	66,840,623	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	

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432:	ANNIE J MCGOWAN	355-01-1484	204.70	3054
	16,036,236	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
433.	ANNIE J MCGOWAN	355-01-1484	204.70	3054
	78,163,491	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
434.	JESSIE B MCNEAL	556-12-8539	334.90	3054
	81,120,730	11/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
435.	IDA M NICHOLS	367-26-9838	121.80	X 2078
	10,818,150	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
436.	IDA M NICHOLS	367-26-9838	121.80	3054
	69,564,976	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
437.	IDA M NICHOLS	367-26-9838	8.20	3054
	16,589,541	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
438.	IDA M NICHOLS	367-26-9838	105.40	3054
	16,036,238	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
439.	IDA M NICHOLS	367-26-9838	121.80	3054
	78,163,493	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
440.	JANE OWENS	510-12-5707	156.40	3054
	4,307,735	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
441.	JANE OWENS	510-12-5707	156.40	3054
	66,840,707	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
442.	JANE OWENS	510-12-5707	8.20	3054
	16,596,925	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
443.	JANE OWENS	510-12-5707	156.40	3054
	16,036,323	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
444.	JANE OWENS	510-12-5707	164.60	3054
	78,163,585	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct.	

445.	BEATRICE PARKER	096-03-0411	345.00	3054
	4,307,610	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
446.	BEATRICE PARKERX	096-03-0411	345.00	3054
	66,840,579	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
447.	BEATRICE PARKER	096-03-0411	345.00	3054
	16,036,184	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
448.	BEATRICE PARKER	096-03-0411	345.00	3054
	78,163,436	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
449.	LORE B PARRIS	490-14-8308	219.90	3054
	4,307,731	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
450.	LORE B PARRIS	490-14-8308	219.90	3054
	66,840,703	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
451.	LORE B PARRIS	490-14-8308	219.90	3054
	16,036,319	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
452.	LORE B PARRIS	490-14-8308	219.90	3054
	78,163,581	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
453.	LUCILLE E PAWNEY	568-12-2637	259.60	3054
	4,307,772	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
454.	LUCILLE E PAWNEY	568-12-2637	259.60	3054
	66,840,746	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
455.	LUCILLE E PAWNEY	568-12-2637	259.60	3054
	16,036,362	10/03/68	Soc Sec for Sep	
456.	LUCILLE E PAWNEY	568-12-2637	259.60	3054
	78,163,625	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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457.	LENORA PERKINS	548-30-8151	162.50	3054
	4,307,752	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
458.	LENORA PERKINS	548-30-8151	162.50	3054
	66,840,724	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
459.	LENORA PERKINS	548-30-8151	162.50	3054
	16,036,339	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
460.	LENORA PERKINS	548-30-8151	162.50	3054
	78,163,602	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
461.	ROSEY L PETERSON	549-38-5158	177.90	3054
	4,307,758	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
462.	ROSEY L PETERSON	549-38-5158	177.90	3054
	66,840,731	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
463.	ROSEY L PETERSON	549-38-5158	177.90	3054
	16,036,347	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
464.	ROSEY L PETERSON	549-38-5158	177.90	3054
	78,163,609	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
465.	OREEN POPLIN	466-05-6300	359.80	3054
	4,387,369	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
466.	OREEN POPLIN	466-05-6300	359.80	3054
	66,840,698	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
467.	OREEN POPLIN	466-05-6300	359.80	3054
	16,036,314	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
468.	OREEN POPLIN	466-05-6300	359.80	3054
	78,163,575	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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469.	EVA H PUGH	304-01-7850	479.20	3054
	4,307,650	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
470.	EVA H PUGH	304-01-7850	479.20	3054
	66,840,619	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
471.	EVA H PUGH	304-01-7850	479.20	3054
	16,036,229	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
472.	EVA H PUGH	304-01-7850	479.20	3054
	78,163,484	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
473.	ESTELLA M RAILBACK	457-26-5033	209.00	3054
	4,307,701	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
474.	ESTELLA M RAILBACK	457-26-5033	209.00	3054
	66,840,672	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
475.	ESTELLA M RAILBACK	457-26-5033	209.00	3054
	16,036,288	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
476.	ESTELLA M RAILBACK	457-26-5033	209.00	3054
	78,163,549	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
477.	ESTELLA M RAILBACK FOR MAE K GRIFFITH	457-26-5033		
	111.10	3054	16,036,289	10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep
478.	WILLIE B REED	423-16-8734	112.10	3054
	4,307,661	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
479.	WILLIE B REED	423-16-8734	112.10	3054
	66,840,629	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
480.	WILLIE B REED	423-16-8734	8.20	3054
	16,592,232	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	

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481.	WILLIE B REED	423-16-8734	112.10	3054
	16,036,244 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
482.	WILLIE B REED	423-16-8734	120.30	3054
	78,163,499 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
483.	BERTHA REESE	449-32-5572	227.60	3054
	4,307,690 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
484.	BERTHA REESE	449-32-5572	227.60	3054
	66,840,660 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
485.	BERTHA REESE	449-32-5572	227.60	3054
	16,036,276 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
486.	BERTHA REESE	449-32-5572	227.60	3054
	78,163,534 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
487.	L BEE REEVES	351-03-3642	269.90	3054
	4,307,653 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
488.	L BEE REEVES	351-03-3642	269.90	3054
	66,840,622 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
489.	L BEE REEVES	351-03-3642	269.90	3054
	16,036,235 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
490.	L BEE REEVES	351-03-3642	269.90	3054
	78,163,490 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
491.	GLADYS ROBERTS	564-36-6628	284.40	3054
	4,307,765 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
492.	GLADYS ROBERTS	564-36-6628	284.40	3054
	66,840,739 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		

493.	GLADYS ROBERTS	.564-36-6628	284.40	3054
	16,036,355	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
494.	GLADYS ROBERTS	564-36-6628	284.40	3054
	78,163,618	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
495.	MARY RODGERS	547-30-4649	264.90	3054
	4,307,748	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
496.	MARY RODGERS	547-30-4649	264.90	3054
	66,840,720	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
497.	MARY RODGERS	547-30-4649	264.90	3054
	16,036,335	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
498.	MARY RODGERS	547-30-4649	264.90	3054
	78,163,598	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
499.	EDITH F ROLLER	524-05-2230	260.20	3054
	4,307,738	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
500.	EDITH F ROLLER	524-05-2230	260.20	3054
	66,840,710	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
501.	EDITH F ROLLER	524-05-2230	260.20	3054
	16,036,326	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
502.	EDITH F ROLLER	524-05-2230	260.20	3054
	78,163,598	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
503.	ELSIE ROSS	466-12-6011	113.60	3054
	4,307,773	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
504.	ELSIE ROSS	466-12-6011	113.60	3054
	66,840,700	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	

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505.	ELSIE ROSS	466-12-6011	113.60	3054
	16,036,516 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
506.	ELSIE ROSS	466-12-6011	113.60	3054
	78,163,577 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
507.	LULU M RUBEN	464-30-1169	154.20	3054
	4,307,724 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
508.	LULU M RUBEN	464-30-1169	154.20	3054
	66,840,695 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
509.	LULU M RUBEN	464-30-1169	154.20	3054
	16,306,311 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
510.	LULU M RUBEN	464-30-1169	154.20	3054
	78,163,572 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
511.	FLORA B SANDERS <del>XXXXXXXXXXXX</del>	567-30-0464	185.40	3054
	4,307,771 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
512.	FLORA B SANDERS	567-30-0464	185.40 <del>XXX</del>	3054
	66,840,745 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
513.	FLORA B SANDERS	567-30-0464	185.40	3054
	16,036,361 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		
514.	FLORA B SANDERS	567-30-0464	185.40	3054
	78,163,624 11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct		
515.	PAULINE SCOTT	214-26-7043	164.30	3054
	4,307,638 08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul		
516.	PAULINE SCOTT	214-26-7043	164.30	3054
	66,840,607 09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug		
517.	PAULINE SCOTT	214-26-7043	164.30	3054
	16,036,214 10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep		

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518.	PAULINE SCOTT	214-26-7043	164.30	3054
	78,163,467	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
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519.	ROSE O SHARON	185-44-3527	184.40	3054
	4,307,635	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
520.	ROSE O SHARON	185-44- <del>XX</del> <sup>3527</sup>	184.40	3054
	66,840,604	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
521.	ROSE O SHARON	185-44- <del>XXXX</del> <sup>3527</sup>	184.40	3054
	16,036,210	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
522.	ROSE O SHARON	185-44-3527	184.40	3054
	78,163,463	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
523.	ROSE O SHARON	185-44-3527	725.00	3054
	81,474,950	11/07/78	Soc Sec. Ins	
524.	ROSE J SHELTON	548-38-8705	274.90	3054
	16,036,340	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
525.	ROSE J SHELTON	548-38-8705	274.90	3054
	78,163,603	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
526.	JOSE SIMON	548-22-9700	269.90	3054
	4,307,750	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
527.	JOSE SIMON	548-22-9700	269.90	3054
	66,840,722	09 08/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
528.	JOSE SIMON	548-22-9700	269.90	3054
	16,036,337	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
529.	JOSE SIMON	548-22-9700	269.90	3054
	78,163,600	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	

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530.	BERTHA SMITH	437-12-4033	209.20	3054
	4,307,681	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
531.	BERTHA SMITH	437-12-4033	209.20	3054
	66,840,649	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
532.	BERTHA SMITH	437-12-4033	8.20	3054
	16,593,718	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
533.	BERTHA SMITH	437-12-4033	209.20	3054
	16,036,265	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
534.	BERTHA SMITH	437-12-4033	217.40	3054
	78,163,521	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
535.	VERNON SMITH	457-05-5188	167.80	3114
	14,585,569	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
536.	VERNON SMITH	457-05-5188	167.80	3054
	66,840,671	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
537.	VERNON SMITH	457-05-5188	167.80	3054
	16,036,287	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
538.	VERNON SMITH	457-05-5188	167.80	3054
	78,163,548	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
539.	ELOISE SNEED	449-10-6349	257.80	3054
	4,307,689	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
540.	ELOISE SNEED	449-10-6349	257.80	3054
	66,840,659	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
541.	ELOISE SNEED	449-10-6349	257.80	3054
	16,036,275	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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542.	ELOISE SNEED	449-10-6349	257.80	3054
	78,163,533	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
543.	HELEN SNELL	464-10-8551	213.10	3054
	4,307,719	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
544.	HELEN SNELL	464-10-8551	213.10	3054
	66,840,690	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
545.	HELEN SNELL	464-10-8551	213.10	3054
	<del>XXXXXX</del> 16,036,306	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
546.	HELEN SNELL	464-10-8551	213.10	3054
	78,163,567	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
547.	ALFRED R STAHL	310-03-8968	955.20	3054
	70,055,136	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
548.	ALFRED R STAHL	310-03-8968	318.40	3054
	16,036,231	<sup>10</sup> <del>XX</del> /03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
549.	ALFRED R STAHL	310-03-8968	318.40	3054
	78,163,486	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
550.	CAROL A STAHL	310-03-8968	26.40	3054
	3,956,975	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
551.	CAROL A STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80	3054
	69,564,974	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
552.	CAROL A STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80	3054
	16,036,232	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
553.	CAROL A STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80	3054
	78,163,487	11/03/78	<del>XX</del> Soc Sec for Oct	



554.	CAROL A STAHL FOR BONNIE L STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80
	3054 69,564,975	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins
555.	CAROL A STAHL FOR BONNIE L STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80
	3054 16,036,233	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep
556.	CAROL A STAHL FOR BONNIE L STAHL	310-03-8968	157.80
	3054 78,163,488	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct
557.	ABRAHAM L STATEN	223-24-5162	390.90 3054
	4,387,365	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins.
558.	ABRAHAM L STATEN	223-24-5162	390.80 3054
	66,840,609	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug
559.	ABRAHAM L STATEN	223-24-5162	390.80 3054
	16,036,216	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep
560.	ABRAHAM L STATEN	223-24-5162	390.80 3054
	78,163,469	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct
561.	AMEAL STATEN	435-30-8092	205.10 3054
	4,307,677	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul
562.	AMEAL STATEN	435-30-8092	205.10 3054
	66,340,645	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug
563.	AMEAL STATEN	435-30-8092	205.10 3054
	16,036,261	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep
564.	AMEAL STATEN	435-30-8092	205.10 3054
	78,163,517	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct
565.	ADELEINE M STRIDER	568-24-4025	255.40 3054
	4,307,776	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul

566. ADELEINE M STRIDER 568-24-4025 303.10 3054  
69,564,981 09/01/78 Soc Sec Ins

567. ADELEINE M STRIDER 568-24-4025 263.60 3054  
16,036,366 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

568. ADELEINE M STRIDER 568-24-4025 263.60 3054  
78,163,629 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

569. CLEAVE L SWINNEY 303-10-4049 280.10 3054  
4,307,646 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

570. CLEAVE L SWINNEY 303-10-4049 280.10 3054  
~~EXX~~ 66,840,615 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

571. CLEAVE L SWINNEY 303-10-4049 280.10 3054  
16,036,225 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

572. CLEAVE L SWINNEY 303-10-4049 280.10 3054  
78,163,480 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

573. BERNELL M TARDY 570-18-9112 155.60 3054  
70,061,691 09/01/78 Soc Sec Ins

574. BERNELL M TARDY 570-18-9112 155.60 3054  
66,840,751 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug

575. BERNELL M TARDY 570-18-9112 155.60 3054  
16,036,367 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep

576. BERNELL M TARDY 570-18-9112 155.60 3054  
78,163,630 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

577. ~~EX~~ LILLIAN M TAYLOR 565-12-2482 188.20 ~~EX~~ 3127  
30,352,647 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul

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578.	LILLIAN M TAYLOR	565-12-2482	170.30	3127
	85,045,797	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
579.	LILLIAN M TAYLOR	565-12-2482	180.00	3054
	16,115,453	10/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
580.	LUCILLE B TAYLOR	564-36-8501	206.70	3054
	4,307,766	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
581.	LUCILLE B TAYLOR	564-36-8501	206.70	3054
	66,840,740	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
582.	LUCILLE B TAYLOR	564-36-8501	206.70	3054
	16,036,356	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
583.	LUCILLE B TAYLOR	564-36-8501	206.70	3054
	78,163,619	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
584.	VIRGINIA V TAYLOR	205-12-2261	1395.00	3054
	70,123,792	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
585.	VIRGINIA V X TAYLOR	205-12-2261	112.10	3054
	16,036,213	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
586.	VIRGINIA V TAYLOR	205-12-2261	112.10	3054
	78,163,466	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
587.	BERNICE THOMAS	494-30-7132	100.90	3054
	4,307,733	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
588.	BERNICE THOMAS	494-30-7132	100.90	3054
	66,840,705	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
589.	BERNICE THOMAS	494-30-7132	100.90	3054
	16,036,321	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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590.	BERNICE THOMAS	494-30-7132	100.90	3054
	78,163,583	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
591.	ERNEST THOMAS	464-18-4492	353.20	3054
	4,307,721	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
592.	<del>XXXX</del> ERNEST THOMAS	464-18-4492	353.20	3054
	66,840,692	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
593.	ERNEST THOMAS	464-18-4492	353.20	3054
	16,036,308	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
594.	ERNEST THOMAS	464-18-4492	353.20	3054
	78,163,569	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
595.	<del>BR</del> ETTA THOMPSON	450-20-5494	193.60	3054
	4,307,693	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
596.	ETTA THOMPSON	450-20-5494	193.60	3054
	66,840,663	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
596.	ETTA THOMPSON	450-20-5494	218.20	3054
	16,036,279	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
597.	ETTA THOMPSON	450-20-5494	201.80	3054
	78,163,540	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
598.	VENNIE THOMPSON	436-44-0348	109.90	3054
	4,307,678	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
599.	VENNIE THOMPSON	436-44-0348	109.90	3054
	66,840,646	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
600.	VENNIE THOMPSON	436-44-0348	109.90	3054
	16,036,262	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

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601.	VENNIE THOMPSON	436-44-0348	109.90	3054
	78,163,518	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
602.	ESSIE TOWNS	554-50-7066	132.10	3054
	4,387,373	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
603.	ESSIE TOWNS	554-50-7066	132.10	3054
	69,564,979	09/01/78	Soc Sec Ins	
604.	ESSIE TOWNS	554-50-7066	8.20 <del>8.20</del>	3054
	16,598,799	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
605.	ESSIE TOWNS	554-50-7066	132.10	3054
	16,036,349	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
606.	ESSIE TOWNS	554-50-7066	140.30	3054
	78,163,611	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
607.	ALFRED W TSCHETTER	545-48-0030	375.00	3054
	4,307,744	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
608.	ALFRED W TSCHETTER	545-48-0030	375.60	3054
	66,840,716	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
609.	ALFRED W TSCHETTER	545-48-0030	375.60	3054
	16,036,331	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
610.	ALFRED W TSCHETTER	545-48-0030	375.60	3054
	78,163,594	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
611.	MARTHA <del>WEDDIE</del> TURNER	556-34-6783	134.80	3054
	4,307,760	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
612.	MARTHA TURNER	556-34-6783	134.80	3054
	66,840,734	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	

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613.	MARTHA TURNER	556-34-6783	134.80	3054
	16,036,350	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
614.	MARTHA TURNER	556-34-6783	134.80	3054
	78,163,612	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
615.	RICHARD WADE	525-40-9358	183.40	3054
	4,307,739	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
616.	ROBERTA WADE	525-40-9358	81.60	3054
	4,387,370	08.03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
617.	ROBERTA WADE	525-40-9358	89.80	3054
	66,840,712	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
618.	ROBERTA WADE	525-40-9358	89.80	3054
	16,036,327	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
619.	ROBERTA WADE	525-40-9358	89.80	3054
	78,163,589	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
620.	MARY N WALKER	566-52-7362	117.50	3054
	4,307,769	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
621.	MARY N WALKER	566-52-7362	117.50	3054
	66,840,743	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
622.	MARY N WALKER	566- <sup>52</sup> <del>XX</del> -7362	117.50	3054
	16,036,359	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
623.	MARY N WALKER	566-52-7362	117.50	3054
	78,163,622	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
624.	ANNIE B WASHINGTON	252-46-5175	122.60	3499
	9,335,570	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
625.	ANNIE B WASHINGTON	252-46-5175	122.60	3499
	66,531,358	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	

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626.	EDDIE WASHINGTON	548-44-3253	217.20	3054
	4,307,753	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
627.	EDDIE WASHINGTON	548-44-3253	217.20	3054
	66,840,725	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
628.	EDDIE WASHINGTON	548-44-3253	217.20	3054
	16,036,341	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
629.	EDDIE WASHINGTON	548-44-3253	217.20	3054
	78,163,604	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
630.	BESSIE M WESLEY	573-09-2371	103.30	3127
	30,194,103	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
631.	BESSIE M WESLEY	573-09-2371	103.30	3127
	84,728,400	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
	<del>XXXXXXXX</del>			
632.	BESSIE M WESLEY	573-09-2371	103.30	3127
	33,451,530	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
633.	BESSIE M WESLEY	573-09-2371	103.30	3054
	81,120,731	11/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
634.	LOUISE WILLIAMS	463-34-2951	264.70	3054
	4,307,718	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
635.	LOUISE WILLIAMS	463-34-2951	264.70	3054
	66,840,689	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
	WILLIAMS			
636.	LOUISE <del>XXXXXXXX</del>	463-34-2951	8.20	3054
	16,595,292	10/02/78	Soc Sec Ins	
637.	LOUISE WILLIAMS	463-34-2951	264.70	3054
	16,036,305	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

638.	LOUISE WILLIAMS	463-34-2951	272.90	3054
	78,163,566	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
639.	THEO WILLIAMS	459-03-8056	222.40	3054
	4,307,704	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
640.	THEO WILLIAMS	459-03-8056	222.40	3054
	66,840,675	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
641.	THEO WILLIAMS	459-03-8056	222.40	3054
	16,036,291	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
642.	THEO WILLIAMS	459-03-8056	222.40	3054
	78,163,552	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct	
643.	<del>XXXX</del> ERMA M WINFREY	547-30-0322	109.80	3054
	4,387,371	08/03/78	Soc Sec Ins	
644.	ERMA M WINFREY	547-30-0322	109.70	3054
	6,840,719	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
645.	ERMA M WINFREY	547-30-0322	109.70	3054
	16,036,334	10/03/78	Soc Sec for Sep	
646.	ERMA M WINFREY	547-30-0322	109.70	3054
	78,163,597	11/03/78	Soc Sec for Oct <del>XXXX</del>	
647.	CLARA L WINTERS	568-12-2638	141.40	3054
	4,307,773	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	
648.	<del>XXXX</del> CLARA L WINTERS	568-12-2638	141.40	3054
	66,840,747	09/01/78	Soc Sec for Aug	
649.	LEOMY WRIGHT	428-22-0096	34.90	3054
	4,307,666	08/03/78	Soc Sec for Jul	



650. LEOMY WRIGHT 428-22-0096 34.90 3054 -  
66,840,634 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug  
651. LEOMY WRIGHTX 428-22-0096 34.90 3054  
16,036,250 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep  
652. LEOMY WRIGHT 428-22-0096 34.90 3054  
78,163,505 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct  
653. LEOMY WRIGHT FOR CHLRN OF C H WRIGHT 428-22-0096 69.80  
3054 4,307,667 08/03/78 Soc Sec for Jul  
654. LEOMY WRIGHT FOR CHLRN OF C H WRIGHT 428-22-0096 69.80  
3054 66,840,635 09/01/78 Soc Sec for Aug  
655. LEOMY WRIGHT FOR CHLRN OF C H WRIGHT 428-22-0096 69.80  
3054 16,036,251 10/03/78 Soc Sec for Sep  
656. LEOMY WRIGHT FOR CHILDREN OF C H WRIGHT 428-22-0096 69.80  
3054 78,163,506 11/03/78 Soc Sec for Oct

BUTCE

UNCLASSIFIED  
Classification

OCS

burial of Jonestown Bodies

Llewellyn P. Ireland, Director  
Bureau of Health Data Systems

OM: Steven H. Sailer  
Legal Assistant  
Office of Legal Counsel

through:

John H. Cuthbertson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
January 18, 1979

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐  
DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒  
RELEASE DENIED ☐  
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

2044

PA  
State  
of Pennsylvania

The aftermath of the Jonestown tragedy continues. The Federal government still has possession of the Jonestown bodies pending their disposition. Pennsylvania has been designated as a state in which the bodies will be disposed. The Department of State contacted Charles Hardester to determine the status of Pennsylvania law concerning the burial and cremation of bodies in Pennsylvania where death has occurred outside of the Commonwealth. Specifically, the question has been raised whether the documentation which accompanies these bodies is sufficient to allow them to be buried or cremated in Pennsylvania. This interrogatory must be answered in the affirmative.

The Pennsylvania Vital Statistics Law of 1953 provides:

When a death or fetal death occurs outside of this Commonwealth and the dead body or fetal remains are accompanied by a permit for burial, removal or other disposition, issued in accordance with the law and regulations in force where the death or fetal death occurred, the permit shall authorize transportation into or through this Commonwealth and burial or other disposition of the dead body or fetal remains within this Commonwealth, without the endorsement of a local registrar of this Commonwealth. Act of June 29, 1953, P.L. 304, Art. V, § 505, 35 P.S. § 450.601.

The question is then raised whether Guyana has, in fact, issued such a permit. The Solicitor General of Guyana issued the following Opinion:

Upon request by the Embassy of the United States of America in Guyana, I state that under the laws and applicable regulations of Guyana, the certificates of death being prepared for the victims of the Jonestown incident are sufficient to permit cremation or burial in Guyana.

Llewellyn P. Ireland

Page 2

January 18, 1979

Opinion of the Solicitor General of Guyana - the  
Jonestown Incident - Certificates of Death,  
December 9, 1978.

Clearly, the death certificates issued by the government of Guyana are sufficient to permit burial or cremation in Guyana. Accordingly, they come within the purview of 35 P.S. § 450.505. The death certificates meet the requirement that the dead body be accompanied by a permit for burial, removal or other disposition. Therefore, the necessary documentation is present in the Guyanese death certificates and burial or cremation should be permitted in Pennsylvania.

SRS:JHC:bm

DCS

MEMORANDUM

2045

Jan. 20, 1979

To: Mr. Alan A. Gise, Deputy Asst Secretary for Overseas  
Consular Services  
THRU. LOIS M. DAY, Director, Office of Citizen's Consular Service  
Thru: Mr. Carmen A. DiPascido, Chief CCS/EUR  
From: Charles M. Wyman, Dover Air Force Base, N.W.  
Subj: After-Action report on Guyana Support Project

The attached report covers only the period of my assignment to Dover Air Force Base from Dec. 15, 1978 through Jan. 19, 1979. Enclosed is a chart showing in summary form the numbers of bodies identified, released etc. During my assignment here a total of 165 bodies were released from the Dover Air Force Base Mortuary. Also enclosed is a packet of press clippings in photo-copy form which may be useful to the Department.

My travel orders expire on Jan. 20, 1979. However, I have no objection in continuing my assignment here if the Department so desires.

Enclosures:

1. Report on Work Performed at Dover
2. Mortuary Compilation
3. Press Clippings

*Taken care of*

~~DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR  
REVIEWED BY John Summit DATE 1-17-81  
FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
REVIEWED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <i>2/1/82</i>
REASON FOR EXT. DATE	
REASON(S)	
EXISTING MARKINGS	
RECLASSIFIED	
RELEASABLE	
REASON DENIED	
IA or FCI EXEMPTIONS	

## GUYANA SUPPORT PROJECT AT DOVER A.F. BASE

I was first requested by Mr. Carmen DiPlacido to proceed to Dover Air Force Base, Delaware on Friday, Dec. 15, 1972 to serve as a replacement for Mr. Bruce Dozier and Mr. Michael White, attorney-advisors, who had been at the Base for one month. Preliminary instructions regarding the purpose of my assignment were provided by Mr. DiPlacido. After arrival in Dover I was briefed by Mr. Dozier and Mr. White, the latter remaining for two days to give me orientation. My principal task was to release administratively the identified bodies to the funeral homes in this area for either cremation or burial, or for onward shipment to other parts of the country. I was also expected to resolve any other problems of any nature arising in connection with the Department's interest in the movement of the bodies. My desk was in the Base Mortuary. During the evening hours I found I was the only live person in the building. Administrative release of the bodies could be made only when all funeral requests were complete and in proper order. Valid burial or cremation orders were a prerequisite in order to prevent the Department from incurring legal liability for improper release of the bodies. To accomplish this it was necessary to perform numerous related functions. Some of these functions are described in this report.

### Responding to Telephone Requests

The telephone literally rang "off the hook" for 8-10 hours daily, and still continues to do so. Typical of the telephonic requests would be (a) requests from next-of-kin for further information or clarification concerning funeral instructions, (b) relatives or friends would phone asking if certain names were on identified lists, (c) calls from Congressmen, newspapers and relatives. On Jan. 12th, for example, there were four Congressional inquiries. Calls from California came in evening hours because of the time difference. Numerous "self-appointed" and legitimate funeral directors would call with offers to transport and/or bury the deceased. These callers were referred to Mr. DiPlacido's office. Written offers were forwarded to the Department. One caller telephoned every few days requesting that "any body" be shipped to her so that she could arrange a funeral service. Some callers criticized the Department; others were sympathetic.

### Processing Funeral Authorizations

Quite frequently the telegram or letter requesting funeral services proved to be faulty or defective. It was necessary to arrange through the funeral directors or directly with the next-of-kin to re-send the authorization. At times the deceased was not identified properly in the authorization. It also has not been uncommon for requests to be received for funeral services for persons not yet identified as deceased or even for persons who were not in Guyana. At times a funeral company would lose documentation. For example on Jan. 19, 1979 at 8 p.m. United Airlines telephoned from Philadelphia stating that documentation had been lost. I was able to provide duplicate documentation, have the funeral company make a special trip to Philadelphia with the documentation in time so that the documentation arrived in time in San Francisco so that a scheduled funeral service could proceed as planned.

### Processing Mail

Considerable mail has been received here enclosing such documents as dental charts, x-rays, medical records, and snap-shots. These were forwarded to Col. William Cowan, Deputy Chief, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C. who is conducting the identification of deceased. When these letters also requested information as to whether or not certain named persons were identified as deceased, I would telephone the writer and supply the data. This was a faster method of responding and I believe was appreciated by the writers especially as some had written complaining that earlier letters of inquiry had remained unanswered.

### Liaison With Base Personnel

It was necessary that I visit the Base Information Office each day briefly and talk to Major Robert Groom. The purpose was to determine what type of media inquiries had been received and to coordinate the Base replies and Base press releases with information I had received from the Department's Press Office. Also I visited the Judge Advocate General's Office, the Deputy Base Commander's Office (Col. McDonald) and the Base Commander's Office (Col. Charles Ranner).

### Liaison With Funeral Directors

The funeral directors of Dover have been using this office as a central point of information to advise me in advance of plans to pick up bodies, to clarify authorizations, to learn the names and phone numbers of next-of-kin, and to learn the latest Delaware and New Jersey interment and cremation regulations.

### Liaison With the Department

Liaison was maintained daily with the Department principally with Mr. Carmen DiFlacido, Mr. Jay Aini, Mr. Thomas Glover, Mr. Reed Clark, Mr. Michael White, Mr. Bruce Dozier, Mr. Fred Henske and Miss Mary Ann Yoden.

### Daily Mortuary Report

In order to portray the overall story in a readily understandable chart form, a "Guyana Mortuary Report" was telecopied to the Department at the close of each business day. This report was photo-copied on the Base and distributed to interested offices here. As a result, the latest figures were in the hands of the Base Commander, Deputy Commander, Information Office, Judge Advocate General's Office, and the Mortuary Officer late each afternoon. The Pentagon also called for these figures at 6 p.m. each day. (See attached chart)

### Death Certificates

Death certificates received from the Department by courier have been given to the appropriate funeral homes. Because of the funeral homes' propensity for losing documents, I have had to ask each funeral home to sign a receipt for each death certificate received. One funeral home, for example, insisted a body had not been released to them only to discover the body one week later in their garage. Our receipt had shown the day and minute he had picked up the body.

### Media Relations

Relations with the media have generally been good although at times the media has blown stories all out of proportion. Two Dover newspapers "The Morning Journal" and the "Delaware State News" regularly telephone for the latest body figures. Other segments of the media heard from include the "Baltimore News American", "San Francisco Examiner", WRN-TV of Newark, Delaware, WDEL (Delaware) T.V. and several Mid-West newspapers. On Jan. 9, 1979 the New York Times (with whom I had not spoken) distorted completely some information I had given earlier to another newspaper. The original statement "The next-of-kin, in many instances have not claimed their deceased" was distorted to read "Nobody wants to do anything about it" - thus suggesting a criticism by me of Washington - which, of course, I did not make.

One case (~~Donna Jean Simon~~) required considerable efforts to resolve and at one point threatened to involve the Department. The facts, which were related to Mr. DiPlesido and Mr. Dozier, concerned a body which was being claimed by two persons. The father demanded the body for burial; the mother (living in another state after her divorce) demanded the body for cremation. Each side adamantly refused to yield to the other; each side obtained legal counsel; each side had equal preference right to the body; each side refused to speak to the other except via long distance calls to me in Dover. The mother called her Congressman who promptly telephoned here. The Congressman stated that he was glad I had to resolve the problem and not him and he stated I needed the wisdom of Solomon to resolve it. After 10 days of mediating the dispute the mother decided to yield to the father. She sent a telegram cancelling all previous funeral instructions thus clearing the way for the father to bury the deceased. The burial was scheduled for Jan. 20, 1979.

Another legal problem in its incipient stage is that in two cases multiple demands are being made for the death certificate (or Report of Death). The typical case is where one person who is not necessarily the next of kin interrs the body and the actual next of kin did not pay for the funeral. Following this, both parties demand the certificate. I believe the Department will be faced with similar demands shortly.

Summary

To sum up, I believe that all the problems that have arisen thus far in this office at Dover Air Force Base have been handled satisfactorily. There has been little, if any, let up in the amount of work that has to be performed as there are many unclaimed and unidentified bodies. If the Department is faced with a similar ordeal in the future, I believe the experience gained from the procedures established here will aid immeasurably in handling the problem.



c.o.b. JAN. 19, 1979 [FRI.]

# GUYANA MORTUARY REPORT

913  
DECEASED

→ 639  
IDENTIFIED

→ 274  
NOT  
IDENTIFIED

→ 311  
IDENTIFIED  
RELEASED

→ 328  
IDENTIFIED  
BUT NOT  
RELEASED

→ DAILY RELEASES  
TO FUNERAL HOMES  
IN DOVER:

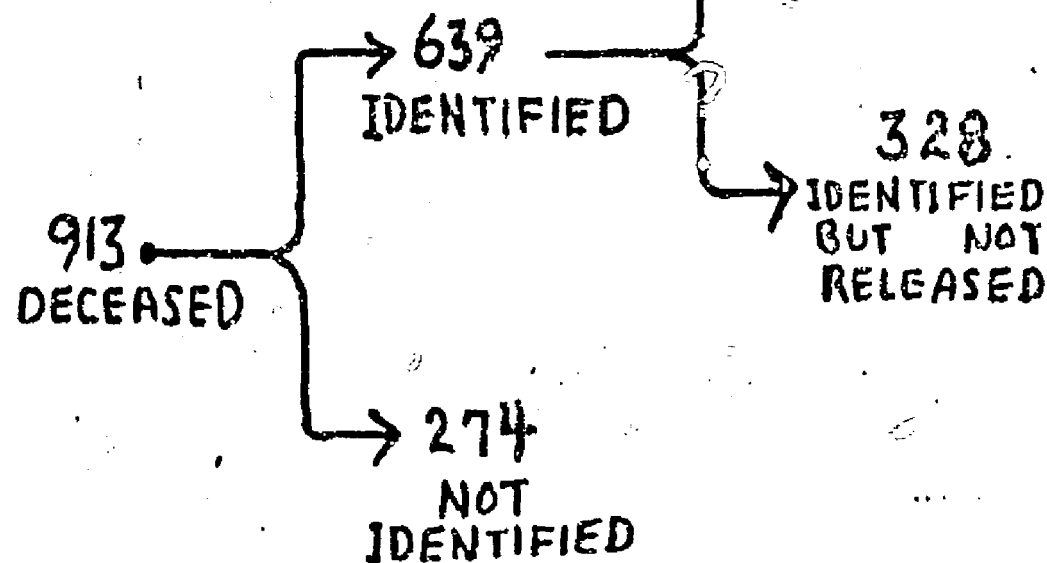
DEC. 20, '78	=	22
DEC. 21	=	2
DEC. 22	=	8
DEC. 23	=	3
DEC. 26	=	10
DEC. 27	=	4
DEC. 28	=	1
DEC. 29	=	1
DEC. 30	=	3
JAN. 2, '79	=	0
JAN. 3	=	2
JAN. 4	=	12
JAN. 5	=	0
JAN. 8	=	0
JAN. 9	=	1
JAN. 10	=	1
JAN. 11	=	0
JAN. 12	=	4
JAN. 15	=	3
JAN. 16	=	1
JAN. 17	=	4
JAN. 18	=	0
JAN. 19	=	15

Number of bodies  
on the A.F. BASE = 602

COMPILED BY  
CHAS. WYMAN  
DEPT. OF STATE  
DOVER A.F. BASE  
(302) 678-6681

c.o.b. JAN. 19, 1979 [FRI.]

# GUYANA MORTUARY REPORT



DAILY RELEASES  
TO FUNERAL HOMES  
IN DOVER:

DEC. 20, '78	=	22
DEC. 21	=	2
DEC. 22	=	8
DEC. 23	=	3
DEC. 26	=	10
DEC. 27	=	4
DEC. 28	=	1
DEC. 29	=	1
DEC. 30	=	3
JAN. 2, '79	=	0
JAN. 3	=	2
JAN. 4	=	12
JAN. 5	=	0
JAN. 8	=	0
JAN. 9	=	1
JAN. 10	=	1
JAN. 11	=	0
JAN. 12	=	4
JAN. 15	=	3
JAN. 16	=	1
JAN. 17	=	4
JAN. 18	=	0
JAN. 19	=	15

Number of bodies  
on the A.F. BASE = 602

COMPILED BY  
CHAS. WYMAN  
DEPT. OF STATE  
DOVER A.F. BASE  
(302) 678-6681

Morning News, Wilmington, Del., Friday, Dec. 22, 1978

# Body count

## U.S. vows Feb. 1 Dover decision

By PAT ORDOVENSKY  
and MARK MATTHEWS  
Innelli News Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department told a delegation of Delawareans yesterday it will decide by Feb. 1 how to dispose of the remains of Peoples Temple bodies remaining at Dover Air Force Base.

"I think that's a reasonable amount of time," said Rep. Thomas B. Evans Jr., who announced the deadline at a news conference after the State Department meeting.

But Evans said he and others made it clear they expect the final solution to involve moving the bodies out of Delaware.

"Most Delawareans feel rather strongly that [their state] is not a proper final resting place," he told a news conference at the Capitol.

Delaware residents were not involved in Guyana and Delaware could not have to bear the burden

of this problem," the Republican congressman said.

Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Del., said the State Department also repeated a promise made to him last month that none of the bodies would be buried in Delaware. Roth was represented at the meeting by an aide.

Evans said the Feb. 1 deadline was offered by Barbara M. Watson, assistant secretary of state for consular affairs, the host for yesterday's meeting of federal and state officials. Evans described both State Department and Pentagon representatives as "sympathetic" to Delaware's problem.

The problem, as Evans describes it, is a Delaware law that requires a thorough investigation, including an autopsy, of deaths occurring in unusual circumstances before a death certificate can be issued. The certificate is necessary to bury or cremate a body in Delaware.

"Delaware is a small state" and does not have the resources to con-

duct that kind of investigation on more than 600 bodies, he told the room full of reporters and TV cameras.

The solution Delaware officials favor, he said, is moving the bodies en masse to California, the home of most of the Jonestown victims.

But State Department and Pentagon officials are reluctant to move the bodies anywhere else at taxpayer expense after criticism of the federally financed airlift from Guyana to Dover.

The Justice Department still is considering legal action to obtain the assets of the Peoples Temple, reportedly totaling millions of dollars, to finance the final disposition of the bodies. That's one reason a decision is still more than a month away, Evans said.

But Evans said he's not concerned about the additional federal expense.

"If we spent \$4 million already to ship the bodies from Guyana,

See BODIES—Page 2, Col. 3



Rep. Thomas B. Evans Jr., R-Del., tells a news conference in Washington yesterday that the federal government will decide by Feb. 1 how to dispose of remaining bodies from the People Temple mass killing. (UPI)

Continued from Page One

the cost of moving them, by CSA to California would be very small in relation to the amount already spent." He estimated the cost of a Delaware-to-California airlift at \$100,000.

An Evans aide said the bodies easily could be handled at Travis Air Force Base in California which has a morgue similar to Dover's.

The congressman said 678 bodies remain of the more than 800 brought to Dover. He said the Pentagon hopes to complete the identification "in a matter of days."

But with 200 bodies still unidentified, the process of identification at Dover has come to a halt while officials await more fingerprints from Guyana.

No new identifications were made yesterday, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology reported.

Col. William Cowan, who heads the institute's identification team, said last night the team was awaiting as many as 90 fingerprints from Guyana.

Guyanese authorities had earlier provided fingerprints of adult victims, made when the adults entered the country. Early last week, however, U.S. officials discovered they lacked a number of prints, Cowan said.

He said the institute probably could make no more identifications until the prints arrive. All possible identifications based on available dental and medical records have been completed. Although the team is still awaiting more fingerprints of adults, many unidentified bodies are those of children from whom no prints were taken in Guyana, he said.

The pathology team, meanwhile, has left the Dover Air Force base and returned to Washington, although it is prepared to resume identifying work there based on material gathered in Dover.

Only two bodies left the base yesterday.

Base mortuary officer Charles Carson said his staff was busy yesterday moving all remaining bodies from the mortuary to a warehouse, and thus he had not summoned morticians to claim 10 or 12 bodies ready for release.

But he also said the number of requests from relatives seeking to claim bodies has dropped.

At yesterday's Washington meeting, arranged by Evans' office, were State Reps. Robert W. Riddaugh, R-Smyrna, and Michael J. Harrington, R-Dover, plus aides to Roth, Sen Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., and Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV.

Sunday News Journal, Wilmington, Del., December 10, 1978

# Cultists' bodies begin final trip

By MARY JO MEISNER

DOVER — Three weeks after they apparently took their own lives at their leader's command, some of the victims of the mass suicide in Jonestown, Guyana, began moving toward their final resting places.

At midday yesterday, as rain poured on the Dover Air Force Base, the first three bodies to be transferred were loaded into hearses belonging to local funeral homes. By the end of the day, a total of nine bodies had left the base, where they had been since late November.

No family members were present.

An air base spokesman said "a couple of more" bodies are expected to be moved today, but added, that "could change." Tomorrow, when base pathology personnel have returned from the weekend, the process of moving the bodies will undoubtedly pick up, he said.

"It probably will be a five-day-a-week thing," he said.

By 4 p.m. Friday, 592 of the bodies had been identified, but how quickly they are removed from the base depends upon arrangements made between victims' families and local morticians, the spokesman said. At-

Delawareans transplanted to San Francisco talk about Peoples Temple and the assassination of the mayor. A-15.

tempts to identify the remaining 319 bodies will resume tomorrow.

About 10 Dover-area funeral homes will be handling the bodies, according to Harry Pusey of Torbert Funeral Chapel. He said Torbert has received "several requests, half of them to cremate the bodies here, the other half to ship to the West Coast, to the South, all over."

Although several other funeral directors also have apparently received requests to cremate bodies, "they wouldn't be in the position to move them out of the air base at the moment," according to David S. Swayze, legal counsel to Gov. Pierre S. Du Pont Jr.

Cremation or burial in Delaware "creates a very serious legal problem," one that has yet to be resolved with the U.S. State Department, Swayze said. "It requires an adequate death certificate, in our judgment."

No death certificates were issued in Guyana because Guya-

nese law requires an autopsy before such a certificate can be issued, according to a State Department spokeswoman in Washington.

Late Friday afternoon, a contingent of Delaware and State Department officials worked out an agreement allowing claimed and identified bodies scheduled to be sent to other states to leave Delaware without death certificates. The settlement came after the State Department presented Delaware officials with a signed letter, certifying that the bodies were legally removed from Guyana.

The agreement cleared the way for the release of the first bodies yesterday.

However, the agreement does not cover bodies slated for cremation or burial in the state or bodies that may never be identified, such as those of children born in the Peoples Temple com-

mune in Guyana, Swayze said.

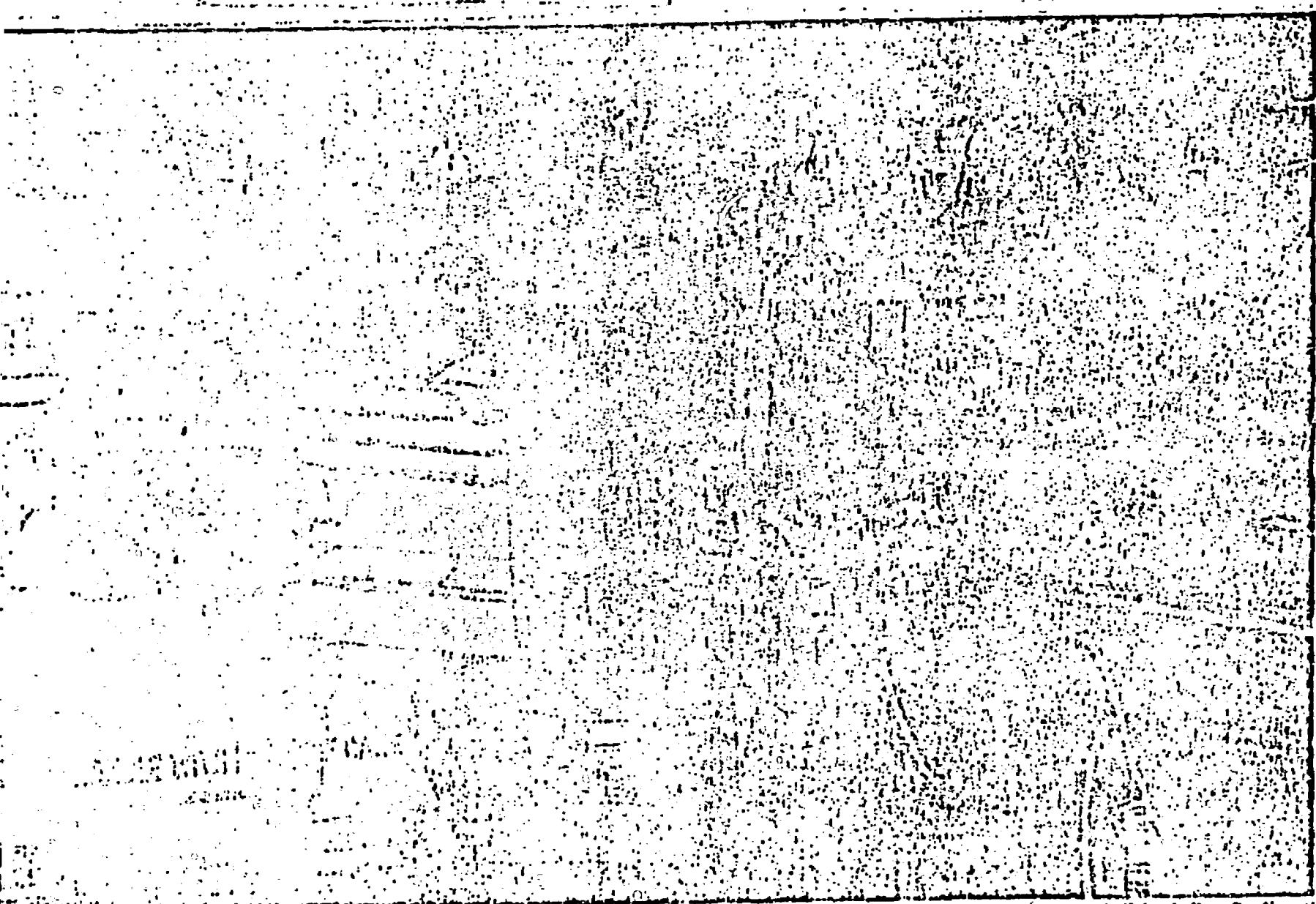
The disposition of those bodies will be the subject of further discussions between state and federal authorities, he said.

One solution would be for Delaware's medical examiner to investigate each of the deaths, a process that "under the circumstance would probably require autopsies," according to Patricia Schramm, secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services.

"That presents us with a major problem," she said. "There are right now approximately 400 unidentified or unclaimed bodies and our medical examiner conducts about 500 autopsies a year. It would probably take him a year to do it."

Mrs. Schramm said state officials have told the state department "to either give us additional assistance or keep the bodies where they are."

Sunday News Journal, Wilmington, Del., December 10, 1970



Staff photo by Henry Ray Abrams

The body of a victim of the mass suicide-murders in Guyana is loaded on a Dover funeral home hearse by Air Force personnel yesterday. The body, one of 592 identified so far, was one of the first to be sent from the Dover Air Force Base.

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## Funeral homes take 8 bodies

DOVER—Eight bodies of victims of a mass suicide-murder at the Peoples temple commune in Guyana were released to Dover funeral homes Saturday.

Three more were expected to be released today.

Reporters and photographers watched while the first three bodies were loaded into hearses shortly after noon Saturday at Dover Air Force Base.

No family members were present for the simple transfer.

Four of the bodies went to Minus Funeral Home in Dover.

Today, they were to be sent to San Francisco, their final destination.

Edward Minus, owner of the funeral home, said he had not called the

See VICTIMS—page 2



A casket containing the remains of a victim of the Jonestown mass suicide-murder is loaded into a hearse bound for a local funeral home. The transfers of bodies were made Saturday in a driving rain.

Staff Photo by Gw

State News, Sunday



## Victims' bodies moved

•Continued from page 1•

families to let them know the bodies were coming.

As a matter of "professional courtesy," Minus said he would leave that task to the funeral homes picking up the bodies in San Francisco.

Minus would not release the names of the persons whose bodies he is handling.

"That would really create problems," Minus said. "I'd have all kinds of people wanting to know where their bodies are."

The other four bodies released Saturday went to Reese, Ambruso, Faries, and Pippin funeral homes, according to Charles C. Carson, mortuary officer at the Base.

Most of the 992 bodies identified by Friday afternoon will be shipped to the West Coast, where the Peoples Temple sect was based before the Rev. Jimmy Jones established the South American jungle settlement.

The first of the 911 bodies of American members of the cult who died at Georgetown and Jonestown, Guyana,

arrived at the Base Thanksgiving day aboard Air Force cargo planes.

Since then, volunteers from the Air Base and FBI workers have cleaned, processed and embalmed the decomposed bodies and are attempting to identify them.

The Air Base volunteers will be formally thanked for their work Tuesday night by the Dover Rotary Club.

A roast beef dinner and a keg of beer will be set up at the Air Base Officers' Club for 60 of the volunteers who worked in the morgue.

"This is our way of saying thank you to these men for doing a helluva job," Gary Patterson, a Rotarian and aide to U.S. Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Del., said. "They did it on behalf of humanity and they didn't get paid overtime."

The dinner is limited to 60, including civilians, NCO's, officers and enlisted men who worked as volunteers.

Dover Air Force Base will have to compile a list of 60 volunteers representative of the total who worked in the morgue, Patterson said.



Staff Photo by Gai

murder is loaded into a hearse bound for a local funeral home. The

## To Protect Wife's Hometown

# Jones, Family May Be Cremated in Del.

By STEVE MARSHALL

DOVER—The bodies of People's Temple leader Jim Jones, his wife and two of their adopted children probably will be cremated here to spare Mrs. Jones' small hometown in Indiana from curiosity seekers.

Doan & Mills Funeral Home in Richmond, Ind., the undertakers handling arrangements for the parents of Marceline Baldwin Jones, told the Evening Journal that the family has asked that their daughter's ashes, and those of Jones and the children, be scattered in the Atlantic Ocean.

The State Department has some

control over the disposition of the 912 bodies recovered after the Nov. 18 mass suicide in Jonestown, Guyana, but representatives weren't available for comment early this morning.

Until this weekend, the Baldwins had intended to have the bodies returned to Richmond for graveside services.

"It is only natural that Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin wanted their daughter's body returned home for burial, and for this reason the original plans were made," said Ernest W. Mills, of Doan & Mills. The change, he said, was "very much influenced by what was best for the community of Richmond

and all concerned," Mills said. "I feel they have made a wise decision."

The last payload of Jonestown victims arrived at the Dover Air Base yesterday filling to capacity the cinder block mortuary, which has never handled so many disaster victims at one time.

As of last night, 532 victims of the mass suicide decreed by Jones had been fingerprinted, said Air Force Tech. Sgt. Paul Lardizzone, an air base spokesman.

Twenty-nine have now been identified, and 17 have been embalmed. More forensic experts are expected to join the military and FBI specialists performing the

grisly tasks, but the processing of remains is expected to take up to a month, Pentagon spokesman Maj. Brigham Shuler said.

Meanwhile, FBI agents in San Francisco are seeking handwriting samples of Rev. Jim Jones, so a comparison can be made with that of a letter an airman found Friday on Jones' body.

In Washington, FBI spokesman Tom Coll said the bureau wouldn't comment on the letter's contents until the handwriting is verified.

Meanwhile, Delaware's chief disease control expert has assured Kent County residents that the handling of the decaying bodies posed no health threat.

Dr. Ernest Tierkel, who in-  
ed the mortuary operation y  
day "to satisfy the public  
concerns of the people  
Dover area," said he "s  
health problems" and came  
satisfied that "all nec  
precautions are being taken  
operation.

Several calls to public  
officials expressed concern  
possible spread of disease,  
risks to those engaged in pr  
ing the bodies and even co  
nation of the environment. T  
said he thought most of the

See CREMATION — Page 18

## Cremation —

Continued from Page One

were made "because of igno-  
rance."

According to one veteran Dover funeral director, it would be an "almost impossible job" to successfully embalm bodies that had been decomposing in the jungle heat, many for as long as a week.

Another funeral director said that the bodies "must be" wrapped in chemically treated compresses for shipping.

Morticians at the base mortuary are using "10 times the chemical strength" used in ordinary funeral preparations, according to Tierkel.

It is a gruesome task for those who must process the bodies, Tierkel said. The odor of decaying flesh is "tremendous," but workers mask the smell with wintergreen-treated face coverings. The surgical 17½ girth they wear is burned when they leave the building, Tierkel said.

Some people were even concerned that the bodies might contaminate the ground where they are eventually interred, he said, adding "there is absolutely no possibility of this."

Unrefrigerated warehouse areas being used to accommodate the overflow from the mortuary were inspected by environmental officials—and will be sanitized and inspected again before they are used for other purposes, according to base officials.

A State Department spokesman said in Dover yesterday that the department is "currently looking into burial facilities" and "other possibilities" for the unclaimed bodies.

"We haven't ruled out cremation," said the spokesman, Michael J. White, in response to a question about "possible mass cremation."

SAM S. McKEEL  
President

DAVID GELSANLITER  
General Manager

EUGENE L. ROBERTS JR.  
Executive Editor

EDWIN GUTHMAN  
Editor

Tuesday, November 21, 1978

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## Seeds of Jones tragedy: Hypocritical idealism

Exactly what triggered the orgy of violence and death amid the Jones-town religious sect in Guyana is not yet clear. It is a tragedy that defies belief, but what can be pieced from reports of eyewitnesses in Guyana and from San Francisco where the sect grew to power, makes it clear that the seeds of what happened germinated in the personality and ambitions of the sect's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

The chain of evidence does not add up to a new story in history. Mr. Jones, described as a leader of "hypnotic charisma," built a movement which appeared to be idealistic and well-intentioned, but was based on a layer of lies. It was dishonest from the beginning, as his wife of 29 years revealed in an interview with The New York Times last year. Mr. Jones, she said, came to believe when he was 21 years old that in order to bring people out of their superstition, "you have to give them a substitute." That substitute was religion, which Mr. Jones preached, but did not believe, she said.

When news reports appeared in San Francisco last year asserting Mr. Jones performed phony miracles and

used physical and mental anguish to keep his members in line, Mr. Jones went to Guyana, along with hundreds of followers, to establish a commune in the jungle.

When Rep. Leo Ryan, with an entourage of journalists, came to the commune to determine for himself the truth of reports that some persons were being held against their will, Mr. Jones tried to work a bluff that all was well, according to eyewitnesses. But a young man slipped a newsman a message written on a child's slate saying "Please help me get out of Jonestown," and ultimately 20 of Mr. Jones's followers prepared to leave with Mr. Ryan's party.

Whether that act symbolized for Mr. Jones the Gotterdammerung of his movement may never be known, but it was followed by madness — the murder of Mr. Ryan, a man of courage and commitment, and four others in his party and the mass suicide of residents of the commune.

If there is a lesson to be drawn from the horror of Jonestown it is that there is no salvation in blind submission to physical, spiritual and moral force whether cloaked with zealous idealism or easy, mystical answers.

### Letters to

# Ti

To the Editor:

Since I went to what Northern Rhodesia in and resided in Zambia to 1957, I was deeply in J. A. Livingston's Nov articles on South Africa. His argument that S ca's need for skilled w lead to black advance

## Guyana will issue death certificates

DOVER—The government of Guyana has agreed to issue death certificates for the positively identified bodies from the Jonestown, Guyana settlement, a U.S. Department of State spokeswoman said today.

The agreement may solve a dispute between Delaware officials and the state department over the disposal of the 911 bodies stacked in coffins at the Dover Air Force Base morgue.

"Since they all died in Guyana, the Guyanese government has said it would issue the death certificates," the spokeswoman said.

Delaware officials could not be reached to confirm whether the Guyanese decision would expedite disposal of the bodies.

As of 4 p.m. Monday, 518 of the bodies flown to the Dover Air Force Base more than a week ago have been positively identified.

Since the corpses arrived, teams of pathologists, FBI specialists and morticians have been working feverishly to identify and embalm the rapidly decaying corpses.

Many of the next of kin of the positively identified dead have gone through all the steps necessary in claiming bodies, a state department spokesman said. Now they are waiting for the state department and Delaware officials to decide on the removal of bodies, he said.

Meetings between the state department and Delaware officials were expected to continue today to discuss the release and transportation of the bodies.

There are reports that the two groups are near a decision on releasing the bodies, and an unconfirmed report said claimed and identified corpses could be released as early as today.

Neither state department nor Delaware officials could be reached to confirm the reports.

Monday, December 11, 1978

## 'Acceptable' deviance

Hey, folks, you missed the boat. We write about a male striptease at a Dover and we're inundated with letters condemning our character, or lack thereof. Our newswriters are described as demons, our minds sewers, and our newspaper is given the up-around job on last night's garbage.

Then we write about putrid green and black composing bodies, infested with maggots and smelling like rotten meat.

Our pages detail the horrors of a warped mind, a social contract that ended with the death of more than 900 persons in the steamy jungle of a South American country.

Not once do we write about it. Not twice. But weeks now our pages have been filled with words like "putrid" and "rotten," and phrases like "badly decomposed," and "body bags."

Soon we will begin writing about the psychological effects handling the bodies might have on Base personnel who volunteered for this mission.

Certainly it is one of the most grisly stories the *New* has ever published, the kind of give-a-

child nightmares, and a disturbing vision of how ugly this world of ours can get sometimes.

But we have not been roundly condemned for printing stories about the Guyana atrocities, or for being brutally graphic in our descriptions of the rotting flesh.

My guess is that the mass suicide/murder of more than 900 persons represents a much more severe example of social deviance than the actions of a few drunk beauty contestants.

Just goes to show you, I guess, that certain forms of deviance are more acceptable than others.

We allow our children to compose a distorted picture of reality by watching violent television shows, yet we are sometimes prudish and parochial when it comes expressing our sexuality.

The Guyana massacre is evidence that something inside us makes us hunger for detailed accounts of blood and gore.

That seems a bit strange to me.

—TOM SCHMIDT  
Managing Editor

## 521 Cult Bodies Identified, Shipment Prepared at Dover

DOVER — Routine has returned to Dover Air Force Base, where 521 of 911 Jonestown murder-suicide victims have been identified.

"For the most part, we're almost back to business as usual," said Lt. Joseph Saxon, a base spokesman.

Identification specialists — 18 from the FBI and 35 from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology — have cut back their round-the-clock operations, and now work from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., Saxon said.

Morticians finished embalming the 911 bodies of People's Temple cult members Sunday, so now the only obstacle before bodies can be shipped home is paperwork.

State officials are waiting for the U.S. State Department to provide needed documentation that will allow the shipments.

In order to permit Dover area morticians to take the bodies to Philadelphia Airport, state offi-

cials need proof that the bodies were legally taken from Guyana.

Battle R. Robinson, a member of Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV's legal staff, said last night the State Department had received some documentation from Guyana. Delaware lawyers would probably review it today, she said.

The first level of state approval involves only those bodies for which relatives have arranged shipment out of state. Decisions on whether others can be buried or cremated in Delaware may come later, officials said. The du Pont administration opposes burial of unidentified and unclaimed bodies in Delaware, and the State Department has agreed there will be no "mass burial" here.

A U.S. Justice Department spokesman said yesterday afternoon that planned autopsies on the bodies of People's Temple leader Jim Jones and six followers had not been performed. He said he

did not think full approval had yet been given by any next of kin. Officials had said Delaware's medical examiner might be asked to order the autopsies if relatives refused to approve them.

## Six Jonestown Survivors Are Flown to New York

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 2 (AP)—Six survivors of the Peoples Temple jungle commune in Guyana flew to New York today, and 31 others are expected to leave the country Sunday.

Some of the remaining survivors of the cult, more than 900 of whose members died in a mass suicide-murder two weeks ago, will be held as witnesses in the investigation, Guyana police said.

Georgetown's assistant police commissioner, Cecil A. Roberts, said today that 37 survivors had been given permission to leave Guyana over the weekend.

Roberts said some sect members would have to remain because "we need people as witnesses."

"Some of them will be asked to assist us in the investigation. I don't have a figure. We are reviewing some that we will ask to stay on as witnesses," he said.

The six leaving today were identified as Julius and Sandra Evans, both 30, and their children Sonya, 11, Sharla, 7, and Shirella, 6, all of San Francisco, and Edith Parks, 64, of Ukiah, Calif.

Parks is a survivor of the airstrip attack that preceded the mass deaths in Jonestown. The Evans family had walked out of Jonestown that morning, saying they were going on a picnic. They have said they did not witness the shooting at the airstrip or the poisoning.

Crucial to the Guyana investigation are reports from Dover Air Force Base, Del., where experts are fingerprinting more than 900 bodies flown there after the Peoples Temple cultists drank a grape-flavored punch spiked with poison and drugs.

"We are still waiting for help from Delaware to determine whether persons wanted for questioning are

among the dead," Roberts said. "We have names we want. We haven't got them in custody."

The Rev. Jim Jones persuaded his followers to participate in the death ceremony after Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.), three newsmen and a disaffected cultist were shot to death Nov. 18 while trying to leave from an airstrip near the commune.

Two persons have been charged with murder in Jonestown-related episodes. Larry Layton of San Francisco has been accused in the airstrip attack, and Charles P. Belkman of Indianapolis is charged with killing a sect member and her three children in Georgetown on the day of the mass poisonings.

Richard A. Dwyer, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. embassy, led Ryan's party to the commune for an investigation of reports that members were being forcibly held and tortured. Dwyer survived the attack, though a bullet still is lodged against his pelvis.

Dwyer, 45, of Michigan City, Ind., recalled that the Ryan party was escorting several residents who wanted to leave the settlement when "all of a sudden somebody started shooting at us."

"I hit the deck, and that must have been when they shot me," he said. "I don't remember feeling it hit. I lay on my back and played dead."

"I remember worrying that because I was wearing dark blue slacks the blood wasn't going to show up well enough. I was debating whether to smear some around on my shirt to make it look better," he said.

Dwyer said that the congressman "was clearly dead. Part of his head was blown away. The same was true for (NBC correspondent Don) Harris."

The survivors of the attack spent that night with the wounded, and were evacuated to Georgetown the next morning by Guyanese troops.

## OK to ship bodies from Dover due

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — The embalmed bodies of Guyana murder-suicide victims remained at Dover Air Force Base last night, but state approval for the first of them to be shipped to relatives could come today, officials said.

Of the 911 corpses brought to the base following the Nov. 18 mass-death, 518 had been identified by 4 p.m. yesterday, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, state officials were waiting for the U.S. State Department to furnish the necessary documents to allow identified and claimed bodies to be shipped to next of kin.

In order to permit Dover area morticians to take the bodies to Philadelphia Airport, state officials need proof that the bodies were legally taken from Guyana.

Battle R. Robinson, a member of Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV's legal staff, said last night the State Department had received some documentation from Guyana. Delaware lawyers would probably review it today, she said.

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## Cult lawyer may speak at DelState

By KATHY CANAVAN

Mark Lane lost no time cashing in on the mass murder-suicide in Guyana 13 days ago. He's joined the lecture circuit at \$2,700 an appearance.

Delaware State College is thinking about inviting Lane to speak at its campus in Dover, the city up in arms over the disposal of the 911 Jonestown bodies stacked up in the air force base morgue there.

Lane, one of the Peoples Temple lawyers, says he narrowly escaped death in Jonestown 13 days ago by convincing two armed guards he and attorney Charles Garry would tell the cult's story to the world.

New Line Productions, Lane's new Manhattan agents, started calling colleges last week to offer the lawyer's version of the settlement's last hours. They're billing it as "The Horror of Jonestown."

Jeff Wise, the agent who handles Delaware called Delaware State and the University of Delaware, which isn't interested.

"We're not going to do it," says Divver Martin who arranges the university's lectures. "Mark Lane is not that big a deal, quite frankly. He's been around a long time. He plays the sensational angle. He was doing the conspiracy theory on JFK's death. He's been riding that horse for six years and now he'll ride this Guyana thing."

Martin says he will present the agents' offer to the student committee that selects lectures but he personally has "problems with speakers who go crazy with their fees."

"We can't afford the freight — \$2,750 to \$3,000," he says. "We have never paid that much for a lecture and hopefully we never will."

Martin said the university paid

Dick Cavett \$5,000 to appear last year but the average fee paid for lectures is \$300 to \$350.

Charmaine Miller, who arranges lectures for Delaware State College said, "I like the idea of having him here. I would like to do it . . . but the first consideration is money because he is very expensive."

She said the college could present Lane next January but she didn't know how the idea would go over in Dover where residents are up in arms over the disposition of the cult corpses.

The agents are hyping the lecture as Lane's story of how he rescued Congressman Leo Ryan from a knife-wielding cult member just before Ryan left Jonestown for the airstrip where he was gunned down.

It will also include a discussion of the Peoples Temple, Moonies and other cults, they said.

# Mass burial possible for unclaimed bodies

By Vernon Loeb  
Special to The Inquirer

DOVER, Del. — While the task of identifying bodies from the People's Temple in Guyana crawls along here, U. S. State Department officials have begun planning for the possibility that hundreds of the bodies will remain unclaimed.

Air Force officials said yesterday that 44 of the 912 bodies — just four more than Monday — had been positively identified. Fingerprints have been taken from 886 of the bodies and a team of morticians has embalmed 178.

The bodies were brought to a large mortuary at Dover Air Force Base that was built in 1969 to process bodies flown back from Vietnam.

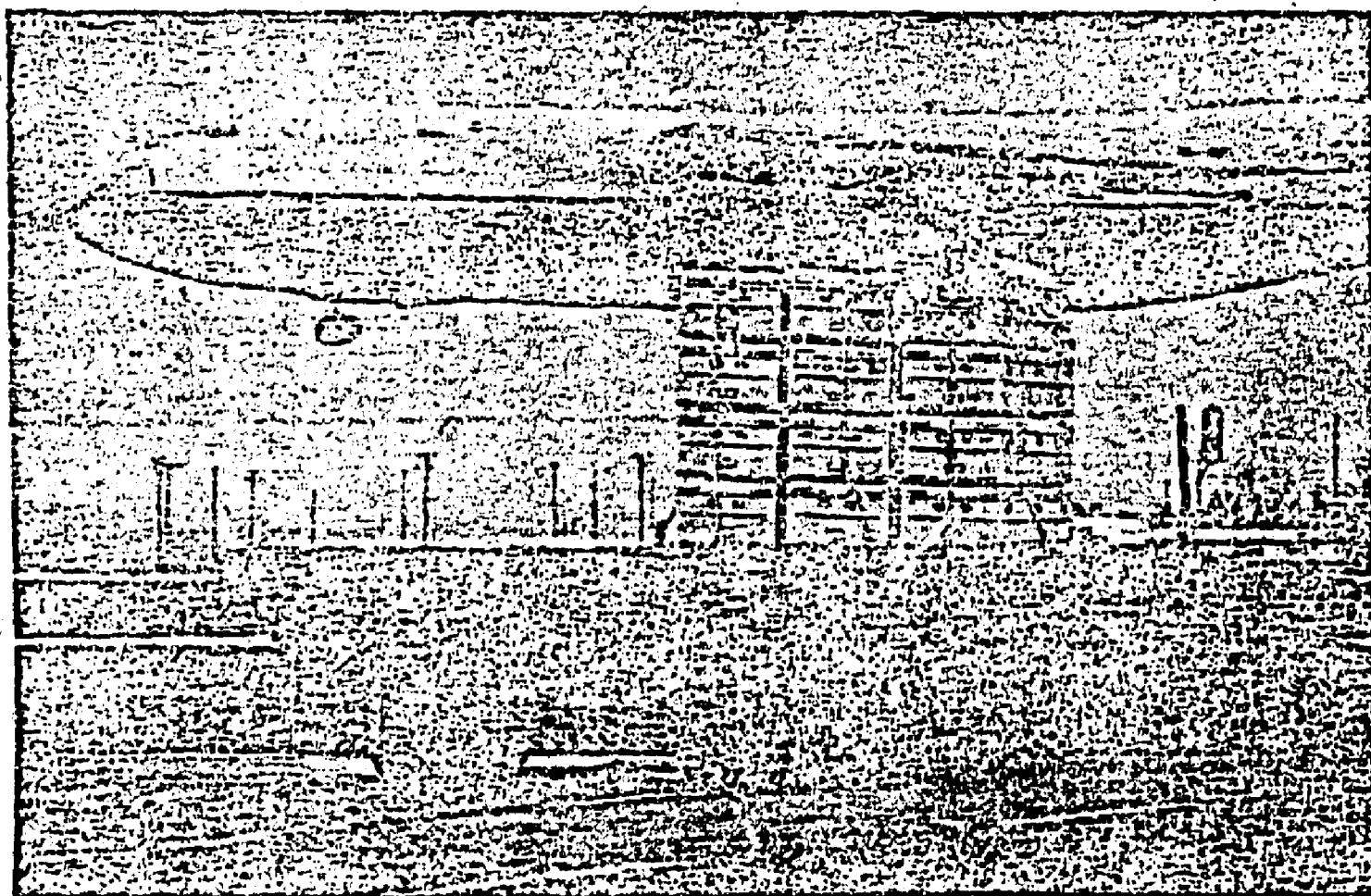
Katharine Lee Marshall, a State Department spokeswoman, said yesterday that the unclaimed or unidentified bodies would probably be interred in the Dover area. She said that no decision had been made on whether the bodies would be buried or cremated, although State Department officials have considered a mass cremation of unclaimed bodies.

Ms. Marshall said that the department still hopes that a plea for pictures, medical records and other information from relatives of victims of the Nov. 18 murder-suicide ritual will help to identify the bodies and lead families to claim them. She added, however, that department officials feared that many of the bodies would remain unclaimed.

Meanwhile, Dover Mayor Charles A. Legates said yesterday that he op-

posed any State Department plan to bury unclaimed and unidentified bodies in Dover, "since the grave would be a shrine or a mecca for remaining cult members or other cult worshippers."

A similar sentiment has been expressed by residents of Richmond, Ind., where the bodies of the Rev. Jim Jones, the cult leader, his wife, and their two adopted children were originally to be sent for burial.



A C-5 cargo jet lands at the Dover Air Force Base yesterday as body cases wait outside the mortuary for processing. (Staff photo by Kevin Fleming)

# U.S. shields 29 who fled cult camp

Georgetown, Guyana (AP)—Twenty-nine Jonestown cultists, terrified by the jungle nightmare they fled and by reprisals they think await them, went into hiding yesterday behind a United States shield.

The Guyanese government prohibited all Jonestown survivors from leaving the country until it completes its investigation of the mass murder-suicide.

Three U.S. military helicopters shuttled back and forth between the Georgetown airport and the Jonestown suicide camp, ferrying out the bodies of more than 100 members of the sect. They died, almost all by taking poison, in suicidal allegiance to the cult's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

A central question remains unanswered, however—how many sect members fled into the jungle rather than kill themselves, and where are they?

The United States Embassy said 31 residents of the Jonestown commune have emerged from the rain forest in northwest Guyana since last Saturday's mass suicide. Two of them are being held by the Guyanese as suspects in the airfield ambush that same day of a group led by Representative Leo J. Ryan (D., Calif.), whose investigative visit to the camp triggered the weekend of violence.

The Guyanese earlier had arrested a third suspect in the ambush, which killed Mr. Ryan, three American newsmen and a disaffected cult member. Mr. Ryan's group was trying to escort would-be defectors from the camp.

The other 29 Jonestown residents who have come out of the jungle are "scared out of their wits," said Doug Ellice, a U.S.

consular official.

"They just fled from something so horrible, it's beyond belief—I mean hundreds of people just dropping dead."

James Ward, an embassy spokesman, said those who disobeyed Mr. Jones and fled the suicide scene at Jonestown fear there now may be reprisals against them by fanatical sect members. But cultists at the sect's San Francisco temple denied any retaliation was planned against defectors.

Mr. Ellice said the 29, being kept under U.S. protection at an undisclosed location here, "are free to move around but don't want to move around." He said they requested the protection.

He also said they would like to leave this South American nation but that the government has ordered all Peoples Temple members to remain in Guyana until the inquiry is complete. This apparently included 45 who were in this capital city, 150 miles southeast of the camp, at the time of the ambush and suicide.

An embassy official who asked not to be identified said neighboring Venezuela had been requested to join in the search for other survivors in the thick and inhospitable jungle. The Venezuelan border is about 20 miles from Jonestown, and Guyanese police think some Jonestown survivors may have fled there.

Estimates of the number who escaped the communal death scene range from 375 to 800. The embassy source said approximately 800 passports had been found at Jonestown and that these were being checked against the names of the known dead and known survivors, and against information on sect members' travels pro-

vided by the Guyanese immigration office.

## Guyana releases list of settlement survivors

Georgetown, Guyana (AP)—Here is a list provided by the Guyanese government of the survivors from the Peoples Temple settlement at Jonestown. The spellings are those provided by the government:

Monica Bagby, 20, Los Angeles.  
Enid Bogue, 39, Suisun City, Calif.  
Jim Bogue, 46, Suisun City, Calif.  
Junia Bogue, 21, Suisun City, Calif.  
Teena Bogue, 23, Suisun City, Calif.  
Tommy Bogue, 17, Suisun City, Calif.  
Michael Carter, 20, Boise, Idaho.  
Tim Carter, 28, Boise, Idaho.  
Richard Clark, 42, New York city.  
Stanley Clayton, 25, Oakland, Calif.  
Harold Cordell, 42, Suisun City, Calif.  
Grover Davis, 79, California.  
Julius Evans, 30, San Francisco.  
Sandra Evans, 30, San Francisco.  
Sharla Evans, 17, San Francisco.  
Shirella Evans, 6, San Francisco.  
Sonya Evans, 11, San Francisco.  
Johnny Franklin, 33, San Francisco.  
Larry Leyton, 32, San Francisco.  
Dianne Louiarovynko, 26, New York city.  
Christopher O'Neal, 27, Ukiah, Calif.  
Brenda Park, 18, Ukiah, Calif.  
Dale Park, 27, Ukiah, Calif.  
Edith Park, 64, Ukiah, Calif.  
Gerald Park, 45, Ukiah, Calif.  
Tracy Park, 12, Ukiah, Calif.  
Robert Paul, 33, New Iberia, La.  
Michael Prokes, 32, Modesto, Calif.  
Odell Rhodes, 33, California.  
Hyacinth Thrush, 76, San Francisco.  
Jakari Wilson, 3, Sacramento, Calif.  
Leslie Wilson, 30, Sacramento, Calif.

# State to release identified bodies

By MARK MATTHEWS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — Identified bodies of Guyana murder-suicide victims slated for shipment to relatives out of state may now be removed from Dover Air Force Base, the administration of Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV said yesterday.

A U.S. State Department lawyer at the base said last night there is a "reasonably good chance" the first of the bodies could be moved today "if everything falls into place as I hope it will."

Some technical hurdles remain, but David S. Swayze, counsel to the governor, said last night, "I hope by tomorrow to have the transit problem resolved."

The state's permission covers only those bodies which next of kin have arranged to be shipped out of state. No precise number was available last night.

No decision has been made on bodies for which relatives are seeking burial within the state, or on unidentified or unclaimed bodies. Those bodies will remain at the base pending further action, officials said.

After the mass death of Peoples Temple cultists Nov. 18, 911 bodies were sent to the Dover Air Force

Base mortuary to be prepared for burial.

Embalming has been finished, and 551 bodies had been identified by 4 p.m. yesterday.

Removal from the base was barred while state and U.S. officials sought to satisfy state laws governing transportation of bodies. State law requires proof that the corpses had been lawfully removed from Guyana.

Evidence that satisfied du Pont administration lawyers came in the form of a telegram from the U. S. Embassy in Guyana to the State Department.

Officials said that before the first of the bodies can be removed, the state Attorney General's office must formally rule that steps taken satisfy state law.

Also, documents must be prepared to accompany each body, and funeral homes assigned by families to remove the bodies must make plans for shipment and present the necessary telegrams from families authorizing them to claim the bodies.

One Dover mortician said yesterday that relatives may have arranged for up to 100 bodies to be

See BODIES—Page 2, Col. 3

## Bodies —

Continued from Page One

moved. A State Department lawyer at the base, Bruce E. Dozier, said that since families have been making arrangements directly with Dover-area morticians, he could not give a figure.

There are no death certificates for the bodies, although Dozier said officials hoped the Guyana government will provide them. Delaware law requires a death certificate for burial, but Dozier said, "State regulations vary from state to state. Some states don't require death certificates."

Up until Monday, bodies had been identified almost exclusively by matching their fingerprints with prints of Jonestown residents furnished by Guyana, White said.

Guyana immigration authorities required no fingerprints of children. As a result, identification of children, through medical and dental records, is expected to be more difficult, he said. Bodies shipped here from Guyana included more than 300 children, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has been matching the prints.

Success in identifying children "will depend to some degree on the response of next of kin," White said.

The state opposes burial of any unclaimed and unidentified bodies in Delaware. The State Department has agreed there will be no "mass burial" here.

Autopsies planned for the bodies of Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones, two aides and four randomly selected bodies had not been performed as of yesterday.

# Death clothed in garb of faith

Carl T. Rowan

Washington — When you get over your shock and revulsion over more than 400 murders and suicides in the Rev. Jim Jones' People's Temple community in Guyana, you have some serious thinking to do.

How and when are we going to face up to the fact that "religion" is America's greatest sanctuary for people who engage in systematic theft, tax evasion, rape, torture and even murder?

The Federal Government can make a banker specify in detail what interest he is charging on a loan; it can jail a corporation executive for using "insider's knowledge" to make a profit on a stock; it can force an automobile company to spend millions of dollars to recall cars that just "might" have a defective part. But government has been, with rare recent exceptions, powerless to deal with so-called "religions," even though there was abundant evidence of kidnappings, brainwashings, physical abuse — and most of all of con games to strip new "converts" of their money.

This gruesome tragedy in Guyana is an appalling example of governmental failure to act, primarily because government officials are timid about breaching sanctuaries of "religion." The State Department not only failed to act early against Jim Jones' "temple," but it fought to prevent FBI involvement.

It is easy enough for the State Department, the FBI, the Army and a host of other agencies to spring to action after a congressman and a news team are murdered and more than 400 members of the People's Temple are found dead.

But why was government handcuffed months ago when it knew that Jones and his cronies were forcing converts to sign over all their belongings, present and future, to "the temple"?

Can it possibly surprise U.S. officials that one cult member was seized, after the killings, carrying \$80,000 in cash and a \$1 million bank draft on a bank in Panama? Or that more than \$1 million worth of gold, jewelry and cash was found in Jones' commune in Guyana?

Our laws are written, or interpreted, in such a way that if a person an-

ters a cult "willingly" and then is kept in, allegedly against his or her will, the FBI cannot act on grounds that this is kidnapping.

Thus our government has dealt gingerly with the Unification Church, headed by a Korean, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. This cult has been accused again and again of brainwashing new members, holding them by force, wearing them down physically and mentally, and then "programming" them to a total commitment to the church.

Last August the Federal Government did move against one "unusual" religious group, the Church of Scientology. A federal grand jury returned a 28-count indictment accusing 11 high officials and agents of the church of stealing Justice Department documents, bugging an office of the Internal Revenue Service, encouraging perjury and hiding witnesses.

There are dozens of "religious" groups in America that are just as venal and vicious as the People's Temple, but how bold or cautious must government be in investigating and/or prosecuting them? Other groups merely arouse suspicion. CBS's "Sixty Minutes" last Sunday featured two evangelists who have won many thousands of followers by using radio and television. One of these ministers boasted that the cash donated in one day's mail might total \$200,000.

Does the IRS dare intervene to see how the cash is counted, and whether it all goes into tax-deductible religious pursuits?

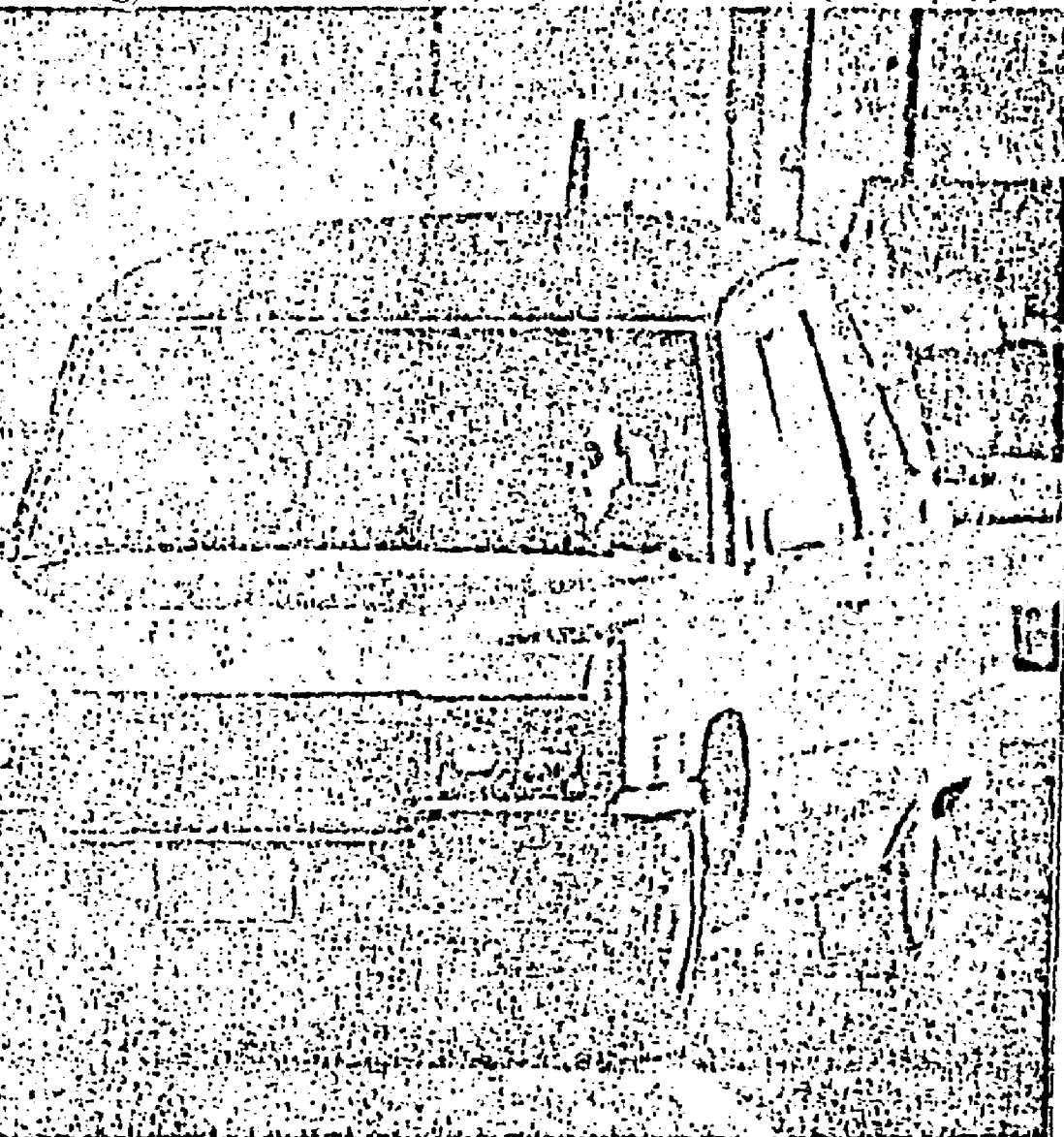
How does government decide that the Church of Scientology deserves close official scrutiny, but that the Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, Va., does not?

How does government deal with the reality that many of these evangelists are dispensing more politics than religion? How, especially, when the shrewdest merchandizers of religion are also clever at embracing politicians — as witness the fact that Jim Jones brandished "recommendations" from Rosalynn Carter, Vice President Mondale and others.

The constitutional dilemma is very troublesome. But I say that, however much we cherish our separation of church and state, we have got to find a safe way for the state to rein in those who steal and kill in the name of God. (Carl Rowan is a syndicated writer.)

# US AIR FORCE BASE

REMOVED TO THE AIR AREA  
PROPERTY OF THE COMMANDER  
ON THE AIR FORCE  
AND THE PERSONNEL  
THE PROPERTY UNDER THEIR CONTROL  
AND SUBJECT TO ORDER



Staff Photo by Gary Emigh

The body of People's Temple cult leader Jim Jones leaves Dover Air Force Base this morning in a hearse driven by Dover funeral director William C.

Torbart, with Torbart's wife, Doris, at his side. They reportedly transported the corpse to New Jersey to be cremated.



# Jones' body leaves Delaware

By FRANK KRZYWICKI  
Staff Writer

DOVER—The body of People's Temple cult leader Jim Jones left Dover Air Force Base this morning in a hearse driven by Dover funeral director William C. Torbert.

Torbert confirmed reports his business handled the corpse of the cult leader who perished with more than 900 temple members in a bizarre death ritual Nov. 18 in Guyana.

Unconfirmed reports were that Jones' body was on its way to New Jersey for cremation.

Michael J. White, a U.S. Department of State lawyer, refused to disclose

whether an autopsy was performed on Jones.

The Guyanese government requested the autopsy to aid in its investigation of the slaying of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif.

Meanwhile, the number of bodies that have left Dover Air Base morgue by Monday at 4:30 p.m. climbed to 197.

Bodies are leaving the morgue at the rate of about 30 a day since the first corpses left last Saturday, an Air Base spokesman said.

No unclaimed and unidentified bodies have left the Base, and legal problems surrounding their removal from

Delaware are still being hammered out, David S. Swayze, legal counsel for Gov. Pierre S. du Pont said.

Identification of the remaining bodies at the morgue was slowed to a crawl, as OSI had been positively identified by Monday afternoon, only four more than Friday's count.

Two weeks ago, state department officials in Washington disclosed the adopted son of Jones had given permission for an autopsy on Jones' body.

But this morning, state department officials were close-mouthed about confirming an autopsy.

"I don't feel at liberty to say," White said when asked if an autopsy was per-

formed on Jones. "I didn't even know he was leaving today.

"If there was an autopsy, I think that will be made known, but at this time, I don't know who could answer that," he said.

Swayze said state department officials earlier told Delaware officials of their intentions to have a pathologist perform an autopsy on Jones, and had gotten FBI clearance and permission from Jones' next of kin.

"It would be inconsistent if there was no autopsy, but at this point, we have not heard and are no longer involved with that part of it," Swayze said.



RALPH S. MOYED

## Mortician Won't Gloat Over Guyana Windfall

"It's a fine day," Ford said when I asked him about the job. Ford still was refusing to talk to reporters about the work at the air base, but he finally offered a possible explanation for his silence.

"I wouldn't dare gloat over it," he said.

The one thing competitors couldn't stand is Earl Ford gloating.

Earl Ford is not a favorite among his peers.

The air base embalming contract always used to go to downstate morticians.

In former years, it was a good contract. Business was especially brisk during the Vietnam War when Dover handled a large share of the bodies of deceased U.S. servicemen. With the onset of peace, business dropped off.

There was a big spurt in 1977 when 323 of the victims of the crash of two jets in the Canary Islands were flown to Dover for processing.

Most Delaware morticians, however, took little notice when Ford submitted the low bid and won the embalming contract for the current year.

Ford had established his business in 1962 and soon found himself in hot water with his fellow morticians.

What got them upset the most, and led to a recommendation that Ford's license be suspended, was a suit Ford filed against one of his clients — an uncle.

Later, a storm-window firm sued Ford, claiming the funeral director stiffed the company for \$520 worth of windows and storm doors.

And while Ford was busy processing the bodies at the Dover Air Force Base this

month, the Wilmington licenses and inspections department charged the 50-year-old undertaker with not removing lead paint from a rental property he owns.

Ford refused yesterday to discuss the charge.

In any case, Ford has been denied admission to the fraternal State Funeral Directors Association and his relations with fellow Delaware morticians are strained.

Still, while the corpses still were arriving in transfer cases from Jonestown, morticians in the Dover area awaited calls from Ford for their help in embalming the bodies.

They waited in vain.

There were reports that Ford was importing carpetbaggers from Philadelphia to help with this, the biggest undertaking of his career.

Yesterday, this was confirmed.

Ford has an arrangement with the Andrew Nix Funeral Homes in Philadelphia, a big outfit with many resources and considerably more embalmers than Ford has.

Theophilus Nix, a Wilmington lawyer and brother of Philadelphia's Andrew Nix, said Andrew Nix had backed Ford in the Dover operation from the beginning. Andrew Nix, a cousin of Congressman Robert N.C. Nix of Philadelphia, was Ford's silent partner in the venture, Theophilus Nix said.

The Wilmington lawyer couldn't estimate how much money Ford and brother Andrew were making on the embalming.

Downstate morticians figured the government would spend about \$300,000 in all. A Pentagon spokesman said Ford would get about \$430 for the adults and a little over \$200 for the children.

That covered embalming, the sealed bags in which the bodies were placed, and simple, sealed caskets.

Bill Berry, the Milford mortician who first had the Air Base contract in the days after World War II, said: "He's making plenty of bucks." How much, Berry couldn't say because he didn't know the current arrangements.

Undertakers with more intimate knowledge of the contract and who didn't want their names used said Ford is getting \$200 over the cost of the caskets.

Because of the decomposition of the bodies, "he has to use an enormous amount of chemicals," said one mortician who knows the work. "I figure it costs him \$25 for supplies, \$24 for the two pouches. Then he has to pay the men for the preparation," the undertaker said.

"He ends up with maybe \$50 profit on each body. It's not that much.

"Of course, when you consider the volume...

■ ■ ■

Ralph S. Moyed's column appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Evening Journal.

The public has learned to expect a certain kind of behavior from morticians.

One thing that can hurt a funeral director's business is to lose the departed on the way to the cemetery, as one Philadelphia undertaker managed to do this month.

Another way for a mortician to get in trouble is to do a lot of laughing or smiling in public.

But if Earl E. Ford is walking around today with a sparkle in his eyes and a spring in his walk, there are those who would understand.

Earl Ford, owner and operator of Ford Funeral Services in Wilmington, is the man who holds the current government contract for embalming bodies returned from overseas to the Dover Air Force Base.

As the contractor, Ford had the responsibility for processing the bodies of the Rev. Jim Jones and 912 of his followers who killed themselves or were murdered in Jones' settlement in Guyana on Nov. 18.

As his competitors figure it, Ford made a killing on the suicides and murders. The competitors figure that Ford's profits — after costs — amount to at least \$45,000.

Though he apparently had to share some of those profits with a well-connected Philadelphia funeral home, Ford seemed satisfied yesterday with how the big job turned out.

# Unclaimed Bodies of Guyana Victims Crowd Dover Base

By MARK MATTHEWS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — Uncertainty over whether bodies of Guyana victims can be legally cremated in the area is creating a backlog of uncollected bodies at Dover Air Force Base, a U.S. State Department lawyer said last night.

"There is a bunching-up at the exit door," said Charles M.

Wyman, the State Department attorney assigned to the base. By yesterday afternoon, 259 of the 913 bodies brought to the base had been released to Dover-area funeral homes for shipment out of state.

Following the cremation of People's Temple cult leader Jim Jones in New Jersey last week, the New Jersey attorney general's office began investigating the

cremation of Guyana victims in the state.

New Jersey Deputy Attorney General Charles J. Mysak said state officials would meet soon with representatives of crematories and Delaware funeral homes.

Mysak called it "unlikely" that anyone would be charged in connection with the earlier cremations, even if these had occurred without state approval. Documents supplied with the bodies appear to satisfy the spirit of state law, he said. Mysak said 30 bodies of Guyana victims had been cremated in New Jersey.

Delaware has so far barred cremation or burial of the Guyana victims within the state, saying this can't be done without death certificates.

The state has agreed, however, to allow identified and claimed bodies to be shipped out of state, at relatives' expense.

Now that a Guyana jury's inquest into the mass death is over, Guyana is expected to provide death certificates as soon as possible, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

He said no decision has been made on disposition of unclaimed bodies, but that the department is "optimistic" one will come by Feb. 1. There are no plans to airlift the bodies to California, he said.

The U.S. Defense Department reports it spent \$3.5 million to \$4 million as of Dec. 21 to remove the dead and wounded from Jonestown, Guyana, and process the bodies in Dover.

# Air base awaits arrival of bodies

By JAMES BROOKS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — Security tightened and special provisions were being made for press and relatives of victims, as Dover Air Force Base prepared last night to receive the first of five scheduled flights bringing 403 bodies from the Peoples Temple mass suicide and massacre in Guyana.

Five C-141 Starlifters from McGuire AFB, N.J., were scheduled to arrive at six-hour intervals, beginning sometime this morning.

An information center for relatives was getting set to open at 6 a.m. in the snack bar of the base golf course on U.S. 113, opposite the air base. On hand were an Air Force information officer, chaplain and representatives of the American Red Cross. A press center was established in the base operations building overlooking the runway.

A total of 174 bodies have been identified, according to an information spokesman, but names were not expected to be available

here until arrival of the first aircraft.

The base mortuary, one of the largest in the country, was a major receiving facility for casualties of the Vietnam War.

Special refrigeration units and grave registration specialists were assembled yesterday as military officials prepared for the grim task.

Officials did not know how many relatives to prepare for. Telephone inquiries from families had been few until last evening. Security around the sprawling installation was tightened to keep out the curious, and identifications were being closely screened.

The massive identification operation was being handled as a "humanitarian gesture to the State Department," said one spokesman. The U.S. government had authorized the Guyana government to begin mass burials of the suicides because of the deterioration of bodies in the tropical heat. But the South American

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## Dover —

Continued from Page One

country insisted all American bodies be removed.

More than 200 military specialists in mortuary procedures were airlifted to Guyana to prepare the bodies, many of them children, for the flights to Dover.

The large cargo planes were using an airstrip 12 miles from the death scene as a take-off point, with military helicopters ferrying the bodies in plastic bags to the waiting aircraft.

Airlift plans for the return of the bodies from Guyana are being coordinated by the 21st Air Force at McGuire.

Asked about the cost of the operation, Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Sadler, commander of the 21st, said, "We've been asking ourselves that question. It's difficult to even estimate."

Another official at McGuire, who asked not to be identified said the cost to U.S. taxpayers could run as high as \$8 million. He said he based his estimate on costs for transporting troops on C-141 jets — about \$1,800 per flying hour including crew pay for each of the more than 30 planes involved.

The Dover base was receiving point for 326 bodies following the April 1977 crash of Pan Am and klm 747 aircraft in the Canary Islands, which killed 257 in the world's worst air disaster.

A team of 90 experts spent almost three weeks identifying the bodies. At the end of the ordeal 114 unidentified people were buried in numbered graves in Southern California, where most of them had lived. Most of the victims of last Saturday's tragedy were also believed to be from California.

The air crash aftermath was conducted — and financed — entirely by Pan American. Dover area morticians were recruited to help by sealing remains into caskets provided by the airline and sharing the task of driving the bodies to Philadelphia International Airport for flights to California.

The current operation is being conducted entirely by the State Department and military — at least in the initial stages.

One local funeral director said he had not been contacted for assistance and did not expect to be because of the nature of the government involvement.

Base spokesmen did not know last night what arrangements would be made for the bodies after

# Bodies may be brought to Dover AFB

DOVER—The rotting corpses of more than 400 Americans who died in a mass suicide in Guyana may be airlifted to Dover Air Force Base. U.S. Department of Defense officials have listed Dover among several military bases to which the bodies may be flown, a spokesman at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., said this morning.

Civil cargo planes from McGuire are to transport the bodies back from Guyana Thursday.

Hospital and mortuary officials at the Dover base were meeting this morning to develop plans for handling the bodies if they are sent here.

The base was the site of a similar operation last year when the charred remains of 328 airplane crash victims were flown in from the Spanish island of Tenerife following history's worst aviation disaster.



U.S. military forces are preparing to bring back the bodies of 400 members of the Peoples Temple who died Saturday in Guyana. Plans call for helicopters to fly the bodies to an airstrip near Jonestown, then to Dover, Del., on Air

The Associated Press reported U.S. helicopters have been flown to Guyana to ferry bodies—three or four at a time—from the sweltering jungle encampment of the Peoples Temple, the religious sect whose members poisoned themselves last weekend.

The helicopters will deliver the bodies to a small airstrip in nearby Jonestown, AP said.

The airlift, which involves 20 cargo planes, was set in motion despite messages from U.S. military at the scene saying the situation in Jonestown was "already critical" and saying "the only feasible solution is to provide adequate and dignified interment of remains at the Jonestown site by prompt burial of identified remains."

A State Department spokesman in Washington said Tuesday that the Guyanese government had asked that the United States remove all the bodies.

The rainy season is just beginning in South America, and high temperatures and moist heat speeded decomposition of the bodies.

Some 200 to 700 cult members were believed to have fled into the Guyanese wilderness to escape the weekend suicide call of their leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. Many of the dead drank poison, while others were shot.

The 21st Air Force headquarters here is supervising the airlift of military personnel and supplies into Guyana and the airlift of bodies to the United States.

Mooney said the bodies would be moved to Georgetown for the 5-hour flight to the United States. But reports from the U.S. Embassy in Guyana indicated another airstrip besides that at Georgetown was being considered as the departure point.

In Guyana, U.S. Lt. Col. William Wells said in a telephone interview that personnel at the Jonestown site have counted 405 bodies.

Major Gen. Thomas Sadler, who is overseeing the operation here, said reports indicated there were at least 100

## Doctor's Body Identified By FBI Among the Dead

Associated Press

The FBI yesterday said it has identified the body of Dr. Lawrence Eugene Schacht, the Peoples Temple physician who allegedly helped administer the cyanide-laced drink that killed more than 900 members of the cult in the mass suicide-murder in Guyana.

The FBI said Schacht's body was identified from fingerprints compared with a file furnished by the California Bureau of Investigation and Identification.

Schacht's body had been sent to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware with the other victims from the sect's Jonestown jungle settlement in Guyana.

The only other person whose body has been identified positively by the FBI is the Rev. Jim Jones, the leader of the Peoples Temple.

The FBI said Schacht, 30, apparently died from poisoning, and that no bullet wounds had been discovered in his body.

Schacht, a native of Houston, worked for five weeks last year in a children's clinic at San Francisco General Hospital before he left for Guyana.

The Secret Service also is investigating reports that members of the Peoples Temple had plans to assassinate top-ranking U.S. officials, a spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, Jack Warner Jr., did not specify the targets of the supposed plans. But Secret Service responsibilities are limited to protecting the president, the vice president, members of their families and foreign heads of state.

Warner said the alleged assassination plans "pertain to the protective responsibilities" of the Secret Service.

A source said there is no evidence of any specific "hit list" with the names of public figures in writing. The Secret Service is questioning survivors of the Peoples Temple, Warner said.

The FBI is investigating the death of Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.). However, the Justice Department says federal law restricts FBI jurisdiction to the congressman's assassination and does not allow any broader investigation.

There have been reports that the survivors of the mass suicide included a hit squad of members who had been directed by Jones to carry out assassinations.

## *Legislator wants bodies out of Del.*

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — State Rep. Michael J. Harrington, R-Dover, reacting to calls from constituents, yesterday urged the removal of Peoples Temple victims from Dover to California.

"We cannot allow outside influences to dictate that Delaware should bear the full impact of this unfortunate incident," Harrington wrote state and federal officials.

He suggested that regular military flights to the West Coast could transport the bodies at little cost to taxpayers.

Harrington fears many bodies

will go unclaimed and says the impact of mass burial would be "far less in a state the size of California," where most of the victims lived before going to Guyana.

The body count was revised yesterday from 912 to 911. Air Force Major Robert Groom said 911 had been fingerprinted, and he said the FBI, the State Department and the Defense Department agreed that 911 was the total. The mistake apparently occurred in Guyana, Groom said.

Dover Mayor Charles A. Legates Jr. also has expressed opposition to a mass burial in Dela-

ware, saying he doesn't want his city turned into a "shrine" for Peoples Temple sympathizers.

Local funeral homes are still getting calls from survivors. The homes are telling callers they must request the bodies by telegram, listing the deceased's full name, the name and relationship of person requesting the body, and the funeral director to receive the body on the other end. Families must first be registered with the State Department.

The cost of transporting a body to the Philadelphia Airport is about \$100. Cremation can be done in Delaware for \$100 to \$150.

# Sect Leader 'Brutal Disciplinarian'

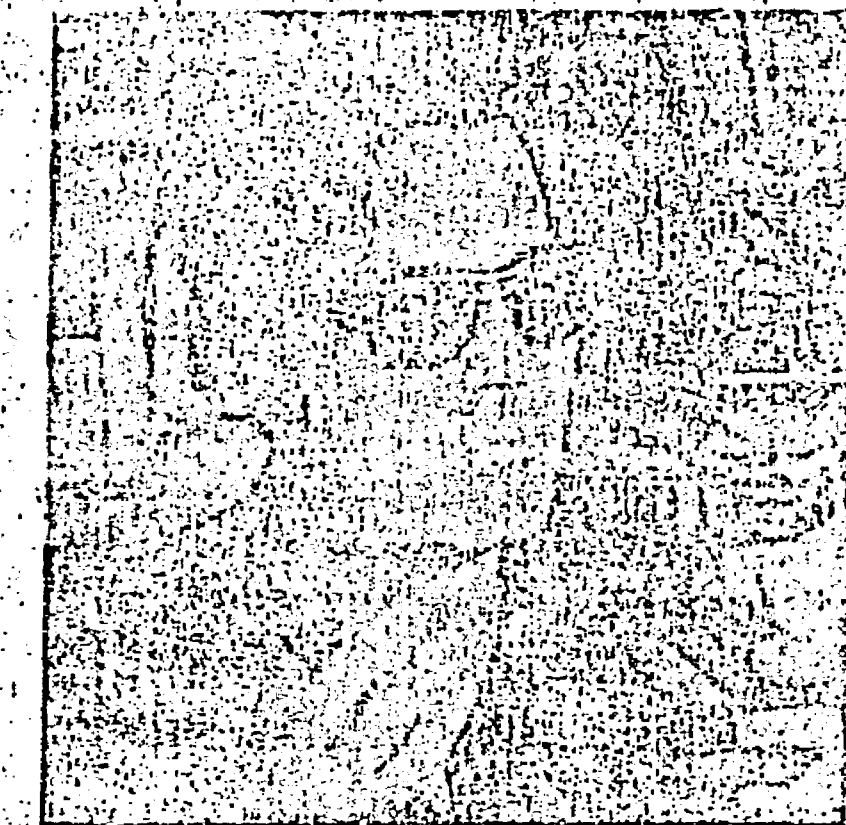
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Rev. Jim Jones carved a careful imagery. His People's Temple cared for its mixed-race flock with self-help programs and a thriving agricultural commune in an idyllic South American setting.

The image cracked when disgruntled former members alleged Jones was an often brutal disciplinarian. The image exploded when sect members shot and killed Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others on a remote Guyanan airstrip. Ten others were wounded.

Conceived in Indianapolis in the 1950s with the avowed purpose of breaking down class distinctions, the Temple moved to Redwood Valley, Calif., in the late 1960s, to San Francisco in 1971.

A sophisticated political manipulator, Jones, 46, became a potent force in San Francisco almost overnight, organizing some 5,000 Temple worshippers into a task force for a host of liberal political campaigns.

Jones, who is married and has seven children, was born in Indiana, the son of a poor, interracial couple. At one time, he could list among his friends Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and San Francisco Mayor George Moscone, who appointed Jones chairman of the city Housing Authority after the Pro-



Cult founder Jim Jones, as filmed by slain NBC-TV cameraman Robert Brown.

ple's Temple helped him win the mayoral election in 1975.

But Jones' star faded after a series of allegations by former members. They complained that his methods of control included beatings and exhausting work schedules, and accused him of extorting huge sums of money and issuing death threats

to anyone who strayed from the church or discredited it.

Former members said Jones' following submitted to his authoritarian regime because his rules and rituals left them financially dependent on the church, terrified and often brainwashed.

Jones called the allegations "outrageous lies," but resigned from the Housing Authority in

August 1977 and went to Guyana with some 1,200 followers to establish the 27,000-acre agricultural colony there.

A news release the Temple issued last year said the Guyana community has rehabilitated many young people "from lives filled with serious problems. We do not brutalize or exploit anyone."

But in an interview last night on the NBC Nightly News, former member Pebble Blakey told how children were disciplined in Jonestown.

"Little children are scared by this thing called 'Bigfoot.' What they do if a child has done anything that most children do, (and it) is considered very bad ... they are sent out to see 'Bigfoot.'"

"They are taken into the forest, down by Jones' cabin (to) as well," she said. "Two people would already be in the well swimming; it's dark and you can't see. The child is thrown in there ... and the people that are in there will be grabbing the child's feet or pulling him down, making sure that he comes up for a breath."

"You can hear the child screaming all the way there and ... back, 'I'm sorry, father. I'm sorry, father ...'"

"If he doesn't scream loud enough how sorry he is, then he'll (Jones) send the child back down," she added.



## Maryland State News

Dover, Delaware, Thursday, November 30, 1978

# Forty-six bodies identified

DOVER—The medical search for identification among badly decomposing bodies enters its 11th day with only 46 of the 911 bodies positively identified, a Dover Air Force Base spokesman said.

While the body identification rose by two since Monday's report, the total number of bodies counted was adjusted down by one—from 912 to 911, according to Maj. Robert W. Groom.

"The information we were using from Guyanese and U.S. State Department officials originally indicated 912, but it is now evident that that count was in error," Groom said.

Of the 911 bodies counted and fingerprinted by FBI specialists, 357 have been X-rayed and photographed, and embalmed, Groom said.

Meanwhile, the plea is still out to relatives of Guyana cultists believed dead to send dental records to the U.S. State Department to aid in the painstaking identification process.

Air Base officials are still "discouraging" relatives or friends of the Guyanese dead from coming to Dover in person, Groom said.

"There is nothing for them to do here, there is no identification by sight being done," he said. "We just don't have the facilities here to handle the massive influx of people."

Groom called a report by ABC news Wednesday night that families were being turned away from the Air Base "an attempt to stir up something unusual." Only about a half dozen families have visited Dover in person with inquiries, he said.

Groom also mentioned problems Base officials would have if a large number of people claiming ties with the dead started showing up at the Base. "How would you be able to identify the immediate family?"

"We've got a mission to perform, and that's the Strategic Air Command," Groom said, referring to efforts by Base officials to normalize Base operations even while the gruesome identification and body storage continued there.

So far, none of the 911 bodies have left the Air Base mortuary, Groom said.

But several area funeral directors say they have been contacted by families, either inquiring about body preparation for transit out of state, or actually making arrangements for transportation of corpses.

And still no decisions have been made regarding the disposal of unclaimed bodies, according to State Department officials.



## Official okay given for Jones' autopsy

DOVER—Permission to perform an autopsy on the body of cult leader Rev. Jim Jones at Dover Air Force Base morgue was granted Thursday by relatives of Jones, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman said.

Jones' two adopted sons, who flew from Guyana to New York Thursday night, have given permission for the autopsy, Justice spokesman Robert Havel said.

The Guyana government had earlier requested autopsies for the bodies of Jones and about five others, to aid its investigation of the slaying of U.S. Congressman Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and four others Nov. 18.

Meanwhile, some 80 families of Guyana dead are ready to receive bodies, according to U.S. state department lawyer Michael J. White.

But it is uncertain whether any corpses will leave Dover Air Force Base today, White said.

"The Delaware government officials are still reviewing the papers needed to remove the bodies," White said.

In addition to documents from the Guyana government stating that the bodies were moved legally, and a Delaware attorney general's opinion that they can be removed from Delaware, each corpse needs papers from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, White said.

Area funeral directors also must sign releases for removal of the bodies, White said.

As of late Thursday, 577 of the 911 cadavers had been positively identified by pathologists who have been working for nearly two weeks on the task of body processing.

NEWSWEEK, NOV. 30-DEC. 6, 1978

# SCHMIDT SOPHIRENIA

by Jim Schmidt

SECURITY, which used to be remarkably lax at Dover Air Force Base, is now remarkably tight as I found on a couple of recent visits there.

You may remember a few years back when a reporter and photographer from the local daily managed to go on the base, get out to the flight line and climb aboard a C-5 without ever being challenged. It's highly unlikely that could happen today.

Of course, security was extra tight during the gruesome process of bringing in those hundreds of bodies from the Guyana affair. I went out at 5 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day to see the arrival of the first plane, possibly just out of sheer curiosity — something reporters are supposedly blessed (or cursed) with.

For a time I wasn't even sure I was going to get past the base gate since about the only ID that I could come up with was an outdated press card from the Delaware State Police. And, after I got there and stood shivering in the pre-dawn darkness, I began to wonder why I hadn't stayed home in my warm bed.

Curiously, I got the impression that when I told the security policeman I represented News Week he got the impression I meant the national magazine, and he didn't want to stir up a lot of fuss with that power of the press.

As for the event itself, there is little to add to the millions of words, pictures and descriptions that have already been written.

NEWSWEEK, JAN. 4-10, 1979

TO THE EDITOR

## Guyana bodies

Dear Joe:

I'm writing this letter to voice strong objections to the U.S. taxpayer being forced to pay \$8 million or more, because of some arbitrary decision to send the Air Force to Guyana to pick up the dead bodies of the 'Temple of God' cult.

I don't think, if anything happened to me on a European odyssey I took a few years ago, that the Air Force would have brought me home. Is this now to set a precedent for Americans who die overseas, violently or otherwise—that the U.S. Air Force will go over to retrieve them? At no obligation?

In scanning the papers and the TV news, I have heard only one Congressman, from Rhode Island, voice any objection to this raid on our treasury.

Allow me to put forth the following questions:

These people went to Guyana voluntarily, and with the approval of that government, and no doubt, with some financial remuneration to Guyana for the land. Is not that country liable for anything?

What happened to the money that was found at the site? What about any funds that cult may have in American banks? Can't that organization be charged for this expense?

What about the relatives of the identified bodies? Should they not be held financially responsible for shipment of their relatives back to California?

And finally, does Delaware and Kent County, have to take the responsibility for their final burial (if indeed they are buried)?

A publicly voiced demand for some answers by the Senator from Delaware would be welcomed by many people around here.

With regards,  
J.A. Costello  
Editor,  
Delaware News Week

Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., Friday, January 5, 1979

# 599 Death Certificates in U.S. Hands May Free Some Bodies Held at Dover

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — The long impasse over disposition of the bodies of some People's Temple murder-suicide victims in Delaware may be eased by 599 death certificates received yesterday from Guyana by the U.S. State Department.

Delaware officials said the certificates are at least a start in

providing needed documentation of death, which is required before any of the Jonestown victims can be disposed of in the state.

But confusion still exists over the handling of 631 bodies stored in three hangar bays at Dover Air Force Base.

It is still uncertain whether the state medical examiner should investigate the deaths further before burial or cremation is allowed in Delaware, according to Assistant Attorney General Edward F. Kafader.

Kafader said Delaware officials are expecting the death certificates, as well as a Guyana coroner's report.

Autopsies were performed at Dover on only seven of the 913 bodies brought here after cult leader Jim Jones led People's Temple members in a death ritual last Nov. 18.

State Department lawyer

Charles M. Wyman, assigned to the base, said yesterday the federal government "has neither the legal authority nor the funds to transport the bodies out of the state."

"I don't know what the solution is going to be," Wyman said. "Obviously there's going to be a solution. We can't leave them there in the hangar."

Of the 282 bodies released, many have been shipped to next of kin at relatives' expense.

After 29 others, including that of Jones, were cremated in New Jersey, officials there said state regulations had been violated, bringing New Jersey cremations to at least

a temporary halt.

The scattering of Jones' ashes in the Atlantic is awaiting cremation of others of the five members of his family who died with him in Guyana.

# Cyanide is identified in Temple cult deaths

By FRANK KRZYWICKI  
Staff Writer

DOVER—The "vast majority" of the 599 People's Temple victims whose death certificates arrived from Guyana Thursday died of "acute cyanide poisoning," a U.S. Department of State official said.

The Guyanese government this week came through with two-thirds of the certificates for the 913 cult victims, state department lawyer Bruce E. Dozier said.

Statements on the death certificates revealed that while most of them died of cyanide poisoning, a smaller number died from gunshot wounds or cuts to the throat, Dozier said.

Meanwhile, there are more than two-thirds of the total number of corpses still at the Dover Air Force Base morgue, as body identification and transportation out of Delaware have inched along.

And it is still uncertain whether the Guyana death certificates are enough

under Delaware law to allow burial or cremation in Delaware.

By late Thursday only 122 bodies had left Delaware, and only 635 bodies had been identified, a base spokesman said.

Since Dec. 21, FBI agents had managed to identify only two bodies.

"It's slowing down to a standstill here," said an Air Base information spokesman. "A lot of people don't have the money to pick up bodies, that seems to be the biggest problem."

He mentioned a call that was received by the Base information office this week by a woman in her 60s and on a fixed income, who said she could not afford to pay for shipping the remains of her 11 relatives who perished in Guyana.

"All we could do was suggest she contact her church or the Red Cross," the air base spokesman said.

The 599 Guyanese death certificates were issued after completion of a Guyana coroner's inquest into the cause of death of the victims, Dozier said.

Whether the death certificates satisfy Delaware officials enough to allow any to be buried or cremated in Delaware has not been settled yet, Dozier said.

"We hope to call (Delaware officials) real soon now that we have the death certificates in hand," he said.

Guyanese government officials are still working to provide certificates for the 36 remaining bodies that have been positively identified, Dozier said.

The State Department is also working on getting 92 more sets of fingerprints of still unidentified victims that the Guyana officials said they possess, Dozier said.

And state department officials are working with representatives from San Francisco and Los Angeles, Ca., to try to locate additional dental charts, medical records, and footprints of the remaining 378 unidentified corpses.

The bulk of the unidentified bodies are children whose records are scarce or insufficient, FBI spokesman Thomas B. Coll said.

# Ancient edict: Bury the dead

They'd better get those Jonestown dead out of Delaware territory and have them buried elsewhere or there will be dire consequences.

Already the necromancers are beginning to develop weird stories about the restless spirits of the Jonestown dead flitting around St. Jones Neck in Kent County.

The first thing you know, the entire area of the Dover Air Base will be filled with wild legends about ghosts seen in and around the planes.

Strange stories are filtering up here about shadows being spotted in the vicinity of Lebanon, Voshell's Pond and even over into the Bombay Hook country.

Those chilling noises heard on moonlit nights are not the honking of geese but allegedly the turbulent spirits of the Jonestown dead, crying out for hell, book, and candle.

I'm sure Gov. Pete du Pont won't fall for any such nonsense but he just might consider appointing a special commission of experts who are versed in the art of dispelling spirits — and I don't mean libations.

The Dover area already has enough ghosts, what with those associated with the Governors House and the phantom of Chief Justice Chew on the Dover Green and the whole range of phantasmagoria in Kent County.

You think I'm high on pot? Don't kid yourself. "Bury the dead." This is an ancient obligation of the living.

The command goes way back to the primordial days. Even the Bible has a commandment along that line, dealing for example with criminals who are executed.

The command is that a criminal must be buried as soon as possible.

And those of you who are familiar with the ways of the ancient Greeks will recall Sophocles' drama, "Antigone," wherein Creon, the tyrant, issues an order that Polynices is not to be buried.

But along comes Polynices' sister, Antigone, and defies Creon's order. She is motivated by the divine rule that the dead must be buried or else the dead is doomed to wander the earth.

So Antigone buries her brother and suffers the consequences of being imprisoned in an underground vault.

And then there's the almost forgotten one-act play by Irwin Shaw of more modern times, "Bury the Dead." A story of World War I American soldiers who refuse to be buried in protest against war. This sets Washington on its ears because the bureaucrats know that the unburied dead can haunt them.

The Shaw play written in 1936 was so dramatically anti-war that it was withdrawn from circulation when the U.S. got into World War II.

Even cremation or the rapid reduction of a body to ashes, is still repugnant to several religions.

Nonetheless, the legal respect for cemeteries is most impressive. Our lawbooks are filled with statutes protecting cemeteries and their contents.

And don't you remember the time Dr. Ali Z. Hameli, our state medical examiner, got into hot water because he wanted to preserve for scientific purposes, the skeleton of a poor unfortunate person's unclaimed body?

After much agitation and public controversy, the remains were given decent burial.

The state even provides a plot for unclaimed bodies, known as Potters Field, such as it is — and a pretty sorry mess the old Potters Field is today.

With all this as background — folklore, superstition, respect for



Bill Frank

the dead — it would seem that President Carter with all his clout, can say to his underlings:

"Look, do something about those

Jonestown dead there in Dover and do it quickly."

I suspect when the Jonestown story is finally wrapped up and filed, we'll learn what a terrible mess the feds made of the whole thing.

I'll even wager that the final story will reveal a terrible waste of money and manpower. It all could have been handled a lot more efficiently by Dr. Hameli's office and his resources.

What Delaware doesn't want are those bodies here any longer; certainly no burials on Delaware soil; definitely no bodies in our Potters Fields, and positively no ashes strewn around on Delaware soil.



Last body from Jonestown carried by U.S. servicemen

# Body Decision by Feb., U.S. Tells Dover

DOVER — The unclaimed bodies from Jonestown, Guyana, will remain stacked in a warehouse at Dover Air Force Base until the State Department decides what to do with them— and that could be until February.

"I think that's a reasonable amount of time," Delaware Republican Congressman Republican Thomas D. Evans Jr. said yesterday after State Department officials promised a decision by Feb. 1.

But Evans made it clear at a Washington, D.C. news conference that since Delaware resi-

dents were not involved in Guyana, most "Delawareans feel their state is not a proper final resting place."

Delaware wants the bodies shipped to California, home for most of the followers of the Rev. Jim Jones, although the federal government shies at further cost to its taxpayers.

So far, the Pentagon says, it's spent about \$4 million on the Guyana airlift. Evans said another \$100,000 to ship the now embalmed bodies to California wouldn't make much difference.

The Justice Department still is

thinking about seizing the assets of the Peoples Temple, reportedly totaling millions of dollars, to finance the final disposition of the bodies. That's one reason a decision is still more than a month away, Evans said.

The congressman said 676 bodies remain of the more than 900 brought to Dover. He said the Pentagon hopes to complete the identification "in a matter of days."

But with 280 bodies still unidentified, the process of identification at Dover has come to a halt while officials await more fingerprints

from Guyana.

Base mortuary officer Charles Carson said his staff was busy yesterday moving all remaining bodies from the mortuary to a warehouse, and thus he had not summoned morticians to claim 10 or 12 bodies ready for release.

But he also said the number of requests from relatives seeking to claim bodies has dropped.

Meanwhile, New Jersey officials were upset that the body of Jones was brought there, cremated and the ashes returned to Delaware by Dover mortician William C. Torbert.



# Officials beginning to doubt many cultists fled into jungle

By JON NORDHEIMER  
New York Times Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Guyanese government patrols spent yesterday in a vain search for California cultists who might have survived the mass suicide and killings at their jungle commune by fleeing into the bush. The failure of their search increased doubts that hundreds had survived.

A high-ranking Guyanese official, speaking of the continuing jungle search, said: "The fact of

the matter is that we do not possess a scrap of hard evidence that a lot of people fled into the jungle.

Sherwin Harris, whose daughter and former wife died in the mass suicide and killings, recalled that no more than 600 names had appeared on a petition signed last week by members of the cult, protesting a visit by Rep. Leo Ryan of California.

Ryan, who visited the commune to investigate charges that members were suffering abuse, was

killed by cultists Saturday night as he was about to leave for the United States from a nearby dirt airstrip. Four other Americans were also killed, and the mass suicides and killings followed.

The Guyanese government official, in expressing doubt that many cultists had fled into the jungle, said that if any remained there and were in good health, they could seek the help of the Amerindians. They are a nomadic group of about 50 families of abori-

See SURVIVORS—Page 5, Col. 4

## SURVIVORS—

Continued from Page One

gines who live in thatched-roof dwellings spread out over miles of jungle paths known to the cult.

These trails, leading from Jonestown, the cult's farm, have been searched by government patrols because they might be the only routes over which a great number of people could have moved through the thick jungle without getting lost.

Several dozen stragglers have indeed re-emerged from the jungle, but none has talked of a mass flight from the village last Saturday night when the cult's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, reportedly gave an order that everyone drink a poisonous brew prepared by the cult's medical officer.

That — and the absence of clues

The Morning News, Wilmington, Del., Friday, Nov. 24, 1978 • • • 5

along the jungle trails — have led to the troubling suspicion that there are many survivors, that the size of the community has been inflated and that, except for the survivors already rounded up and perhaps a few more roaming around in the bush, the People's Temple has been wiped out.

On the other hand, there is evidence that the density of the jungle has been overstated by reports from the isolated area, and that it was possible for a large group to cover a long distance quickly.

The jungle around Jonestown, while certainly inhospitable to human life in many ways, is not impenetrable like the jungles of Burma, for instance, where one has to cut a path in order to move.

The Jonestown area bears little resemblance to Hollywood fanta-

sies of a tropical jungle. Adrian D. Thompson, a Guyanese horticulturalist, offered these examples: the piranha, except for the smallest species that "can be troublesome," do not harm people; bush-master snake can kill a person if it is big enough, but in most cases death is caused by an improperly applied tourniquet; there are few animals of any size, and the jaguar, fearsome in jungle lore, runs away from people; the local Indians, rather than being hostile, might actually feed and shelter their neighbors.

Chuck Farmer, a bush pilot who has spent more than 10 years prospecting for gold and diamonds in the area of the search, said that individuals could survive more than two weeks without supplies.



# Search parties probe jungle for survivors

Continued from Page One

Defense Department officials in Washington said Guyana asked that U.S. helicopters be equipped with loudspeakers to help contact the survivors. They emphasized no U.S. forces would be engaged in the search on the ground.

Jim Jones ordered the mass suicide, a ritual he code-named "White Knight" and had rehearsed with his followers, after sect members ambushed and killed Rep. Leo Ryan of California and four members of Ryan's party that made an investigative visit to the camp.

Jones was one of three persons who died of gunshot wounds, apparently self-inflicted. About one-quarter of the dead were children, some babies whose mothers reportedly fed them the brew of Kool Aid and cyanide.

U.S. officials have said 14 survivors reappeared in Jonestown and Guyanese authorities say three sect members have been arrested in connection with the attack on Ryan's party at the Port Kaituma airstrip, eight miles south of Jonestown.

Barker said about 40 settlers had been found both at Jonestown and Port Kaituma, but he gave no breakdown of the figures.

Guyanese familiar with the area questioned whether the fugitives could long survive without shelter and steady food supplies in a jungle filled with swamps and crisscrossed by streams and rivers inhabited by piranhas and electric eels. The rainy season is just starting.

Barker said there were indications some of the survivors were working in the jungle and when they returned to the camp and saw the bodies they gathered food sup-

plies and went back into the bush.

Jones is known to have instilled a fervid will to survive among some of his followers, telling them their settlements could become sanctuaries where they would escape a nuclear holocaust or other calamity. A fear that outsiders were about to destroy their small society apparently triggered the mass suicide.

About 200 Guyanese troops and police were trying to track down the survivors, but officials said they were hampered by thick brush. There is only one road in the area, and its potholed surface turns to mud with the rains. Aerial surveillance is nearly useless because of the heavy tree cover.

State Department official John Bushnell said in Washington about half the bodies at the camp had been tentatively identified, but names were not released.

Washington, responding to the Guyanese request that all bodies be removed, said C-141 transports would leave Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina carrying grave registration specialists and equipment.

The Dover (Del.) Air Force Base has a C-141 cargo jet on standby to pick up the bodies in Guyana, according to Lt. Joseph Saxon, information officer. "But we really don't know if a trip will be made," he said.

# Son, 6, a Custody Pawn, Died Beside Leader

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — John Victor Stoen, born six years ago of highly educated parents immersed in the People's Temple cult, died on a crude wooden platform next to the man he believed to be his father, the Rev. Jim Jones, according to unconfirmed reports out of Guyana.

More than 400 members of the religious commune at Jonestown fulfilled a murder-suicide pact, some by shooting and others by feeding poison to young children in the camp, then drinking the concoction themselves.

Jones' body was found on the platform, with a woman and child next to it. The Stoen boy was known to be at the jungle enclave, and reports indicated he was the

dead child lying beside Jones.

John was at the center of a heated year-long custody battle between his parents, Timothy and Grace Stoen, and Jones, leader of the sect.

Jones maintained he was the boy's father, basing his claim on a document signed by Stoen in 1972 asking Jones to father a child with Mrs. Stoen.

"I entreated my beloved pastor, James W. Jones, to sire a child by my wife, Gracy Lucy (Gretch) Stoen, who has previously at my insistence, reluctantly and graciously, consented thereto," said Stoen in the document.

The paper adds, "My reason for requesting James W. Jones to do this is that I wanted my child to be

fathered, if not by me, then by the most compassionate, honest and courageous human being."

Stoen, a former assistant prosecutor in Mendocino County, a former deputy district attorney in San Francisco and now a Berkeley lawyer, says he and his wife were attracted to the People's Temple in the late 1960s. Stoen became one of Jones' chief lieutenants.

John was born in 1972. First his mother, then his father became disenchanted with life at the temple, according to Stoen's brother, Jonathan Stoen of Golden, Colo.

Mrs. Stoen withdrew from the group, but Jonathan Stoen said his brother and young John went to Guyana in 1977. Then, when Stoen tried to leave the commune, Jones

stopped him from taking John with him.

The Stoens filed suit late last year to get their son back, and a California judge granted them custody this year, ordering Jones to surrender the child. Jones refused, arguing that John threatened to commit suicide if returned to his mother.

In a radio-telephone conversation from Jonestown last February, Jones said, "I am the father. Why would I risk my reputation for a child that they (the Stoens) have abandoned, unless it was mine?"

Jonathan Stoen said his brother and sister-in-law were instrumental in persuading Rep. Leo Ryan to travel to Guyana to investigate the camp.

## Mass deaths and madness

The still unfolding story of the mass murder-suicides in the jungles of Guyana is a powerful reminder of the fragility of the human spirit.

Some of what happened last weekend in the attack on U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan and his party, can be grasped intellectually, if not emotionally. The congressman was a threat to the bizarre sect known as the Peoples Temple. As unjustified and horrible as the attack was our minds can sort it out.

But when hundreds of men, women and children are led into a well-rehearsed suicide

There are warnings that Jim Jones, the sect leader had used brutal methods to keep his band in tow. Yet the mesmerizing effect Jones had on those who joined his group speaks of a yearning for belonging, for salvation that he somehow satisfied.

When Jones' followers lined up last Saturday, as they had so many times before, to be given their measure of poison they crossed that line between fervor and madness.

The horror of this tragedy in a remote jungle has poignancy for all of us. In our complete and stressful society we all flirt with

# Cultists' Father: 'I Won't Despair'

By TYLER WELSHIMER  
and ROD CRAMER  
Gannett News Service

**GARDEN CITY, Idaho** — Seventy-four-year-old Mike Carter's entire family, including his children and grandchildren, were members of the People's Temple in Guyana.

The State Department told Carter last night two daughters-in-law and a grandchild were found dead at the Jonestown camp. His two sons are alive. The fate of his daughter, Terri, and two other grandchildren is not known.

Before he learned of the deaths, Carter, a widower who lives in the Boise suburb of Garden City, had said if some of his family were among the victims: "I won't despair...If the Lord needs good helpers up there in heaven, he has picked good workers."

Carter's descendants lived in the People's Temple settlement for 18 months. Each of his three children had a child born in Guyana.

Carter, in an interview before the State Department contacted him, said reports about Jonestown, near where California Congressman Leo Ryan and four others were murdered Saturday, disturbed him. Ryan was on a fact-finding mission into alleged beatings, imprisonments and

extortion of members of the People's Temple.

"It's absurd. Do my children look unhappy?" asked Carter, a retired federal employee, as he gestured toward pictures of his children and their spouses.

Holding a pamphlet entitled "JONESTOWN: A Model of Cooperation," Carter said, "If my kids weren't happy, I'd know about it." He said he received letters regularly from Tim, 30, Terri, 24, and Mike Jr., 20.

Attributing the killings to a "fringe element," Carter said he

is not concerned about his children's safety but fears the publicity may hurt the People's Temple.

"My son, Tim, was just here to visit me last week. They (People's Temple) straightened him up when he was sort of bumming around after he got out of the service. I asked him what prompted him to join them. He said it was 'because they accomplish something for people.' They don't smoke, drink or take drugs."

The Carters' involvement with the People's Temple began in the early 1970s when Tim began associating with the group in San Francisco. Daughter Terri went to the group's ranch in Ukiah, Calif., in 1973 to help mentally retarded patients there. Carter said Mike, who had just completed ninth grade in Boise, visited the ranch in 1974.

Carter said he has met several supervisors of the People's Temple and some members. He said they all seemed happy and responsible.

"My kids never believed in working purely for money. I feel they're helping people," Carter said.

## 'Hit squad' for cult led by woman

Berkeley, Calif. — (UPI) — A frail 34-year-old woman has been identified by ex-followers of the Rev. Jim Jones as the director of the "hit teams" he allegedly formed to attack defectors from his People's Temple.

Ten former cult members said that Terri J. Buford, 32, was the "master mind" for the hit squads. They said she lived at the sect's San Francisco headquarters in a six- by 300-foot closet alongside file cabinets containing the data on those to be murdered.

The former cultists said the list contained orders for the attacks to start after the long-planned mass suicide of the temple's faithful. Mr. Buford had standing orders from Jones to carry out the orders, they said.

Where Mr. Buford is or when the assassinations may start was unknown.

The ex-cultists said she is capable of anything.

"She's a masochist," said Grace Shuen, a former power broker among the cult's hierarchy who said she knew Mr. Buford well.

Wednesday night, the People's Temple denied the "hit teams" charge.

"The charge that we have an assassination squad is an out-and-out lie. Repeating these lies places our own lives in danger. Our sole thought at this time is for the well-being of loved ones," temple spokesman Tim Clancy said.

When members of the temple first heard of these vicious lies, we personally invited the deputy chief of police and several representatives of the media to inspect the building. We are in daily communication with Police Chief (Charles) Galt and Deputy Chief (Gerald) Demich.

"Our building is under 24-hour police protection as we have had several bomb threats this week and receive threatening phone calls continuously."

The former cult members said the death teams included a (man married for 20 years) who has become a "murderer."

"We have a knowledge of a purported 'hit squad' and 'hit list,'" San Francisco Police Chief Galt said in a statement. "We have knowledge of it, and we are doing all we can reasonably do to determine if such a list exists."

A Bay Area Galt and FBI agents declined to give specifics of their investigation.

My husband (Don) is the one that got the hint to Congressman (Leo) Ryan's threat," said another longtime follower, Neva Sly.

She said tearfully that she is certain he is now one of Jones' death "angels."

Ryan, a California Democrat, and four others were slain last weekend while on a fact-finding tour of the People's Temple in Guyana. The slayings were followed by the mass murder-suicide.

"My main plan is to be assassinated," she said. "My husband is one of them." Mrs. Sly said. "Please stop! People have a right to their beliefs."

## Cult official investigated Ryan earlier

San Francisco — (UPI) — A top aide to People's Temple leader Jim Jones was in the San Francisco Bay area two weeks ago posing as a defector to gain information on Rep. Leo J. Ryan, the San Francisco Chronicle reports in a copyrighted story.

Ryan, a California Democrat, was investigating Jones when he and four others were shot to death Saturday near Jonestown, Guyana. The mass suicide-murder of some 400 People's Temple members followed.

The Chronicle said yesterday that Tim Carter, 32, reportedly one of Jones' "chief enforcers," came to the Bay area on a secret mission from Jonestown Nov. 8-9 and returned to South America just before Ryan and his party left for Guyana Nov. 14.

Carter was arrested Wednesday in Georgetown, Guyana, and is being held on undisclosed charges.

The Chronicle said Carter, who may have had a wife and daughter in the mass suicide-murder, infiltrated the Human Freedom Center in Berkeley by posing as a defector from the People's Temple.

Jeanne Mills, a center co-founder and former cult member, said Carter asked for counseling and occasionally expressed interest in Ryan's announced plans to travel to Guyana.

"He wanted to know who was going on the trip with Ryan and when they were leaving," Ms. Mills said. "He pulled it off real well. I was really impressed."

After visiting the center, Carter dropped from sight. Authorities believe he then returned to Guyana to relay information to Jones.

# Paranoia, drugs ruled Jones: son

By LEONARD GREENWOOD

Los Angeles Times Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — The Rev. Jim Jones, who led more than 400 followers of his Peoples Temple religious sect to their deaths in a killing-and-suicide outbreak at their jungle commune, was egotistical, paranoid and probably dependent on drugs, his son, Stephen, 12, told a press conference here yesterday.

Jones, his wife, Mary, one of his mistresses, Maria Katsaris, and 402 of his followers died Saturday night at Jonestown, the agricultural settlement he founded four years ago.

Painting a powerful portrait of the disintegration of a man he had once loved, Stephen Jones said, "Jones was a half Jim Jones person and the other half was his paranoia."

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was true. He was a very frightened man."

"He claimed he had no ego, but it was totally the opposite. He had one of the biggest egos I have ever seen in my life."

"My father said he was a dying man and he listed a number of illnesses, including heart troubles. He feared for his life so much but I never dreamt he would do anything like this."

Asked how history might see Jones, his son replied: "I don't care. I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I have lived for."

Stephen Jones said that between him and his father there had grown a strong conflict, and he had tried to ease his father out of the decision-making process in the community because he was afraid of where his father's increasing paranoia would lead them.

"My father has not been a well man. He took quite a bit of drugs for all his ailments. He was no longer himself and my mother, who was a nurse, felt he had become dependent on the drugs."

Stephen Jones was not at Jonestown the night of the mass killings. He had been in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, since Nov. 2,

playing in a series of tournaments with the settlement basketball team. There are about 40 members of the sect who were in Georgetown at the time of the killing and 40 of them are under protective custody that they sought from the Guyanese police.

The sect's lawyer, Mark Lane, who was one of the few survivors of the mass killing, to reach Georgetown so far, said Monday that the people died not in a mass suicide pact but in a mass murder. Lane said men armed with automatic weapons encircled the sect followers and "it was either poison or a bullet."

Jones said he agreed with Lane. "There was no way it could have been suicide," he said. "They had to be forced."

Stephen Jones said there had been about 900 people in the commune at the time of the mass killings. This left nearly 500 people unaccounted for.

"If I were one of the survivors in the jungle I would be scared," he said. "I'm worried about them. I love these people. They were my

brothers. I want to see them. I want to know who is living and who is dead."

Jones said he had not known there were automatic weapons in the community. He had known only about a .12-caliber rifle he used to kill pigs and a few shotguns.

He also denied he had known about large amounts of cash in American currency notes in the commune. Police and troops who went into the remote settlement said they found half a million dollars in \$100 bills.

"These reports have made me even more angry," said the young Jones. "The people were living a very rough life, and he (his father) could have done so much for the people with that kind of money."

## Cult defectors claim hit squads ready to kill

By JACK SCHREIBMAN

BERKELEY, Calif. — Defectors from the death-marred Peoples Temple claim hit squads are scattered around the country hoping to deal out murder to those who broke away from the cult of the Rev. Jim Jones.

Wanda Johnson, a former believer in the Jones movement, lives in a two-story yellow stucco house on the edge of Berkeley with other rebels whose cause now is their own survival and that of the other disaffected.

"I know there are 200 people that Jones set up to stay alive and to assassinate us," said Mrs. Johnson, still shocked by the murder and ritual suicide last week-end at the Temple colony in Jonestown, Guyana.

In addition to the hit squads, Mrs. Johnson said, Jones "set aside money, that if the assassination squads did not accomplish their mission, the Mafia was to be contacted and contracts were to be taken on our lives."

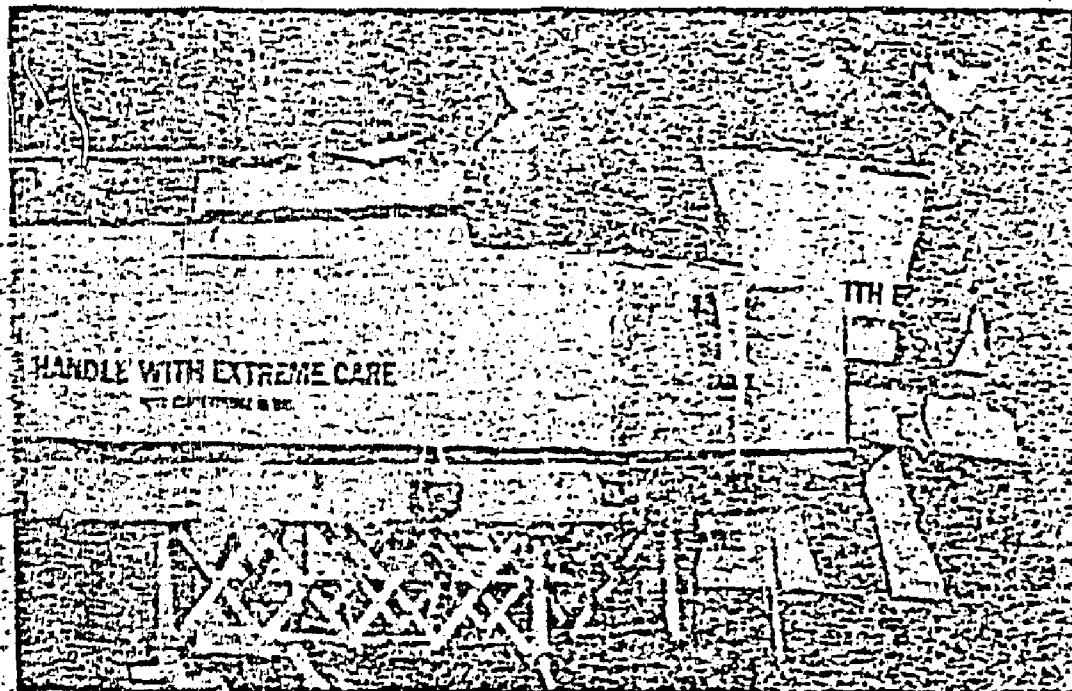
She said the death squads were scattered around the country, but gave no details.

In San Francisco, police Sgt. Gerald McNamara said authorities were aware of the feelings of the Peoples Temple defectors that their lives were in danger. He said constant surveillance was being maintained at the Temple church building on Geary Street.

On Monday night at San Francisco International Airport, the FBI is present at a news conference where reporters talked with relatives who had just returned from Guyana and look eager to make sure the reporters were bona fide.

Another defector, Grace Stoen, scoffed at the idea that a crime syndicate might have had a relationship with Jones.





HANDLE WITH EXTREME CARE

BY THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Airmen at Dover Air Force Base roll coffins from the hangar for pickup by local morticians.

## 7 bodies released in Dover

By Vernon Loebe  
Special to The Inquirer

DOVER, Del. — Some of the bodies of Guyana suicide-murder victims were released for burial yesterday, with little of the commotion that marked their arrival at the Dover Air Force Base beginning Thanksgiving Day.

A moon yesterday, with a heavy rain falling, the doors of an aircraft hangar were opened to reveal more than 700 neatly stacked, steel-gray coffins.

The rest of the 911 bodies brought here last month are stored elsewhere on the base.

As reporters and photographers but no relatives looked on, a small procession of hearse from local funeral homes pulled up, and as military and U. S. State Department officials kept a careful record, four soldiers quickly and efficiently loaded seven of the coffins into the hearse.

It is expected that most of the bodies will be sent to the West Coast, where many of the Jonestown commune members were originally from. It took only a few minutes to move the bodies yesterday, then the hangar doors were closed again.

Three more bodies will be released today, a base official said, and about 30 others might be released tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the tedious, unpleasant job of identifying the bodies continues. At the end of last week, 392 had been positively identified.

Relatives of more than 400 victims have been notified, officials say, and about 150 relatives have made arrangements for transferring the bodies.

The fact that there was little pomp and circumstance surrounding the beginning of the body transfers yesterday did not surprise Michael J. Ambrose, one of the funeral directors who picked up the bodies.

"Uncle Sam is not in the business of ceremony," he said. "Their job is not to memorialize the dead. Their job is to help the living (family members)."

They did the best job of storage that they could with that number of caskets involved, Ambrose said. "I even took notice of how they were properly stacked in the hangar. It was done with a tremendous amount of care."

In a bus that had carried a small group of reporters and photographers to the hangar, Maj. Robert W. Groom, the base information officer, said with a hint of fatigue that the mortuary work at the base had been a very long process.

Until it's determined by the State Department and the officials of the State of Delaware what will be done with the unclaimed remains, there really isn't an end in sight, he said.

Dover residents have feared that many of the bodies might never be claimed or identified, and the State Department has assured officials in Delaware that there would be no mass burials in the state. Mortuary officials say the bodies of many of the children may be impossible to identify.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said yesterday that of the more than 400 victims' relatives who had been contacted, only about 25 said they did not intend to claim the bodies.

After a week of complex legal negotiations between officials of Delaware and the State Department, only the bodies that have been claimed by families for burial in other states have been approved for release from the base.

State officials here are awaiting legal certification from the Guyanese government before permitting either burial or cremation. One funeral director who picked up a body at the base yesterday said it was being shipped immediately to New Jersey for cremation.

# Suicides in Guyana are linked by press to turmoil of 1960s

The mass suicide of hundreds of Americans in the Guyanese jungle was viewed by some of the foreign press yesterday as a symptom in the 1960s, the era that spawned both the "flower children" and the mass murders of the Charles Manson family.

The Soviet press said that the poisoning rite in remote Jonestown, Guyana, was a symptom of the American way of life in which millions are the victims of an inhumane society.

The official Tass news agency said that U.S. press coverage of the events in Guyana "avoids the fundamental question of why the People's Temple, and many similar groups, exist in the United States."

"Only a few individual Americans admit that when they are talking about the products of the American way of life," Tass said.

The Straits Times said that the Peoples Temple tragedy serves as a demand that the Americas, with its many fringe groups which have opted out of mainstream America, try to exist but apparently acquire new converts daily.

The suicides took place after members of the cult, led by the Rev. Jim Jones, attacked and killed Rep. Leo Ryan of California, three members of the press and a cultist attempting to

leave the commune.

"They do not want, are confused by, the near total freedom of choice in countries like America," the Straits Times said of the cultists. "They opt for leadership by a strongly charismatic personality in an atmosphere of emotional excitement."

## New sensations

Comparing the protests of the 1960s with the situation in the 1970s, the Stockholm newspaper Dagbladet Nyheter said: "The individual way of self-fulfillment has included more of drugs, of extreme religiousness and of sexual experiment. The demand for new sensations has gradually increased. In the hunt for new experiences death becomes the last absolute trip."

The Hong Kong Standard called it "one of the stranger social phenomena of modern times: the emergence of fanaticism, religious or otherwise, in a highly industrialized society like the United States."

The Paris newspaper Le Monde, however, said that the mass suicide "was literally un-American."

"It would have been inconceivable and impossible on American soil, regardless of whether the victims were willing or not. They needed to be uprooted, transported into the heart of the jungle and transformed into the convicts of a delirious faith in a messiah unleashing his instincts of domination and death to become self-destructive robots."

## Inconceivable

Copenhagen's Berlingske Tidende said: "The events in Guyana with the shooting down of the visiting American followed by the inconceivable mass suicide testify to the power over people of religious ecstasy and their leaders can exercise."

Le Monde of Paris said: "Perhaps never, apart from the (Khai) Geroni, SS or Japanese Kamikazes, has there been such a demonstration of fanaticism."

Tokyo's Mainichi Shinbun said that blacks and other poor groups that went to California seeking jobs were disappointed in the reality they found, prompting many to turn to religion. It said that American society open to "cold aspects, was very much used at individual level to become various ethnic and cultural groups retain their own customs."

"No wonder such disappointed people are bewitched by Father Jones of the People's Temple preaching a new world," Mainichi said.

## Piece of devilry

The Swiss newspaper Der Blick had a banner headline that said: "Jimmy Carter's Wife, Supposed Mad Sect."

"Only the active support of famous Americans enabled the murder sect to build up their piece of devilry," said Der Blick, which printed a translation of a letter from Mrs. Carter to Jones. It was one of many overtures by prominent Americans cited by Jones to promote his cult. Some of the persons named have said that they do not recall the statements attributed to them.

Mrs. Carter said Tuesday that she met Mr. Jones during her husband's presidential campaign and wrote to him on White House stationery.

# Mayor wants unclaimed bodies cremated

Continued from Page One

Dover, the expense of interment or transportation to the West Coast. The burial at sea would also allay persisting local concern about disease or environmental contamination by the bodies.

Legates said he had received many calls from residents concerned about possible health risks from the corpses which continue to decay at the air base while the time-consuming task of identification continues.

"I am satisfied that there is no cause for health concerns," said Legates. It is the possibility that the cult, whose leader led 912 followers to their deaths, could be revived and those who died may in future be considered "some kind of martyrs" and the burial ground a focus of pilgrimages that has him worried. Legates said he would not oppose the burial of bodies at scattered locations throughout the state.

Yesterday, the state attorney general's office said Delaware cannot handle autopsies for the 912 victims brought to the air base, even though many autopsies may be required.

"Delaware is just too small a state, and we're not geared to doing 900 autopsies in three weeks," said Deputy Attorney General Edward F. Kafader. He said he doubts Delaware does 900 autopsies a year.

Kafader met in Wilmington with federal and state officials yesterday to discuss legal problems in handling the bodies, but he said nothing was decided at the meeting.

Kafader said, "The law requires that, before a body can be transported out of the state of Delaware, it must be accompanied by a death certificate filled out as if it can be under the circum-

stances. In this case, I don't think the cause of death will be indicated."

Determining the cause of death is the only reason Delaware would want autopsies, he said. Other states accepting the bodies for burial may want autopsies, and relatives may need autopsies to settle life insurance policies, but Kafader said, "that's not really our problem now."

He said the federal government does not have jurisdiction to do autopsies either.

"Quite possibly it will create a lot of legal problems," Kafader conceded, particularly with life insurance policies that do not pay in cases of suicide. Various reports of the death scene Nov. 18 in Jonestown, Guyana, indicate that many of the victims were forced to drink cyanide when they refused the Rev. Jim Jones' order to commit suicide.

Meanwhile, experts in Dover positively identified four more bodies yesterday, bringing the total identified to 44. A total of 178 bodies had been embalmed, and 886 had been fingerprinted.

Legates said Dover and the rest of the state became involved in the "unfortunate aftermath" of the Guyana tragedy, not through any connection with the Peoples Temple, but because of the coincidental location of the air base.

A former fire chief at the base and a specialist in aircraft rescue, Legates praised the Air Force and the way it has conducted the airlift. It's also not the fault of the Air Force that it was drawn into the State Department's "humanitarian operation," added Legates.

Local funeral directors are now being drawn into the operation as families of victims begin inquiring about arrangements and transportation.

The entire embalming operation is under the direction of Earl Ford, the Wilmington mortician who holds the base contract.

Eight local area funeral homes will probably be involved "as we were in the Tenerife air disaster," explained one director. They will pick up the already casketed bodies at the base and arrange cremation or transportation at the direction of next of kin.

About a dozen calls had been received by Dover morticians by last night and the State Department was referring calls as bodies were identified and claimed.

"The calls are just now starting to trickle in," said William C. Torbert. "But it will be a long drawn out operation," the funeral director added.

He estimated "500 or more" bodies may be left unidentified or unclaimed at the end of the opera-

tion, he suggested that "since these people died together," it would be fitting if they are put to final rest together — whether at sea, as Legates suggested or in a common burial ground in Kent County.

There are two sites, Sharon Hills on the Dover Harly Road and the recently-enlarged Oddfellows Cemetery in Camden, that could accommodate a massive burial, Torbert said.

A common grave could be excavated, the caskets placed in rows of individual concrete vaults required in all cemeteries, and then covered over he suggested. The least expensive method of final disposition, however, would be cremation, he added.

Torbert said he planned to up the proposal and Sen. Joseph R. ...

## Legates: Dover won't become a cult mecca

By JANE BROOKS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — Mayor Charles A. Legates Jr. does not want his city turned into a "shrine" which would attract members of the Peoples Temple cult on anniversaries of the Guyana massacre.

Legates said he opposed a proposal for mass burial of what may be several hundred unidentified bodies here because "I think this would inundate Dover with people who are not quite — if you will excuse the expression — all there."

The mayor, who said he has made his feelings known to the

U.S. State Department and the Air Force, suggested instead that "after a respectable time" the unidentified and unclaimed bodies be cremated and the ashes scattered at sea — "beyond the continental limits of the United States."

The ashes could be put back aboard one of the C-141 Starlifters which brought the bodies to Dover Air Force Base, carried to sea and released with a "very compassionate ceremony."

His plan, Legates, would solve a lot of problems — the possibility of a mass burial site in

See MAYOR—Page 1, Col. 1



# prepares itself for a grim task

By Linda S. Haskowitz

DOVER, Del.—Usually, Col. Paul H. Wragg, chief of chaplains at the Dover Air Force Base, would have spent the day before Thanksgiving in quiet, pleasant anticipation of a day with his children in Hatfield, Pa.

Instead, he was on the phone, trying to find information about the People's Temple, a cult that he and most other Americans had never heard of before last weekend. Nor it seems, had the Army chaplain who had published the "Handbook of Religious Sects," a catalogue of every cult in which active military personnel are known to participate.

Col. Wragg and his six assistant chaplains will miss the day with their families to take turns assisting anyone coming to the base to meet the bodies of the more than 400 Americans, members of the People's Temple cult, who took their lives in a mass suicide in Guyana Saturday.

Because he has been unable to find information about the cult from other sources, Col. Wragg is depending on newspapers and magazines.

The chaplains are among hundreds of military personnel who will spend Thanksgiving engaged in grim tasks related to the return of the bodies of the cultists. The first of the C-141 transport planes sent to Guyana from McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey, are scheduled to return here today, one every six hours, according to a base spokesman.

This is a way station for the dead. Bodies of military personnel are routinely routed here from as far away as the Mideast, to be prepared for shipment to their homes. The volume has gone down in recent years, but during the Vietnam War, bodies were unloaded and "processed," as they call it, with mechanical regularity.

On April 3, 1977, the human wreckage from the world's worst aircraft disaster was brought here, following the collision of a Pan American 742 and a KLM 747 at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in the Canary Islands.

At that time, Col. Wragg and his associates prepared themselves to comfort the families who might come to meet the planes. Few families came.

There were only a few families from Philadelphia, and they did not ask to see the chaplains. Still, Col. Wragg wants to be ready.

There's a lot of difference between this and the disaster at Tenerife, Col. Wragg said, drawing deeply on his pipe, as he sat in his office at the base chapel. "The airplane thing was, well, you have to say this, but it was a simple thing, an accident. This has many implications."

He turned to the editorial page in a local paper, to a line that had caught his eye that morning: "The mesmerizing quest (the Rev. Jim Jones) had on cheer who joined his group speaks of a yearning for belonging, for salvation..." he read aloud. "Everyone wants to have meaning in their lives," he said.

While the chaplain readied himself in his office, the base's public information officers prepared for the influx of television and newspaper reporters and photographers. The office

had been besieged with calls from news organizations around the country, but the servicemen did not have to wait for orders from above.

While the news services carried stories about the shipments of the bodies to Dover, the public information officers reiterated that it was "only rumor, not fact."

Yesterday, Maj. Robert Groom was speaking to his associates at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois for more information to hand out to reporters.

But not most people on the base, the operation went unnoticed.

"Just knowing how it was with Tenerife, the only people really involved will be those on the flight line, who assist in the unloading and processing of bodies," the chaplain said.

So, while most of the 5,000 military personnel and their 8,000 dependents spend Thanksgiving quietly, the unloading will be done by people whose holiday will be confined to a brief meal in the base dining room.

## Could the U.S. have stepped in at Jonestown?

By WALTER R. MEARS  
AP Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the hideous aftermath of Jonestown, the government is being criticized because it did not, somehow, act to prevent the mass suicide and murder of 913 Americans in the jungle of Guyana.

But no one has suggested what the government should or could have done to rescue disenchanted cultists or to save the others who died with the Rev. Jim Jones.

Perhaps congressional investigators can come up with answers when they look into the life and death of Jonestown early next year, and consider the State Department's response to early warnings that something was gravely wrong there.

But it is hard to frame a government response without suggesting that the government assume awesome powers over the lives and conduct of American citizens. For the freedom to choose and to travel includes the freedom to do so unwisely, even to the point of following a Jones into an alien jungle.

The State Department did try to find out whether Jones really was mistreating his followers and holding captive those who wanted to go home.

Richard McCoy, a U.S. embassy official, conducted between 10 to 15 interviews of Jonestown residents in an open field, where Jones and his cult leaders could not eavesdrop.

The people interviewed were those whose families had complained that they were being abused or imprisoned, according to the State

Department. McCoy said he told each of them that a car was waiting to take them from the place if they chose to go.

None did.

Deborah Layton, Blakey, who had fled Jonestown, said in a sworn statement sent to the department nearly six months ago that the people who were interviewed feared for their lives.

The members appear to speak freely to American representatives, but in fact they are drilled thoroughly prior to each visit on what

### Washington today

questions to expect and how to respond," she said.

That apparently was so.

But it is hard to see how the government could have acted as some sort of master deprogrammer for the Jones cultists.

American parents have had trouble reclaiming their own children from cults within the United States. To suggest that a diplomat could do so with a stranger in a foreign jungle clearing is to set the government an impossible task.

Mrs. Blakey's affidavit continued:

"On behalf of the people of Jonestown, I urge that the United States government take adequate steps to safeguard their rights. I believe that their lives are in danger."

She was right. But again, the question is what steps would have been adequate — or possible.

The United States could have pressed the government of Guyana to intercede at Jonestown. That would have stirred a storm of protest among civil libertarians. After all, the government had not been able to substantiate the complaints it received about Jones.

In any event, the evidence does show that Jones had his followers rehearsing suicide against just such a possibility.

The dilemma was not reserved for the State Department. The Justice Department had rejected congressional requests for investigation of alleged brainwashing and physical abuse in religious cults, saying it lacked legal authority to act.

One of those requests came from Rep. J. J. Ryan, D-Calif., whose murder by Peoples Temple leaders preceded the suicides at Jonestown.

The department held that allegations of brainwashing or other thought control techniques would not suffice to prosecute cultists as kidnappers. In addition, Benjamin Civiletti, then chief of the criminal division, said an investigation of the cults could infringe on constitutionally guaranteed freedom of religion.

In the end, the Social Security Administration came closer than any other federal agency to finding a government path into Jonestown. On Oct. 18, Social Security officials said they weren't satisfied that the checks going to about 200 residents of the colony were being cashed and given to the cult without duress. They asked the State Department for further investigation.

But Jones' white night of suicide came first.

Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., Friday, December 1, 1978

## State Dept.: No Mass Cult Burial in Delaware

From the Dover Bureau  
DOVER — U.S. State Department officials have agreed there will be no mass burial in Delaware of unclaimed corpses from the 18 Guyana cult deaths.

However, they did not rule out the possibility of burying or cremating unclaimed bodies here on an individual basis.

Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV and his aides won assurances from State Department lawyers Wednesday that a mass grave was

not being considered. "I don't think we ever had specific plans for a mass burial," said Bruce E. Dorier, a State Department spokesman.

A total of 911 bodies are being identified and embalmed at the Dover Air Force Base military morgue, but no plans have been made for remains which may go unclaimed and unidentified.

The government is paying \$41 for the embalming and casketing

of each adult and \$222 for each child under three feet tall, but the families of the dead must pay for transportation from the base and burial.

Local funeral homes are receiving calls from next of kin of the victims already identified. In many cases, the bodies will be transported to Philadelphia International Airport for shipping to family's home state.

None of the bodies has left the

base yet, although 546 were embalmed by yesterday and 80 were identified.

David S. Swayze, the governor's counsel, said none can be moved or buried without state approval. He said state health officials will make no decisions until the State Department documents its plans and the legal issues are clarified.

"There is a very serious legal question about burial of any bodies in Delaware without a

certification of the cause of death," Swayze said. Exact causes of the 911 deaths have not been determined.

Anxious residents have phoned the governor, local officials and a radio talk show complaining the bodies of the Jonestown victims should not be buried in Delaware.

Dover Mayor Charles A. LeGates Jr. was the first to speak out this week, saying he doesn't want his city turned into a "shrine" that

might attract Peoples Temple cultists as anniversaries of the massacre.

The governor and state legislators have opposed any mass burial scheme.

Delaware Sen. William V. Roth Jr. joined the opposition yesterday, saying federal authorities should try to recover the morgue costs from the Peoples Temple cultists, the members surviving the "other parties."



# Embalming of Cult's Dead Continues Despite Stench

By KATHY CANAVAN

The stench in the base mortuary holding the first 17 bodies from the Jonestown mass murder-suicide is so strong the Air Force is warning visitors it causes dizziness and headaches.

A security guard, who had to choose between keeping warm or breathing, was standing inside the body-filled base mortuary with his head sticking out the door.

The odor, which one visitor described as the most awful smell he ever experienced, is noticeable 30 yards outside the door. "It grabs your stomach and turns it," he said.

State health officials have issued assurances the corpses would cause no health problems for Dover residents, but a local radio talk show was flooded with calls yesterday from listeners who questioned whether the bodies carried diseases that could infect workers, contaminate the base water supply or even the cemeteries where the Jonestown victims are laid to rest.

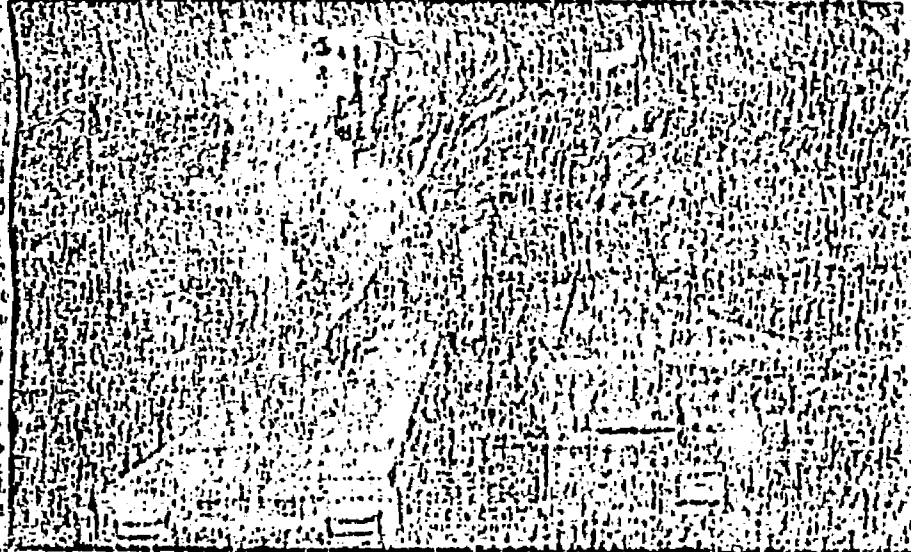
Despite all this, several local funeral directors say they are willing to take on some of the lucrative embalming work if Wilmington undertaker Earl Ford calls them in to help.

As low bidder for the air base's

annual mortuary contract, officials say Ford automatically has the right to embalm all 312 bodies at approximately \$200 each.

Ford, who was denied membership in the Fraternal State Funeral Directors Association, reportedly brought in a limousine full of Pennsylvania morticians to help his own staff embalm the first bodies as they were identified this week.

Ford reached last night at the base mortuary, would not comment on that report. A mortician who works for him said, "He has a full complement at the moment."



Decontaminators at work at Dover AFB

See IDENTIFYING—Page 2, Col. 1

# Identifying Victims Is Slow Task

Continued from Page One

Several local funeral directors, however, said they had good working relationships with Ford and expected he would call them in when FBI and military experts start identifying larger numbers of victims and turning them over for embalming.

Maj. Brigham Shuler, a Pentagon spokesman, emphasized Ford's \$500-per-body contract involves embalming only.

"It will be up to the individual families to decide whether Mr. Ford will handle the funeral arrangements or not," Shuler said. "In fact, Mr. Ford may not want to handle the funeral arrangements. He may consider it a conflict of interest. He may think some people will say he's got the whole 912 bodies and he's holding on to them. Mr. Ford is a very ethical, very honest man."

Maj. Robert Groom, the base spokesman, said FBI technicians are identifying the bodies slowly from fingerprints and X-rays. They have positively identified cult leader Jim Jones and 39 of his faithful.

Groom said none of the victims' relatives have responded to a State Department request to mail pictures and dental records to Dover.

The identification process is so difficult authorities say it will be tomorrow or Thursday before they even estimate how long the operation will take.

When 328 of the casualties from the Canary Islands crash of a Pan Am superjet and a giant KLM airliner were flown to Dover for processing in 1977, it took 22 people 15 nine-hour days for the embalming

process alone.

Shuler, the Pentagon spokesman, said the State Department will buy "good coffins" for the bodies before they are turned over to relatives. He said the relatives must pay licensed morticians to move the bodies from the air base and bury them.

A state department official said the Guyanese government will have to issue death certificates before the State Department will prepare its report of death of Americans overseas. A death certificate usually is needed before a body can be buried or cremated, but a blanket exemption was given for the victims of the 1977 Canary Islands air disaster.

While the identification is continuing, state officials are mulling over legal problems concerning transferring and cremating the corpses.

Dover officials have performed no autopsies on Jones or his fol-

lowers although experts say without autopsies legal problems will arise when survivors try to prove the causes of death for insurance purposes. Some policies do not pay in suicide cases, for example, and others pay double in cases of murder.

Dr. Ali Hameli, the state medical examiner, said death certificates will be needed before the bodies can be transported across the Delaware state lines for burial. If the bodies are flown directly from the federal air base to another state, jurisdiction would pass to officials in that state.

Hameli said he has the power to perform autopsies and investigate deaths without the next of kin's consent if murder, suicide or public interest is involved. He said he is prepared to do autopsies on Jones and the other victims if plans are made to cremate or bury their bodies in Delaware.

## American charged in cult killings

Continued from Page 1

paper said its information about the witness came from investigators. The newspaper did not name the witness, who it said is now in San Francisco.

The account said that those who fired their guns, according to the San Francisco district attorney's office, were Bob Kice, Tom Kice and Joe Wilson. The four others seen carrying weapons were Albert Touchette, Ronnie James, Eddie Crenshaw and Ron Talley.

The next hearing for Layton will be Jan. 15 at Mathews Ridge, the court nearest to where the killings took place. Police said yesterday's hearing was held in Georgetown for security reasons.

The suspect will learn then if he is charged with first-degree murder or a lesser degree of homicide. First-degree murder in Guyana is punishable by hanging.

Military officials here said Layton, from San Francisco, was arrested near the airstrip shortly after the Saturday killings were reported. Two other Americans arrested after the murders and suicides, Michael Prokes, 31, Stockton, Calif., and Tim Carter, 30, Gardnerville, Idaho, did not appear in court yesterday. Layton also was charged with the attempted murder of Dale Park, Monica Bagby and Verna Gosney, believed to be members of the Peoples Temple cult.

Judge William Alexander asked Layton if he had a lawyer. "I would like to," Layton said in his only official utterance of the brief hearing. "One will be provided, I suppose," Alexander answered.

The FBI and Guyanese government investigators probed deeper into the killings and suicides. The FBI, acting under a law making the assassination of a congressman a crime, sent one agent to Guyana and has five or six more waiting in Miami for permission from Guyana to enter. A copyrighted story in the San Francisco Examiner, City Editor Jim Willis, said the followers of Jones may have been drugged when they received his order to line up for a glass of cyanide-laced fruit drink.

He said empty bottles that had contained "massive amounts" of narcotics and hallucinogenic drugs were found near where Jones led followers flock to their deaths.

Dr. Lynn Crook, a South Carolina pathologist overseeing the carrying for the dead, was quoted as saying: "They had stores of narcotics and hallucinogenic drugs. It was a total and complete pharmacy, much more than was needed to supply a community of that size or even the city of Georgetown (population 65,000)."

The population of the settlement is uncertain, but most estimates put it at near 1,000. Hundreds are

thought to have fled into the jungle rather than commit suicide. So far 72 have been found alive, the State Department said yesterday in Washington.

Defectors from the Peoples Temple say Jones' "hit squads" are scattered around the United States with instructions to murder those who left the cult.

In San Francisco, the headquarters of the cult, the FBI confirmed it was investigating rumors that Peoples Temple members in California were planning to kidnap or kill high-ranking American officials to avenge Jones, who died with his followers. Jones died of a gunshot wound to the head, not from poison.

## Cult member charged with jungle killings

By MARTIN MIERZ

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP)

A barefoot and handcuffed cultist arrested after the jungle slayings of U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan and four other Americans, was charged with murder yesterday in Magistrate's Court here. Bail was refused and no pleas were taken.

Larry Layton, 32, one of three Americans under arrest, was escorted through a throng of about 1,000 into the crowded courtroom to hear the charges against him. His blue eyes darted nervously from side to side. A large fan rotated lazily overhead, pushing the hot, humid air around the faded red and yellow courtroom.

The killings on the jungle airstrip at Port Kaituma, 15 miles northwest of here, triggered a suicidal frenzy at the cultists' community of Jonestown, leaving 905 dead.

Two U.S. Air Force HH-3 helicopters brought the first 60 bodies from Jonestown to Georgetown last night. The operation to bring out the rest of the bodies will continue today, an Air Force officer said.

The helicopters landed after dark in an isolated area of the international airport here and forklift trucks trundled forward, their lights illuminating the scene. The officer said the bags containing the bodies would be put into aluminum baskets and placed aboard a C-141 transport plane for the trip to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware.

In addition to charges he killed Ryan, Layton is accused of murdering Gregory Robinson, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner; Robert Brown, a cameraman for NBC News; Don Harris, an NBC correspondent and Patricia Parks, a Jonestown resident who was trying to leave with Ryan.

The newsmen and others had accompanied Ryan to the settlement. Ryan, a California Democrat, was investigating alleged abuses of cult members by their leader, Jim Jones.

In California, the San Francisco Examiner reported, a witness named seven temple members as being in the ambush team that performed the killings. The news-

See AMERICAN—Page 7, Col. 1



# Unmarked grave cremation seen for cult bodies

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (AP) — Anonymous graves or cremation may hold many of the 912 Americans who died at the Rev. Jim Jones' settlement in Guyana, government officials say.

The Air Force finished bringing all the decomposed bodies back to their homeland Sunday, but after four days of work, the FBI and military experts had positively identified only 23 of the 912 bodies they had fingerprinted.

Meanwhile, a Delaware health official appeared at a Sunday press conference at Dover Air Force Base to assure the public that the bodies do not present a health hazard to Kent County.

The idea of having hundreds of dead bodies in Dover "may be repugnant to some, but it doesn't represent a health hazard," Dr. Ernest V. Tierkel said.

Tierkel, Delaware's top disease control officer, said he inspected the base mortuary and made his announcement because his office had received some telephone calls from citizens worrying about possible health problems.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Jeff Detenich said the government has not decided whether to cremate unclaimed bodies, but he added, "Eventually, if a large number of unclaimed bodies remain in Dover, it may well be we will be forced to consider that possibility."

This Air Force base, site of the largest mortuary on the East Coast, does not have a crematorium.

The body of Jones, the leader of the Peoples Temple, who led his followers into a grisly, suicidal death rite at the cult's commune in Guyana, was one of the first identified by FBI fingerprint experts.

In Richmond, Ind., a funeral director said Jones' in-laws wanted his body cremated along with his wife and two of their children and their ashes scattered into the Atlantic Ocean.

The State Department said no arrangements had been made for disposing of Jones' body.

Meanwhile, the FBI said it planned to closely examine today a letter that an American found on Jones' body here Friday.

FBI spokesman Tom Coll said agents already had read the letter, but were not yet certain the handwriting was that of Jones. He refused to divulge the contents.

A 33-man team of forensic pathologists, dentists and radiologists joined the 12 FBI agents here Sunday in an attempt to identify bodies through medical and dental records, surgical scars and similar clues.

The estimated 200 children who swallowed or were fed a poisoned drink at the Jonestown settlement on Nov. 18 will be the hardest to identify, the experts agreed.

It took nine flights and three days to complete the airlift of 912 bodies aboard C-141 cargo planes. On the last three flights, some caskets bore the bodies of two or more children.

A Pentagon press attache, Army Maj. Brigham Shuler, said the task of identifying, cleaning and embalming the cadavers may last a month or more.

One mortuary worker said the bodies, which baked in the tropical heat for

See CREMATION—page 2

## Note by Jones is kept secret

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE (AP) — A sealed note, found by an agent on the body of cult leader the Rev. Jim Jones, was expected to be examined today by the FBI, an agent said.

The note has been read by agents, but its contents will be kept secret for a while, said FBI spokesman Tom Coll, explaining it may eventually be used for evidence.

"We have not established as yet that it is in his handwriting. We have not said it was a suicide note," Coll said.

Before examining the note — which had apparently been on Jones' body for six days — further, the FBI was disinfecting it in a laboratory.

The corpse of the 47-year-old cult leader, who died with more than 800 followers in a mass suicide-murder ritual in Guyana on Nov. 18, was among the first flown to a mortuary on this Air Force base Thursday.

FBI agents positively identified Jones by his fingerprints Thursday night. The letter was not discovered until Friday, Coll said. He said FBI officials read the note Friday night. He said it was believed the airplane had not

## Cremation may be considered

Continued from page 1

nearly a week, were so decayed that only the mortician could tell their gender.

"It's just an unintelligible mess," said Airman Curtis Sengavoglia, of Miller Place, N.Y. "You can't tell white or black — You can't tell the facial features at all."

Sengavoglia, a jet mechanic who volunteered to work in the mortuary on Thanksgiving, gave this description of how he braced himself to opening the stench-filled caskets and body bags:

"You just have to psyche yourself in to not thinking about it as a person, but just as something that's broken down. If you start thinking about it as a person, you get yourself mentally involved and that's no good."

Prayers were offered at the base

chapel Sunday for the dead cult members. A Catholic masses a prayer also was read for "ourselves, that we may neither minimize this loss nor brood over it, so that it may not overwhelm us or isolate us from others."

A makeshift reception center for victims' relatives at a base golf course was closed Sunday. Only a handful of relatives came here. None was allowed to view any bodies.

A Delaware health official, Dr. Ernest S. Tierkel, toured the mortuary Sunday and said there was no danger of any diseases spreading from the bodies.

Most were stacked in refrigerated vans parked behind the mortuary, built in 1968 for Vietnam War casualties. Others were still in shroud-covered caskets and laid out in baggies and a storage shed.



Grover Davis, 79, is embraced by a member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Georgetown, Guyana, yesterday before he returned to the United States. (AP)

## 7 who escaped suicide in cult ritual return to U.S.

By RICHARD T. PIENCIAR

NEW YORK (AP) — Seven elderly, penniless members of the depleted Peoples Temple cult, said to be "scared" and "not feeling well," returned to the United States from Guyana on yesterday. After being questioned for 90 minutes by government officials aboard the Pan American World Airways jet that brought them back, the survivors — three in wheelchairs, the others walking — headed for an airport bus and connecting flights to California. Only two of the seven actually were at Jonestown last week when Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four others were killed on an airstrip and more than 900 followers of the Rev. Jim Jones died in a mass suicide-murder.

Regular passengers aboard the flight from Timor to Kennedy International Airport here were allowed to disembark first, then the plane was boarded by questioners from the FBI, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Customs, Immigration

and the Secret Service.

A doctor and nurse also were allowed aboard the plane to examine the elderly survivors because, according to a Pan Am official who asked not to be identified: "They're not feeling well."

Asked how she felt, Hyacinth Thrash, 78, said she was "OK." Grover Davis, 79, told a reporter, "I feel fine, son."

The Pan Am official said the group had said they were "scared of the crowd" of reporters and cameramen that swarmed their arrival.

One other survivor, 84-year-old Miguel DelPina, arrived in this country last Sunday.

"I'm just taking one step at a time," said cult member Raymond Godchalk, 62, of Los Angeles, before leaving Guyana. "I need a few days to think things over. I lost my companion of 38 years. Her name is Viola. She's my wife. Naturally, I felt quite badly about it, but you can't cry over spilled milk."

Guyanese authorities said the other 72 survivors of the Jones-

town tragedy would not be released until it is certain they are not material witnesses or suspects in the murders of Ryan, other members of his party and cultists in Georgetown. Two survivors already are being held in connection with the Ryan killings.

In Dover, Del., meanwhile, where the Americans killed in Guyana were taken, the body count was revised from 912 to 911. Air Force Major Robert Groom said 911 had been fingerprinted, and he said the FBI, the State Department and the Defense Department agreed that 911 was the total. The mistake apparently occurred in Guyana, Groom said.

The six on the plane with Godchalk were identified as Miss Thrash, who missed the mass poisoning because she was asleep; Davis, who hid in a ditch; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Madeline Brooks, 73, and Carol Young, 78. Miss Thrash and Miss Brooks are from San Francisco and Davis said he was from Los Angeles. The hometowns of the others could not be learned.

## Legislator wants bodies out of Del.

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — State Rep. Michael J. Harrington, R-Dover, reacting to calls from constituents, yesterday urged the removal of Peoples Temple victims from Dover to California.

"We cannot allow outside influences to dictate that Delaware should bear the full impact of this unfortunate incident," Harrington wrote state and federal officials.

He suggested that regular or temporary flights to the West Coast could transport the bodies at little cost to taxpayers.

Harrington fears many bodies

will go unclaimed and says the impact of mass burial would be "far less in a state the size of California," where most of the victims lived before going to Guyana.

The body count was revised yesterday from 912 to 911. Air Force Major Robert Groom said 911 had been fingerprinted, and he said the FBI, the State Department and the Defense Department agreed that 911 was the total. The mistake apparently occurred in Guyana, Groom said.

Dover Mayor Charles A. LeGates Jr. also has expressed opposition to a mass burial in Dela-

ware, saying he doesn't want his city "turned into a 'shrine' for Peoples Temple sympathizers."

Local funeral homes are still getting calls from survivors. The homes are telling callers they must request the bodies by telegram, listing the deceased's full name, the name and relationship of person requesting the body, and the funeral director to receive the body on the other end. Families must first be registered with the State Department.

The cost of transporting a body to the Philadelphia Airport is about \$700. Cremation can be done in Delaware for \$100 to \$150.



# THE CHRONICLE

MILFORD, CT



PERSONNEL AT THE DOVER AIR FORCE BASE had the gruesome task of processing the victims of last week's Guyana horror. (Staff photo by Gwen Guertel)

## Guyana

(Continued from page 1)  
expensive. Similar concerns  
While the horror in Guyana is  
over, the aftermath will con-  
tinue at the Dover Air Force  
Base with teams and volunteers  
conducting their grueling work  
for what officials estimate to be  
a possible three weeks.

# National Tragedy Hits Close to Home

INFORMATION  
OCT 20 1978  
DOVER AIR  
BASE

A team consisting of approximately 40 military and civilian morticians, pathologists, and FBI specialists are working around the clock at the Dover Air Force Base in an effort to identify the 912 bodies that were victims of mass suicide in Guyana. They are being assisted in the process by Dover Air Force volunteers. According to Public Affairs Officer Paul Lardizzone, as of Tuesday night, 70 bodies had been examined and 2,000 had been embalmed. 632 had been fingerprinted and 40 were positively identified, including the body of the group's leader, Jim Jones.

The dead were members of the People's Temple, a religious organization that arose in California and later transferred their camp to Jonestown, Guyana. After receiving numerous suspicious reports about the group, recent information revealed that the weekend before Thanksgiving, an investigative trip to the camp by California Congressman Leo Ryan, some members of his staff, and a team of journalists ended in disaster. While leaving the camp with some dissenting followers, the group was allegedly ambushed and killed by People's Temple members according to recent reports.

Shortly after this occurrence, leader Jim Jones called his followers together and directed them to commit suicide by drinking a poisonous mixture of cyanide and a powdered drink mix. It was reported by surviving witnesses that most went along willingly and those who dissented were shot.

First accounts reported the number of dead to be in the area of 400, but as the evacuation process of the bodies continued, the final count rose to a shocking 912. An official from the State Department reported at the air base Saturday that the mistake was caused by the fact that many children were later found lying under larger adults. Secondly, he commented that an accurate count was not of high priority during the initial procedures. Their main concern was in evacuating and identifying

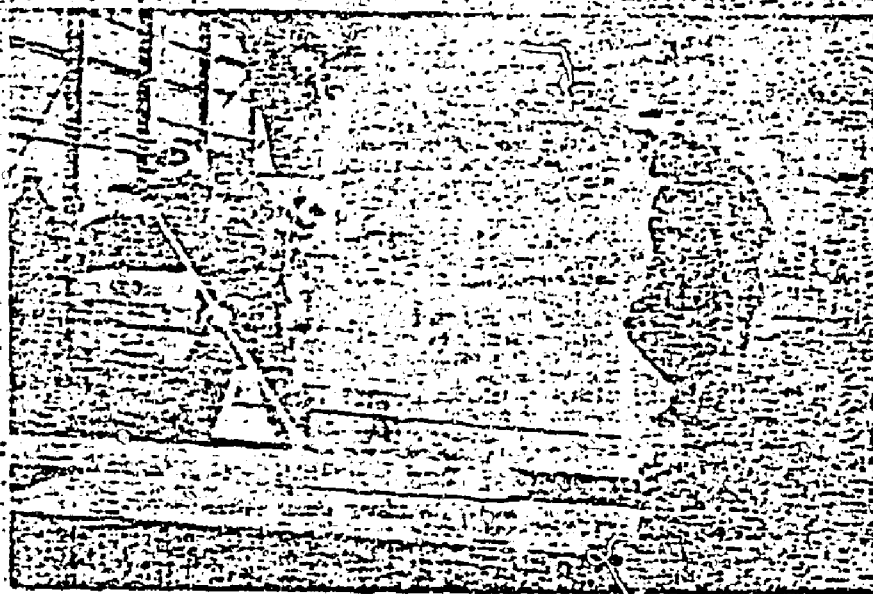
bodies and in providing for potential survivors.

The Dover Air Force Base was chosen to conduct air lift removal and to receive the bodies because it was the only place with the capacity to handle large casualties, according to Pentagon spokesman Major Brigham Schuler. The first C-141 plane loaded with bodies landed in Dover early Thanksgiving morning, and the removal continued until Sunday.

Schuler commented Friday that large numbers of dead

were "straining the facilities" and many refrigerated vans are being used as temporary mortuaries. He described the process as being a tedious one because of the lack of documentation of the bodies.

As the process continues, a constant flow of calls from relatives are pouring into the State Department, according to Schuler. Families will have to pay to have the bodies shipped back to California. Unclaimed bodies will probably be interred in Dover at the government's expense. (Continued on page A6)



DISINFECTING THE TRANSFER CASES which brought the dead from Guyana to Dover was an unpleasant job performed by volunteers. (Staff photo by Marc Clary)



NEWS TEAMS FROM ALL THE MAJOR NETWORKS were on hand in Dover to witness the final scenes of last week's tragedy in Guyana. (Staff photo by Owen Garrels)



PHOTO BY THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER / KEITH MEYER

A C-5A from the base files past Legislative Hall

## Dover, a mortuary for the unwanted

DOVER, From 1-A

to issue a statement last Thursday, promising that there would be no mass burials in Delaware. He had the U.S. State Department's word on that, on Post said.

But still, the worries persist.

State Rep. Michael J. Harrington of Dover wrote to President Carter, urging that the government return all the bodies in California, where the People's Temple cult began its ill-fated pilgrimages to Guyana.

Other Doverites had other suggestions. One gravel-voiced man, speaking in a radio talk show, said that "instead of having all this hullabaho," the Air Force should put the unidentified bodies in plastic bags "and bury 'em at sea."

The people of Dover, a town of about 22,000, have seen the arrival of large numbers of bodies before. They recall the hearse carrying flag-draped caskets up U. S. 15 during the Vietnam War, when the remains of more than 21,000 soldiers passed through Dover Air Force Base.

But that was different.

"It was something that had to be done with our people, for our country, as part of the war," said Harvey Pusey, a Dover resident who used to be a civilian employee at the air base.

And when 125 bodies from an air disaster in the Canary Islands arrived here one Sunday in April 1977, the community watched quietly and expressed its sympathy for the victims.

The mortuary, a pale green building on the 3,600-acre air base outside of town, was constructed in 1969 to handle the dead returning from Southeast Asia. The bodies from Guyana are straining its capacities.

At the latest count, government specialists had identified 401 of the 911 bodies from Guyana. And even if most of the bodies finally are identified, there is no likelihood that all, or even most, of them will be claimed by relatives.

Somewhat, the government will have to take care of them.

The resentment of many Doverites was echoed last week by others around the country. Some congressmen received protests that the government was spending so much money (about \$9 million, by one De-

lense Department estimate) in handling the bodies.

"They should have dug a hole in Guyana and bulldozed the whole bunch of them in," said Rep. Larry McDonald (D., Ga.).

A Lafayette, Ind., clergyman wrote his congressman suggesting that "the People's Temple of California should have a lien put on their assets to pay the expenses."

A Dover man had a variation on this idea. He said that the cult's assets should be distributed in Delaware, "to sort of take care of the hassle that the people have been put through in the state of Delaware."

The federal government continued to be vague last week about its plans for disposing of the bodies. Meanwhile, the bodies remained the number one topic of conversation in Dover.

On "Speak Your Piece," a local talk show, radio personality Rick Gaidis urged his listeners to "call and discuss virtually any issue that may be on your mind." Almost without exception, the callers wanted to comment on the bodies from Guyana.

"They were radicals and crazies, but yet, we wouldn't want one of our own just to be forgotten," a woman caller said, charitably, before adding, "but I don't want them here."

Gaidis said that his station, WKEN, had received almost 200 calls on the subject of the bodies since Thanksgiving.

Mayor Legates has received his share of calls, too. Sitting last week in the den of his home, with the sounds of a child's piano lesson filtering in from another room, Legates said the vehemence of the community's reaction has surprised him.

"It's probably one of the first times—the Canary Islands thing was the first—they've ever been hit hard by the fact that there is a mortuary out there large enough to process a quantity of bodies."

Legates, who had worked at the base as a civilian fire chief, said: "I worked out there all during the Vietnam War and never heard a glimmer from the townspeople about the bodies coming through."

"I guess the reaction in the Canary Islands thing was one of sympathy for the victims. This time there has been little sympathy."

# Activity slows at base morgue

By FRANK RZYWICKI  
Staff Writer

DOVER—As Delaware officials are left wondering how many Guyana victims will wind up in Delaware, things are winding down at the Dover Air Force Base morgue.

The team of doctors from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology packed up Tuesday and left for Washington, D.C.—presumably for good, Maj. Robert W. Groom, Base spokesman said.

The pathologists will continue the tedious body identification process using body photographs, X-rays, records and fingerprints, in labs at the Walter Reed Army Hospital at Washington, Groom said.

"It's just a matter of body turnover at this point," Groom said, referring to what is left to be done at the morgue. "That, and the paperwork involved."

Only minimal crews from the Base, and local morticians, are left to continue the routine of readying coffins for destinations outside Delaware.

Corpses are leaving the Base at the steady rate of about 30 a day, with a total of 216 gone by Wednesday, a Base spokesman said.

That process will slow down a little for the holidays, as Base officials announced there will be no corpses moved from the base from noon Saturday until Tuesday morning.

The same moratorium on body removal will be followed next week for New Year's weekend, Groom said.

By late Wednesday the body identification process slowed to a virtual one-day halt, as pathologists reported they did not identify a single body Wednesday.

There are still 200 corpses—mostly of children, whose dental, medical, and fingerprint records are less complete than adults—to be identified.

The slowing identification process fans speculation by officials that there may be close to 200 bodies left unidentified.

U.S. state department lawyer Michael J. White conceded the 200 figure is "still in the ball park."

David S. Swayze, lawyer for Gov. Pierre S. du Pont, said that officials working to identify the Guyana dead had been using "the estimate of 200 to 300 unidentified bodies all along."

The Delaware congressional delegation will meet today with an official from the Consular Affairs Bureau in Washington, at the request of Rep. Thomas B. Evans, R-Del.

And Delaware officials still are

Delaware  
State News  
21 Dec 78

## Jones' rites questioned

CLARKSBORO, N.J. (AP) — The body of cult leader Jim Jones is in ashes — but state officials say they question the legality of his cremation.

Deputy Attorney General Charles Mysak said Wednesday "serious questions" concerning the legality of the funeral rite prompted an investigation to see if the cremation was done according to state law.

Special permits or death certificates signed by the next of kin or another lawful authority are required for cremation in New Jersey, Mysak said.

But the death certificates are being completed in Guyana, and cemetery officials have said they did not know they needed a special permit and had not received one when they burned Jones' body.

Jones, who died along with more than 900 of his followers in a murder-suicide last month in Guyana, was cremated Tuesday without ceremony, at Eglinton Cemetery here. His remains were to be returned to Dover, Del., where the bodies were taken.



# Autopsy Can't Verify Jones Shot Himself

From the Dover Bureau  
DOVER — The Rev. Jim Jones died of a gunshot wound "consistent with suicide" according to a preliminary autopsy report released yesterday.

Of course, the Justice Department noted, the gun might have been pressed against his head by someone else.

Autopsies were performed Friday here in Dover by military specialists on the decomposed bodies of the cult leader and six followers who died in the Nov. 18 murder-suicide in the steaming jungles of Guyana.

Jonestown nurse Anne Elizabeth Moore was found to have died from a head wound caused by a "high-powered" weapon that Justice officials say may have been a rifle or large handgun. A spokesman said it wasn't known whether she took her own life or was shot by someone else.

Pathologists found no evidence of wounds on the other five bodies and are listing those deaths as "undetermined" pending laboratory reports. The reports may not be ready for four to eight weeks, Justice spokesman John K. Russell said.

The five were Maria Katsaris, Jones' mistress; Dr. Larry Schacht, the Jonestown physician who reportedly mixed the cyanide potion that killed cult members; Caroline Moore Layton, a reported member of Jones' hierarchy and believed to be Anne Moore's sister; William Richard Castillo and Violet Dillard.

The results of Jones' autopsy will be supplied to the Guyanese government as requested, Russell said.

Jones' body, brought to Dover Air Force Base with the bodies of 312 other victims of the carnage in Guyana, was transported for cremation to a crematory in Clarkesboro, N.J., near Woodbury yesterday.

Family members had asked that Jones' ashes, along with those of his wife and other relatives who died in Jonestown, be scattered on the Atlantic Ocean, according to the Dover funeral home handling the remains.

Doris Torbert of Torbert Funeral Chapels said the request had

said. The funeral home is waiting for bodies of all victims from the Jones family to be cremated before disposing of the ashes.

Relatives of Jones' wife, Marcelline Baldwin Jones, had earlier said they did not want Jones' body returned to their Indiana town, where it might attract curiosity seekers.

The State Department has not yet decided how to dispose of the unclaimed bodies remaining after all possible identifications have been made. A spokesman said yesterday there are "no plans" for an airlift.

Delaware officials so far have blocked burial or cremation in the state. By yesterday afternoon, 633 victims had been identified and 209 of those had been transported out of Delaware.

## Jonestown bodies taken to New Jersey

Continued from page 1

And Delaware's Congressional delegation is expected to meet with Barbara Watson, assistant secretary of state for the consular affairs bureau, to discuss Delaware's concern that bodies not end up in the state.

"My guess is that we're going to have at least 200 bodies on our hands when this is finished," an official working on the project who requested anonymity, said.

"Judging by how slow the identification process has gone in the last week, things seem to be tapering off," he said. Only two bodies were identified Tuesday.

Michael J. White, a U.S. state department lawyer, said that the 200 figure is "not unrealistic."

"It's quite possible, but just because there's a slow-up recently, doesn't mean there won't be a sudden resurgence," White said.

With so many bodies going to New Jersey for cremation, rumors have circulated that state department officials are looking at ultimately sending unidentified and unclaimed bodies to that state for cremation.

"I guess that's a possibility, but I don't know how willing the state depart-

ment would be to cremate unclaimed and unidentified bodies because of problems with the families," Delaware deputy attorney general Edward F. Kufader said.

White did not discount the possibility of cremation for the unidentified bodies, but said "all options are still being discussed."

"There are drawbacks to cremation, and of course, there are drawbacks to (burial) for the unidentified," he said.

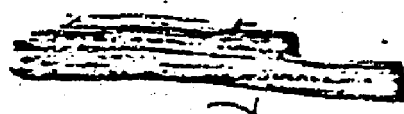
Edward Minus of Minus funeral home in Dover said that he has handled 30 Guyana bodies, sending five to New Jersey for cremation.

"I took them there because that's where I deal when I cremate them anyway," Minus said.

Of the five cremations he had, all the families could not afford shipment to their home states, and requested the cheaper cremation, he said.

Faries funeral home has sent half of the 10 bodies it handled to New Jersey for cremation, a Faries spokesman said.

Ambruso funeral home has cremated three of 21 bodies in New Jersey, and Trader, four of about 15 bodies, officials at those establishments said.



*The Morning News  
Wilmington*

# Autopsy can't prove Jones killed himself

By MARK MATTHEWS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — The Justice Department yesterday stopped short of saying Guyana cult leader Jim Jones killed himself, but preliminary autopsy results state he died from a gunshot wound "consistent with suicide."

The wound was caused by a gun pressed against Jones' head, a department spokesman said. But he would not rule out the possibility that the gun was held by someone other than Jones.

Autopsies on Jones and six followers who died in the Nov. 18 murder-suicide in Guyana were performed here Friday by specialists from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Jonestown nurse Anne Elizabeth Moore was found to have died from a head wound caused by a "high-powered" weapon that Justice officials say may have been a rifle or large hand-

gun. A spokesman said it wasn't known whether she took her own life or was shot by someone else.

Pathologists found no evidence of wounds on the other five bodies and are listing those deaths as "undetermined" pending laboratory reports. The reports may not be ready for four to eight weeks, Justice spokesman John K. Russell said.

The five were Maria Katsaris, Jones' mistress; Dr. Larry Schacht, the Jonestown physician who reportedly mixed the cyanide potion that killed cult members; Caroline Moore Layton, a reported member of Jones' hierarchy and believed to be Anne Moore's sister; William Richard Castillo, and Violet Dillard.

The results of Jones' autopsy will be supplied to the Guyanese government as requested, Russell said.

Jones' body, brought to Dover

See JONES—Page 2, Col. 4

## Jones —

Continued from Page One

Air Force Base with the bodies of 912 other victims of the carnage in Guyana, was transported for cremation to a southern New Jersey crematory yesterday.

Family members had asked that Jones' ashes, along with those of his wife and other relatives who died in Jonestown, be scattered on the Atlantic Ocean, according to the Dover funeral home handling the remains.

Doris Torbert of Torbert Funeral Chapels said the request had come in a telegram followed by a letter. No reason was given, she said. The funeral home is waiting for bodies of all victims from the Jones family to be cremated before disposing of the ashes.

Relatives of Jones' wife, Marceline Baldwin Jones, had earlier said they did not want Jones' body returned to their Indiana town, where it might attract curiosity seekers.

A group of Delaware officials plan to meet tomorrow with a U.S. State Department official to discuss the disposition of unclaimed bodies.

Rep. Thomas B. Evans Jr., R-Del., who sought the meeting with Barbara M. Watson, assistant secretary of state for consular affairs, has urged federal officials to consider airlifting the remaining bodies to California.

Aides to Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Del.; Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., and Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV, who has also sought a military airlift, are expected to attend.

The State Department has not yet decided how to dispose of the unclaimed bodies remaining after all possible identifications have been made. A spokesman said yesterday there are "no plans" for an airlift.

Delaware officials so far have blocked burial or cremation in the state. By yesterday afternoon, 633 victims had been identified and 209 of those had been transported out of Delaware.

# First bodies of cultists to leave base

By FRANK KEZYWICKI  
Staff Writer

DOVER—As many as 50 bodies of Guyana cult victims may leave Dover Air Force Base today bound for other states.

Technical problems with obtaining "transit permits" for shipping bodies should be resolved today, David Swayze, counsel to Gov. Pierre S. du Pont, said this morning.

Bodies ready to leave have been identified and claimed by families.

Between one and five families have already indicated they want Delaware burials or cremations, Swayze said.

Delaware officials wanted assurance in writing that the corpses were transported into the state in compliance with Delaware laws.

None of the 551 bodies identified by late Tuesday have left the Base morgue.

And Kent County officials are monitoring sewage discharge from Dover Air Force Base for the possibility of contaminants from processing the bodies.

The county has been collecting samples daily since Nov. 23, when an Air Base spokesman requested that the chlorination at the pumping station receiving Air Base effluent be increased.

The Base request was "indicative" of its concern some materials from body handling would be discharged into the sanitary waste facilities, county engineer Walter L. Fritz said.

"There is no count yet, but some relatives have indicated their intentions to seek burial in Delaware because of the cost factor involved in shipping bodies," Swayze said.

But with these bodies destined for Delaware burial or cremation, the complicated legal problem of death certificates required in Delaware interment is still not solved, Swayze said.

The Guyanese government earlier agreed to supply death certificates for all identified bodies, but then backed off when talk surfaced that Delaware officials might perform autopsies, Swayze said.

Even if Guyana does furnish death certificates, there is no guarantee the Guyana certificates would pass the muster of Delaware law, or laws in other states governing burial or cremation, or transfer of bodies, he added.

While identification of the dead was hastened last week when Guyana immigration officials sent a list of names and fingerprints of the Jonestown settlers, it has been slowed to a crawl this week as pathologists work to identify the children.

"They are having a very substantial



## Were aluminum cases necessary?

Dear Mr. Flood,  
In reference to your opinion column in Nov. 20th's Dover Post, MAC's decision to use the aluminum caskets instead of just using body bags was more likely to have been a necessity, than a case of showing dignity to the individual person.

Had you seen the caskets after being used, you would have seen their reasoning.

Almost all contained anywhere from a quart to a gallon or more of decaying fluids, and had a smell that even the mask worn by those cleaning them didn't help much. Could you imagine several multi-million dollar aircraft being ruined like this?

Sincerely,  
Ronald J. Gardner

Editor's note: It may have

turned out that the aluminum body cases worked out better from a practical point of view, but the initial decision by MAC to use them was based on a consideration for handling the bodies with as much dignity as possible, according to a top source at MAC Headquarters, Scott AFB. Be that as it may, please accept my salute for the work you and others did.

Executive Post by Gov. Pete du Pont

## No mass burial in Dove

Delaware public health officials and I met on Wednesday with U.S. State Department officials to ensure that all Delaware laws are observed in the disposition of bodies brought to Dover Air Force Base from Guyana.

Initially, agreement was reached on one important point: There will be no mass burial of bodies in Delaware. The State Department specifically concurred, at my insistence, in this conclusion.

Delaware health officials have inspected processing at the air force base and concluded that there is no danger to the public health in the procedures now being followed at the air force base. I received assurances from U.S. government representatives that health and safety regulations will be carefully followed in identification and further processing of Delaware officials monitor federal a There are a difficult legal regarding the tra of the bodies to Discussions are to resolve these q

Dover Post, Wednesday, December 6, 1978

State News, Monday, December 11, 1978

## Bodies arrive in California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The first victims among the more than 900 who followed Rev. Jim Jones to their deaths at the Peoples Temple in Guyana have returned in aluminum coffins to California.

The coffins were encased in cardboard boxes marked "Handle with Extreme Care."

The bodies of three victims of the mass murder-suicide in Guyana were unloaded without ceremony at San Francisco International Airport Sunday.

Several onlookers stood silently as two of the coffins — the first of more than a hundred bodies expected to be flown to California over the next two weeks — were lifted onto baggage carts and then transported to a warehouse.

The bodies were identified as those of Ronald James and James Oliver Shake-Micela.

There were no family members present. The coffins were taken to a warehouse where they were picked up by a local mortuary.

A third, unidentified body arrived later in the day.

The bodies were flown in from Philadelphia after being released from Dover Air Force Base in Dover, Del., where they had been sent from Guyana.

Friday, Dec. 8, 1978

Morning News, Wilmington, Del.

## Autopsy to be done on Jones' body

By MARK MATTHEWS

Dover Bureau

DOVER — Permission has been granted for an autopsy on the embalmed body of People's Temple cult leader Jim Jones, the U.S. Justice Department said yesterday.

A Justice spokesman, John K. Russell, said he thought the autopsy would be performed here by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which has been working to identify the 911 bodies brought to Dover Air Force Base following the Nov. 18 mass murder-suicide.

The spokesman said he did not know if the autopsy must still be approved by the military, or when it would be performed. Justice intends to have autopsies performed on bodies of Jones, two of his key aides and four randomly selected

victims, but had only won permission for the Jones autopsy yesterday.

Russell said he thought permission was obtained from an adopted son of the cult leader, who arrived in New York last night. Two adopted sons of Jones, Jim and Tim, arrived at Kennedy International Airport Wednesday night among a group of People's Temple followers. Both sons were at the People's Temple branch in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, when the death ritual occurred 150 miles away in Jonestown.

Russell said the department hopes to confirm that Jones' death was caused by gunshots and wants to "find out as much as we can from the autopsy about his health and habits." The Jones autopsy was requested by the Guyanese

government, which is investigating the Jonestown incident.

Many of the Guyana victims died after drinking a mixture that included drugs and cyanide.

State Medical Examiner Ali Z. Hameli, asked yesterday about the success of an autopsy on an embalmed and decomposed body, said bullet wounds and other signs of trauma would be easier to detect than poisoning or the presence of drugs.

Meanwhile yesterday, Dover-area funeral directors were still awaiting permission to pick up more than 100 identified and claimed bodies of Guyana victims for shipment to relatives out of state. A base spokesman said a document to be signed by local morticians still awaited state approval.

# Suicide bodies leaving Dover

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (AP) — Bodies of victims of the mass suicide-murder at the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana were to begin leaving Dover Air Force Base Saturday, according to base spokesmen.

Release of the bodies had been delayed while Delaware officials and representatives of the State Department ironed out problems with the legal documentation of the bodies.

Mr. Robert Groom, the base information officer, said local morticians would pick up between six and 10 bodies Saturday morning and more bodies later in the weekend.

Most of the bodies are expected to be shipped to the West Coast, the home of many commune members before they moved to the South American settlement.

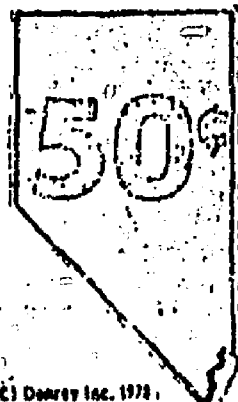
William Torbert, a Dover mortician, said about 10 local funeral homes would be handling the bodies. He said some families had requested cremation.

The first of the 911 bodies of American members of the cult who died at Georgetown and Jonestown, Guyana, arrived here on Thanksgiving aboard Air Force cargo planes.

Marj Ann Under, a State Department spokeswoman in Washington, said she expected further body shipments later in the weekend.

"The arrangements are up to the family members and private morticians. I assume that all of the bodies which have been identified — and the families notified — can be shipped," she said.

The families of 412 of the identified victims had been notified by Friday, according to the spokeswoman.



*Las Vegas*

SUNDAY

**REVIEW-JOURNAL**

EDITION

NEVADA'S LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, SUNDAY DECEMBER 10, 1978

VOL. 72 NO. 240

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180 PAGES

State News, Thursday, December 7, 1978

## Claimed bodies may be leaving state

DOVER—Claimed, and identified bodies of Guyana massacre victims bound for burial in other states can be removed from the Dover Air Force Base today.

Clearance for the identified bodies destined for burial or cremation elsewhere was given Wednesday by Delaware officials.

Now it is up to the U.S. Department of State and Dover Air Force Base to help coordinate release of coffins claimed by families to area funeral homes.

By late this morning none of the 911 corpses, 368 of which had been identified, had left the Air Base morgue.

An opinion issued Wednesday by Delaware Attorney General Richard R. Wier Jr. was apparently all that was needed to allow claimed bodies to be removed.

The five-page opinion ruled that documents provided by the Solicitor General of Guyana "which will accompany those bodies are sufficient to

permit their removal from, or transportation through, the state of Delaware."

Delaware officials wanted assurance from the Guyana government that the bodies were brought into Delaware in compliance with Delaware law.

The opinion says nothing about disposal of unclaimed or unidentified bodies, or bodies of victims whose relatives indicate they want to bury or cremate them in Delaware.

There still remain serious legal questions regarding those bodies because of Delaware requirements that death certificates be provided for burial or cremation within the state, according to David S. Swayze, legal counsel for Gov. Pierre S. du Pont.

Several relatives have already indicated a desire to bury their dead in Delaware, Swayze said.

Copies of the statements from Guyana and the Attorney General's opinion will accompany each body shipped from Delaware, according to Robert A. Mercer, a spokesman for Wier.

Wilmington, Del., Thursday, December 7, 1978

## 100 Bodies at Dover Cleared for Shipment

DOVER — Local funeral directors hoped to start moving 100 bodies of Jonestown victims out of Dover Air Base today for shipment to relatives.

The state attorney general's office approved the moving yesterday after Guyanan and U.S. officials provided documents saying the 911 bodies were legally removed from the South American country following the mass suicide ordered by Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones on Nov. 18.

Area morticians said they heard about Attorney General Richard R. Wier Jr.'s opinion but they were still awaiting instructions from the air base before they picked up the bodies of about 100 victims whose relatives have hired them to ship the dead to their states.

However, Lt. Joseph Saxon, a base spokesman, said he had had no word on when the bodies would be removed. The matter rests with the morticians and the victims' families, he said.

Area morticians have turned in telegrams from families authorizing them to move about 100 of the 568 identified bodies. There are still 343 bodies to identify, mostly those of children whose fingerprints were not on file.

The attorney general's office made no decision on the disposition of unclaimed or unidentified bodies or bodies relatives wish to have buried or cremated in Delaware.

Local and state officials have opposed any Delaware burials. U.S. State Department officials guaranteed only that there will be no mass burial here.

# A salute to the men and

By FRANK KRZYWICKI  
Staff Writer

"To all the men and women of Dover Air Force Base," began the letter posted on the bulletin board inside the DAFB morgue.

"I want to thank all of you men and women who are part of the mission assigned to bring home bodies in Guyana.

"When I first heard of it my heart and thoughts went to those who would have to go there.

"400, and now we find 900 of our people went astray, and like lost sheep are being brought back home.

"Because America believes in the honor of life, our dead are loved too. We honor our dead because we honor life.

"For all our nation I thank you. For you are doing for us, what we cannot do for ourselves. Your mission is our pride to the world, that America in shame and humility stands great among all nations."



□ □ □

AND THERE'S MORE. The letter ends with a sort of a poem:

## Ed-cetera

"Shame, humility and dignity standing together. 900 were led astray, 900 are being brought home. To every man who stepped off the plane, To every man who saw the horrors, To every man who went therein, To every man who gathered a body, To every man who helped ship it home, I thank you."

The letter was signed simply, "Coral D., Houston, Texas."

□ □ □

GIST NOT MISSED . . . Mrs. Coral D. did not mention the crews from McGuire Air Force Base and Charleston, S.C. who flew the C-141s that lifted bodies out of Guyana. (She apparently assumed DAFB was in charge of the flying as well as the body processing part of the massive mission.)

But the thoughts and emotions expressed by Mrs. D. come through loud and clear.

Her letter made me think of the impact of this incident on the people across this country who daily see the events of this bizarre tale unfold before them in papers and on TV screens.

News has to be one of the things in this world with the

# The Morning News

A Gannett newspaper, Wilmington, Del., Thursday, December 7, 1978

Vol. 195, No. 108 • • 20 cents

## Dover allowed to ship bodies

The state Attorney General's office yesterday ruled that relatives of the Guyana massacre victims can have the bodies removed from Dover Air Force Base for burial elsewhere.

State law prohibits the removal of bodies from the state without permission of local health officials, but Assistant Attorney General Edward F. Kafader found that federal documents can supplant that requirement.

The documents which must accompany each body in ship-

ment, were prepared by the Solicitor General of Guyana and validated by the U.S. Justice Department. They verify that the bodies were legally removed from Guyanese jurisdiction.

David S. Swayze, legal counsel to Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV, said he expected funeral directors who have been contacted by relatives to begin transporting the bodies from Dover today.

The ruling yesterday made no mention of how to legally dispose of bodies that may remain unidentified or unclaimed.

From Delaware AFB Sunday, December 10, 1978 LAS VEGAS SUN. 12

## 9 Cultists' Bodies Moved

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (UPI) — The first nine of the 911 bodies of the people who died in the Peoples Temple suicide-murder in Guyana were transferred from Delaware Saturday, an Air Force spokesman said.

Maj. Robert Groom said, "The morticians came on the base, filled out the necessary paperwork . . . put the bodies in hearses and left the base."

Groom said the body of the Rev. Jim Jones, the cult leader, was not among the first bodies claimed.

More bodies were expected to be removed Sunday.

Officials refused to identify the bodies or their destination.

cleared Friday by the State Department and Delaware officials. Dover area morticians were notified to begin picking up some of the bodies shortly before noon.

By early Saturday, 592 bodies had been identified by military pathologists and FBI fingerprint experts.

State Department officials have instructed relatives to send a telegram to a Delaware mortician to authorize release of a body. The mortician must

have the telegram before base officials will release a body from the base mortuary.

Groom said the pathologists, who have been working since late November to identify the victims, will take a weekend rest and the number of identified bodies will not be updated until Monday.

State Department officials have emphasized that relatives must arrange and pay for commercial transportation of the bodies.

# nion

7, 1978 — 6

## women of the Air Force—

shortest lifespan. What was on yesterday's front page is buried in today's paper, and tomorrow will disappear from print completely.

But not Guyana. This story has outlasted the shock of the sudden death of Pope John Paul I and the startling election of Polish Pope John Paul II.

As someone quipped recently, "If some movie producers made the whole thing up to sell as a disaster movie, none would have believed it."

□ □ □

**LIGHTER SIDE** — Yes, Guyana, there is a lighter side.

A good *Falcon* reporter who checks the DAFB public information office regularly for Air Force News Service releases, came into the *State News* newsroom with two "flashes."

The hot releases just came over the wire from the AFNS, the official mouthpiece of the USAF, the reporter announced.

One release, dated Nov. 21, reported that the Air Force has been sent to South America to assist Guyanese officials.

The second, dated Nov. 22, named DAFB as the location the bodies were to be shipped.

Orange you glad you don't have to wait for the AFNS official bullitens to read about what's going on in our fair capital?

□ □ □

**BAGGETT**

Rumor has it that a young woman

working the detail to dump empty body bags in the Air Base hospital incinerator had a bad run-in with a body bag recently.

As she was lifting the bag to hurl it into the fire, the bag suddenly burst—all down the front of her uniform.

The bag had been disinfected but once contained all sorts of little creepy, crawly things.

The quick-witted woman tore off her uniform and burned that in the incinerator too, and then grabbed a pair of hospital whites.

□ □ □



# Opinion

The Morning News, Wilmington, Del., Friday, December 1, 1978 • •

Page 14

## Spare Dover this role

Dover's mayor is right. His small city should not be burdened with being the permanent resting place of the victims of the Jonestown horror.

Discounting any environmental problems — which we do — it is still too much to ask this relatively small community to provide for the burial of these unfortunate people, with the possibility that their graves will become some sort of monument which would attract members of their cult, or the just plain curious.

It is accidental that Dover Air Force Base became port of entry for the more than 900 bodies from Guyana. The base has been a major eastern facility of the Military Air Transport Service (Military Airlift Command). MATS displayed its versatility by assuming among its other duties the return of the bodies of American servicemen killed in Vietnam. The Dover base had mortuary facilities, therefore, but even those facilities were strained by the need to accept and process 900 bodies in a few days.

The hope is that families or friends will

claim the bodies for interment elsewhere, but it is only a thin hope that more than half of the 900 will be so claimed. That would leave 400 or 500 to be put to rest in some other manner.

Mayor Charles A. Legates Jr. has suggested that the unclaimed bodies be cremated and the ashes scattered at sea, which is how the family of the Rev. Jim Jones has asked that his remains be disposed of. That may or may not be appropriate; the decision is ultimately that of the federal authorities. But they should not ask a small community like Dover (or even the Air Force Base) which is far away from California where the Jones cult was based, and farther from Guayana, where the ultimate tragedy was played out, to be the permanent monument to this horror.

While we are on this sad subject, words of public commendation should be said for the airlift personnel and for the soldiers of the Army Graves Registration units who handled the gruesome job of collecting the bodies at Jonestown, flying them to Dover AFB, making whatever identifications were possible and doing whatever else was necessary.

While work like this is part of their military duty in wartime, the circumstances of this mission performed in peacetime were extraordinarily onerous. Their facilities were strained beyond capacity; and the conditions under which they were asked to work put the job far beyond the normal call of duty. Yet they performed with dispatch and efficiency.

It is not too much to ask that President

# After Jonestown Comes Remorse, Relief and Fear

By PAUL BRINKLEY ROGERS  
 Tim and Mike Carter are alive today because they carried a suitcase of money out of the jungle on the day of the mass deaths at Jonestown, Guyana.

Paul Brinkley Rogers of the Associated Press was the first to interview them. He was the only reporter to sit with them for any length of time. First to a series of articles in the Washington Post.

Tim and Michael Carter had just been through a bruising first night in the press, and they slumped, stunned and scared, in a rooming house in Georgetown, Guyana.

They talked about their lives in the childhoods and how they had joined the Peoples Temple. They drank four beers each and talked about its strange inclusions. They waited fearfully for a phone call to a fundamental Christianity. They talked about their father, Mike, not knowing, "excused" from killing in the Jonestown. They talked about their sister, Janice, who was ordered to carry a suitcase full of money out of the jungle on the day of the mass deaths at Jonestown, Guyana.

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## She finds all 408 'very still'

By PETER ARNETT

Georgetown, Guyana — (AP) — A crippled 75-year-old California woman who slept through the Jonestown mass suicide said yesterday she spent two days trying to awaken her dead sister before rescuers insisted she leave.

Hyacinth Thrush, one of the few people known to have survived the second of death that took more than 800 lives, said in an interview in her hotel room that she awoke on Sunday morning in her cottage thinking residents of the People's Temple settlement were sleeping.

The U.S. and Guyanese governments say 408 people died in the bizarre-suicide ritual. Hundreds of other cult members are believed to have fled into the jungle. Thirty-one survivors have been located.

Miss Thrush said she dragged herself from her cottage to the elderly people's section of the Jonestown meeting pavilion and discovered "everyone very still."

"Some were sitting up with their eyes closed," she said. "Others were lying down. I saw my sister. I walked over and touched her to wake her up. She was very cold."

Miss Thrush, crippled with arthritis, said she had spent poorly a year at the settlement. She is from San Francisco.

She said her sister, Emma, came to her late Saturday afternoon and kissed her on the cheek before leaving.

"She didn't tell me anything of what might be happening. She was just very quiet," Miss Thrush said.

She said she went to sleep and heard nothing during the night Saturday. When she awoke, she said, she was surprised not to hear the usual grunting of the camp's pet gorilla, Mr. Mugsy.

"I saw no others around my bunk," she said. "I presumed that they had had another long meeting and were resting at the pavilion. That had happened often enough before," she said.

She said she went outside about 11 A.M. Sunday because she was hungry. "Not a living soul was in view. I struggled along the path to the pavilion and was surprised no one was around."

"I was looking for the senior citizens' center and I managed to pull myself up the stairs. It was then that I saw all my people," she said.

She said she did not want to believe her sister was dead, and during the next two days she kept going back to the body to comfort her.

Her sister and most of the others had apparently drunk a fruit-flavored drink containing poison.

Miss Thrush said a settlement nurse found her Sunday afternoon and brought her some sandwiches from the kitchen.

Then the nurse ran off into the jungle where she said many others had fled. "I waited around and was joined by a wild man who had also survived. I was taken out of the settlement by the police Tuesday morning."

She said she hopes to return to California soon.

The survivors located thus far were kept under protective custody in a government billet here until Thursday afternoon. Then they were allowed to move into a hotel.

See 'DIGNITY' — Page 4, C1

## Next of kin are claiming cult dead

By FRANK KRZYWICKI  
 Staff Writer

DOVER — U.S. State Department officials at Dover Air Force Base are more optimistic that a large percentage of the 911 Guyana cadavers claimed by relatives.

That possibility in itself automatically would rule out the chance of a "mass burial" in Delaware, a state department spokesman said.

Local residents and Delaware politicians, including Gov. Pierre S. du Pont and U.S. Sen. William V. Roth, have expressed vehement opposition to the "mass burial" idea.

Some, like du Pont, have urged state department officials to oppose any unclaimed or unidentified bodies being put in Delaware graves.

"We're pretty much discounted the idea of a mass burial," state department lawyer Michael J. White said this morning.

"But that never was a strong possibility from the beginning," he said, adding that a meeting Wednesday with du Pont expressed that reassurance.

There are two reasons for the renewed optimism that many of the 911 corpses will be claimed:

Thursday the state department received from the Guyanese government fingerprints attached to names of all Peoples Temple cultists taken upon entry to Guyana.

Now teams working at the air base morgue to identify bodies will be able to match names and fingerprints supplied by Guyana with fingerprints taken on corpses this week, White said.

As of this morning, 19 bodies have been positively identified and 340 embalmed and processed by the team of forensic doctors from a Washington pathology institute, White said.

"A sampling taken when there were 40 positively identified showed that 44 of them had been claimed by next of kin."

None of the Joneses has left the base yet, and some will be moved into complicated legal questions regarding their permits and death certificates can be answered, White said.

David S. Swayne, du Pont's legal counsel, said there are "serious questions" concerning burial of any of the bodies claimed or unclaimed in Delaware.

"It would be a massive responsibility, and a very expensive one," to allow a large number of bodies for burial in Delaware, he said. "Another problem with the law is that we're not talking about Delawareans."

If some next of kin who claim the dead relatives and request they be buried in Delaware, "Then someone can square the necessary documents. It would be a relief," Swayne said.

## Dover allowed to ship bodies

The state Attorney General's office yesterday ruled that relatives of the Guyana massacre victims can have the bodies removed from Dover Air Force Base for burial elsewhere.

State law prohibits the removal of bodies from the state without permission of local health officials, but Assistant Attorney General Edward F. Kafader found that federal documents can supplant that requirement.

The documents which must accompany each body in ship-

ment, were prepared by the Solicitor General of Guyana and validated by the U.S. Justice Department. They verify that the bodies were legally removed from Guyanese jurisdiction.

David S. Swayze, legal counsel to Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV, said he expected funeral directors who have been contacted by relatives to begin transporting the bodies from Dover today.

The ruling yesterday made no mention of how to legally dispose of bodies that may remain unidentified or unclaimed.

Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., Thursday, December 14, 1978

### U.S. Aircraft Requested

## Ship Bodies to Calif., Du Pont Asks Carter

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV has joined California Congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke in asking for military aircraft to take the bodies of Guyana murder-suicide victims from Dover to California.

Du Pont made his request in a telegram to President Carter.

A White House spokesman yesterday wouldn't predict what the response might be, but he said, "as you know, we have been soundly blistered by the public for paying to get the bodies from Guyana to here."

In his telegram, which du Pont said was sent at Rep. Burke's request, the governor said many families want their relatives' remains shipped home for burial but can't afford the cost. Du Pont asked Carter's help in "making military aircraft available to remove all victims to California, the

of the religious cult responsible for the appropriate disposition of its members."

Du Pont and other officials have opposed the burial of any unclaimed bodies in Delaware. Although the disposition of unclaimed or unidentified bodies hasn't been decided yet, the U.S. State Department has agreed there will be no "mass burial" here.

A Dover Air Force Base spokesman said yesterday the official number of Guyana victims' remains brought to the base has been raised from 911 to 913. A paperwork error produced the earlier figure, he said. All the bodies have been embalmed.

Of the total, 624 had been identified as of yesterday, and the process of removing claimed bodies speeded up. Forty-four bodies left the base yesterday, bring to 72 the number shipped since removal began on Saturday, a base spokesman said.

# Death certificates could free bodies

By MARK MATTHEWS  
Dover Bureau

DOVER — The U.S. State Department has received death certificates for nearly two-thirds of the Guyana mass death victims, opening the way for a possible break in the deadlock over disposing of some bodies in Delaware.

A department spokesman said 599 death certificates for identified bodies arrived in Washington yesterday.

Delaware officials have said they won't consider allowing any bodies of the Jonestown murder suicide to be disposed of in Delaware until they see documents giving a cause of death.

Edward F. Kafader, the assistant attorney general representing the state, said last night, "Death certificates would certainly be very helpful in providing the needed documentation."

"I imagine they're anxious to present them to Delaware officials," said Kafader, who said he had not been told of their arrival. Also expected, he said, was a report on results of a Guyana coroner's inquest.

But he said more information might still be needed.

Still uncertain, he said, was whether the state medical examiner should investigate the deaths further before burial or cremation is allowed in Delaware.

Autopsies were performed at the base on only seven of the 913 bodies brought here after cult leader Jim Jones' led People's Temple members in a death ritual last Nov. 18.

As of yesterday, 631 bodies remained on the base, stored in three bays of a hangar. Embalmed and in caskets, they are not

See BODIES—Page 2, Col. 4

## Bodies—

Continued from Page One

affected by variations in temperature, an official said.

Despite demands that the U.S. airlift remaining bodies to California, the State Department says it has "no plans" for such large-scale movement.

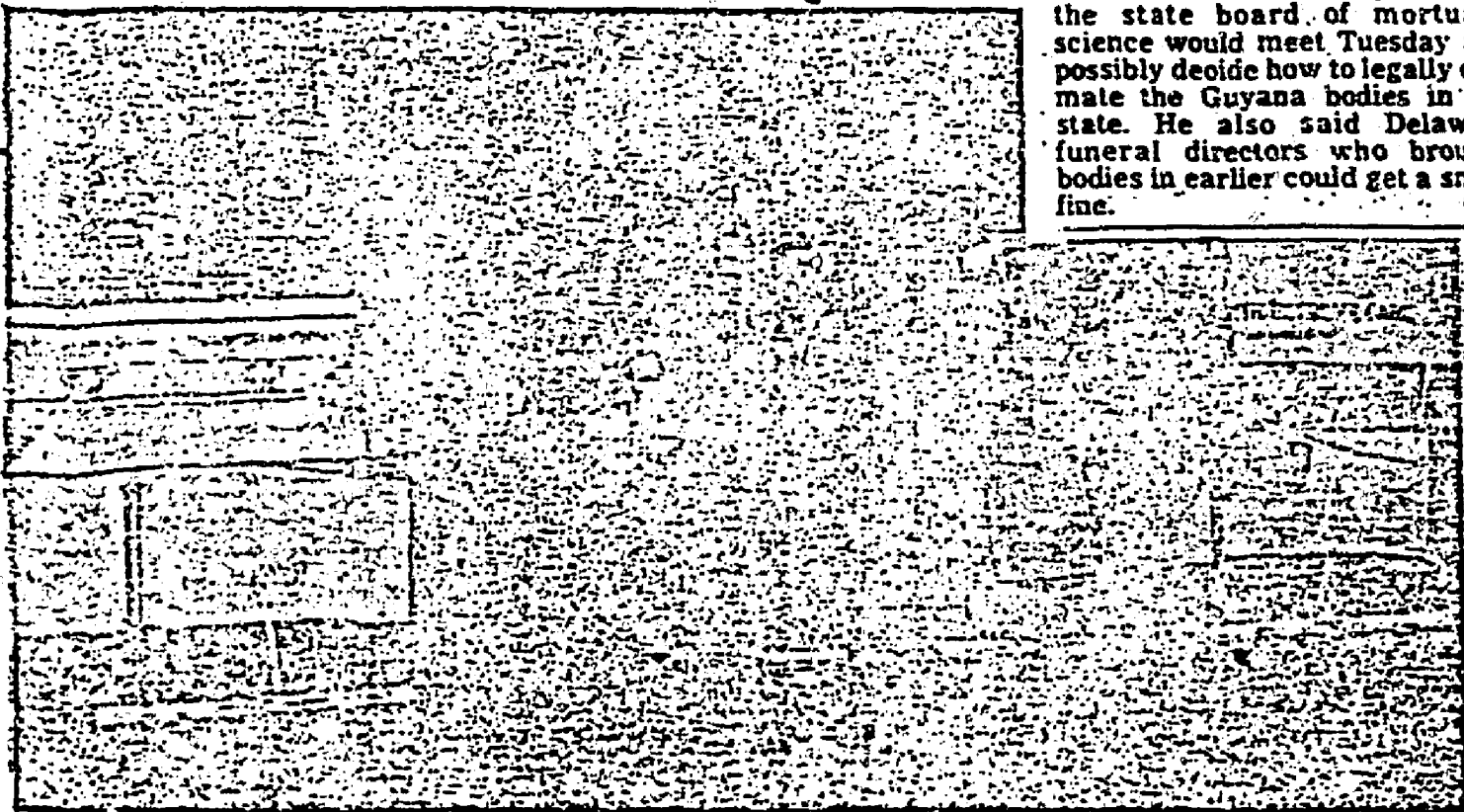
Department lawyer Charles M. Wyman, who is assigned to the base, said yesterday the federal government "has neither the legal authority nor the funds to transport the bodies out of the state."

"I don't know what the solution is going to be," Wyman said. "Obviously there's going to be a solution. We can't leave them there in the hangar."

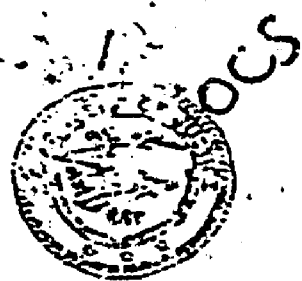
Of the 282 bodies released, many have been shipped to next of kin out of state, at relatives' expense.

After 29 others, including that of Jones, were cremated in New Jersey, officials there said state regulations had been violated. This brought New Jersey cremations to at least a temporary halt.

New Jersey Deputy Attorney General Charles J. Mysak said the state board of mortuary science would meet Tuesday and possibly decide how to legally cremate the Guyana bodies in the state. He also said Delaware funeral directors who brought bodies in earlier could get a small fine.



Dover Air Force Base personnel remove the body of a Peoples Temple cult member from a storage hanger at the base yesterday after the body was claimed by relatives. (Staff photo by Kevin Fleming)



# Department of Justice

2046

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1979

CIV  
202-633-2014

The Department of Justice today filed a civil suit to recover more than \$4.2 million from the Peoples Temple of California for costs to the U.S. Government for removing the bodies of more than 900 church members from Guyana to the United States last November.

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell said the suit was filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco.

Named as defendants were: The Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a California corporation, and three "alter ego" foreign organizations.

The suit says that on November 18, 1978, the Peoples Temple failed to protect from wrongful injury or death more than 900 persons in Jonestown, Guyana. This led to an emergency situation that was a threat to health, safety, and decency, the suit says.

The suit alleges that the church members in Jonestown had either expressed or implied contracts with the defendants for the necessities of life, including a proper burial.

(OVER)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR	
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PA or FBI EXEMPTIONS _____	

However, the defendants failed to tend to the needs of its members, the suit says, and did not provide for the burial of its members or to protect the dead from indignities.

"The United States requested the government of Guyana to permit burial on its soil which request was denied," the suit said. "The government of Guyana then requested the United States to remove the bodies from Guyana."

For reasons of public health, safety and decency, the United States undertook the body-removal task, the suit argues.

To date the United States has incurred damages of \$4,298,000, the suit says.

The suit also asks the court to pay to the government any additional damages that may accrue.

The other defendants in the suit are The Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ in Guyana and Peoples Temple Christian Church Company, Limited, both Guyanese corporations, and Asociacion Religiosa Pro San Pedro, S.A., a Panamanian organization.

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2047

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR JAN 24 1973

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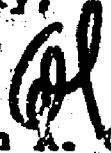
Dear Mr. Holloway:

Thank you for your letter of January 18, inviting Miss Barbara H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, to brief members of the Delaware Senate on the Guyana situation, as it relates to the bodies now at Dover Air Force Base. It is our understanding that this meeting is now scheduled for Thursday, January 25.

Although Miss Watson's schedule will not enable her to attend, we are sending an officer from the Bureau who is thoroughly familiar with this situation and will be able to give you a first hand briefing as you requested.

Please feel free to contact us if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Citizens Services

The Honorable Herman H. Holloway, Sr.  
State Senate  
2nd District  
State of Delaware

CA/OCS/CCS/EUR:CAD:ido:jm



**SENATE  
STATE OF DELAWARE  
LEGISLATIVE HALL  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901**

**HERMAN M. HOLLOWAY SR.  
108 WASHINGTON STREET  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19902  
HOME: 302-632-0648  
OFFICE: 302-429-7105  
FAX OFFICE: 302-678-4186**

**COMMITTEES  
FEDERAL & STATE RELATIONS, CHAIR.  
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES, CHAIR.  
AGING, CHAIR.  
ADULT & JUVENILE CORRECTIONS  
EDUCATION  
FINANCE**

**Jan. 18, 1979**

**Barbara M. Watson  
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
2201 C St.  
Washington, D.C. 20520**

**Dear Secretary Watson:**

During Delaware Senate debate Jan. 17 on House Joint Resolution 4, urging that unclaimed bodies from the Guyana People's Temple mass suicide not be buried in Delaware, several Senators expressed a desire to have a first-hand briefing in detail on the existing situation at Dover Air Force Base with respect to these bodies.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Health and Social Services, I have been delegated the duty of inviting you to be present at 2 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 23, in the Senate Chamber of Legislative Hall, Dover, to brief members on the situation as it relates to the bodies still at Dover Air Force Base.

If the above time and date creates a conflict with your schedule, I would appreciate it if you would notify me and set a date which would be convenient.

I look forward to seeing you in the absence of any further word from you.

Sincerely yours,

**HERMAN M. HOLLOWAY SR.  
State Senate-2nd District**

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 23 1979



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VITAL STATISTICS

P. O. BOX 1528

NEW CASTLE, PA. 16103

January 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_ REASON(S) \_\_\_\_\_

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RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Bruce E. Dozier, Attorney-Adviser  
c/o Mr. Alan A. Gise  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Overseas Consular Services  
Department of State  
CA-OCS, Room 4817  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Dozier:

Upon receipt of your letter of January 5, 1979, concerning the possible disposition of Jonestown bodies in Pennsylvania, I contacted our Office of Legal Counsel for an interpretation. Enclosed is a copy of their response and a copy of my initial communication with them regarding this matter. After reviewing these correspondences, you will note that the Department of Health does not foresee any difficulty in interring the Jonestown bodies in Pennsylvania. It is imperative, however, that the following documentation accompany each body:

- 1) The two opinions issued by J. C. Gonsalves-Sabola, S.C., Solicitor-General of Guyana, dated December 4, 1978, and December 9, 1978.
- 2) The certification of Mr. Charles C. Carson, Mortuary Officer, Dover Air Force Base, dated January 2, 1979.
- 3) The death certificate being prepared by the Guyanese government.

When a funeral director plans to inter or cremate a Jonestown body in Pennsylvania, please instruct him to contact me personally so that we may avoid any difficulties with the local cemeteries or crematories. I will issue to him a letter of explanation which he may present to the cemetery or crematory.

If you should require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Charles Hardester  
Director

Enclosures

ge. Deukm-jia:  
orney General

OCS



2049

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**Department of Justice**

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 557-2544

(415) 557-1732

January 31, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

Bruce Dozier, Esq.  
Bureau of Counselor Affairs,  
CA/OCS/CCS  
Room 4817  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

REVIEWED BY John C. Jones DATE 2-7-79

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Re: People's Temple

Dear Bruce:

I enclose copies of the Court's Order Assuming jurisdiction Of Winding Up Of People's Temple and the Minute Order appointing Robert Fabian, Esq., the Receiver of People's Temple.

As we discussed over the telephone on January 30, 1979, the Court has ordered the Emergency Relief Committee to formulate and submit to the Court not later than February 26, 1969, a plan for the transportation and interment, or other suitable disposition, of the bodies of those who died in Jonestown, Guyana. (See ¶5 of the Order). It does us no good to formulate a plan for this purpose and obtain court approval, only to be told later by the Department of State that the plan is deficient because it fails to address key issues of concern to your Department.

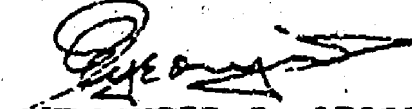
I have urged representatives of your Department and the Department of Justice to cooperate with our office and the Superior Court in our attempts to quickly resolve this issue. To date we have received no response. Bruce, I hope that someone from your office at least can tell us

Bruce Dozier, Esq.  
Page, 2  
January 31, 1979

what you need in the plan that is now being worked out by the Committee. Let me know in writing some of the language you would like to see in this thing.

Best regards,

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN  
Attorney General



YEORYIOS C. APALLAS  
Deputy Attorney General

YCA:ccb

Enclosures

PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE  
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

Plaintiff

IN OPEN COURT

January 26, 1979 19

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
CALIFORNIA,

Defendant

No 746-571

The Court hereby appoints Robert H. Fabian, Esquire  
as receiver in the above entitled matter.

Understand that the undersigned is a resident of the State of California, and is a party to the within cause. I have caused to be prepared and to be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, a true copy thereof to the U. S. Mail in San Francisco, California, enclosed in a 3/4 x 5/8 inch envelope, postage paid on said envelope was addressed as follows:

*Ira A. Brown, Jr.*  
IRA A. BROWN, JR.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc.  
1256 Market Street, SF 94102

~~MacInnis & Donner, 465 California St, Ste 222, SF 94104~~

Alan J. Cilman, 1255 Post St, Ste 837, SF 94109

Georgios Apallias, Office of Atty General, 6000 State Bldg,  
350 McAllister, SF 94102

Sutton, Needham & Hull, 785 Market St, Ste 1000, SF 94103

John Eshleman Wahl, 1255 Post St, Ste 1128, SF 94109

George H. Cabaniss, Jr., 1201 California St, SF 94109.

JAN 26 1979

CHARLES R. GARRY, ESQ.  
GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 634-3131

Attorneys for Petitioner

CARL H. OLSEN, COUNTY CLERK OF SAN  
FRANCISCO AND CHIEF CLERK  
OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF  
CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE CITY AND  
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO  
BY: *[Signature]*  
DEPUTY

D. FLANAGAN

ENDORSED  
**FILED**  
San Francisco County Superior Court  
JAN 26 1979

CARL H. OLSEN, Clerk  
D. FLANAGAN  
Deputy

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE  
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

Petitioner,

v.

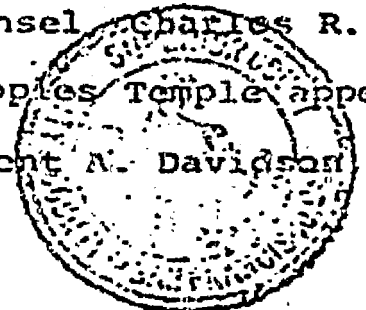
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
CALIFORNIA,

Respondent.

NO. 746571

ORDER *Assuming Jurisdiction*  
*of WINDING UP OF*  
*PEOPLES TEMPLE*

The petition of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of  
Christ, a California non-profit corporation ("petitioner") for  
supervision by this Court of the voluntary winding up and  
dissolution of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ came on  
regularly for hearing by this Court on this date. The Attorney  
General appeared by Yeoryios Apallas, Esq., Deputy Attorney  
General, and Peoples Temple appeared by counsel Charles R. Garry  
and Benjamin Dreyfus. Claimants against Peoples Temple appeared  
by Marvin Lewis, Esq., Shawn Steel, Esq., Kent A. Davidson, Esq.,



1 Alan Cilman, Esq., and Craig Needham, Esq. Emergency Relief  
2 Committee, Amicus Curiae, appeared by John Wahl, Esq., and George  
3 H. Cabannis, Esq.

4 Upon proof made to the satisfaction of the Court that the  
5 petition should be granted, the Court hereby takes jurisdiction of  
6 the winding up and dissolution of Peoples Temple of the Disciples  
7 of Christ, a California non-profit corporation, pursuant to  
8 §§ 1904 and 9801 of the Corporations Code and

9 IT IS ORDERED:

10 1. Notice to creditors shall be published not less than  
11 once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Recorder, a news-  
12 paper of general circulation printed and published in the City and  
13 County of San Francisco, California, and one time each in the  
14 San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner, the Los  
15 Angeles Times, and the Ukiah Daily Journal, and a copy of such  
16 notice shall be mailed to each person shown as a creditor or  
17 claimant by the records of Peoples Temple, or as appear from the  
18 records of this Court, at his or her last known address. Such  
19 notice may be made forthwith and shall be sufficient if it is  
20 substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto. A sug-  
21 gested sample claim form may accompany each notice to be served  
22 or mailed, but the form need not be published.

23 2. All persons having or making claims or demands against  
24 Peoples Temple, whether such claims or demands be due or not yet  
25 due, contingent or unliquidated, or sounding only in damages, file  
26 their claims with the proof thereof with Robert H. Fabian, Esq.,

1 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94104, within four  
2 months after the first publication of the notice herein specified,  
3 or be barred from participation in any distribution of the general  
4 assets of Peoples Temple if they fail to make and present claims  
5 and proofs within the time herein specified.

6 3. Any withdrawal or expenditure of any funds of Peoples  
7 Temple, whether for payment of claims, demands, debts, or other  
8 purposes, shall require the prior express written authorization of  
9 this Court.

10 4. Pending further order of this Court, the following  
11 actions, and all other legal actions by or against petitioner, are  
12 stayed as to petitioner:

13 (a) Cobb v. Peoples Temple, et al.,  
14 San Francisco Superior Court No. 739907

15 (b) Medlock v. Jones, et al.,  
16 Los Angeles Superior Court No. C243292

17 (c) Katsaris v. Jones, et al.,  
18 Mendocino Superior Court No. 39911

19 (d) Peoples Temple, et al. v. Stoen,  
20 San Francisco Superior Court No. 740531

21 (e) Snyder, et al. v. Peoples Temple,  
22 Mendocino Superior Court No. 40049

23 (f) Lewis v. Peoples Temple, et al.,  
24 San Francisco Superior Court No. 747250

25 (g) Norwood, et al. v. Peoples Temple,  
26 San Francisco Superior Court No. 747251

(h) Ryan v. Peoples Temple,  
San Francisco Superior Court No. 748417

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- 1 (i) Bordenave v. Peoples Temple  
2 Los Angeles Superior Court No. C269968  
3 (j) Holmes v. Peoples Temple  
4 San Francisco Superior Court No. 748470  
5 (k) United States v. Peoples Temple,  
6 U.S. District Court, Northern District of  
7 California, No. C790126 LHB  
8 (l) Hall v. Peoples Temple,  
9 Los Angeles Superior Court No. C268099  
10 (m) Robinson v. Peoples Temple,  
11 Los Angeles Superior Court

12 The parties to these actions are hereby ordered to  
13 present their claims in the manner required of creditors, but not  
14 later than four months after the first publication of the notice  
15 to creditors and prove their claims in the manner required of  
16 other creditors. Petitioner is hereby ordered to serve a copy  
17 of this order on all parties or their attorneys of record in the  
18 above referenced actions forthwith and to file a copy of this  
19 order in each of the actions stayed.

20 5. The Court takes judicial notice of the extraordinary  
21 and unprecedented circumstances requiring the filing of the said  
22 petition, which included multiple deaths in Jonestown, Guyana.  
23 Many of those decedents left relatives resident within the juris-  
24 diction of the Court. By reason thereof, Emergency Relief  
25 Committee, an unincorporated non-profit association composed of  
26 representatives of the San Francisco Council of Churches, the  
Northern California Board of Rabbis, and the Roman Catholic  
Archdiocese of San Francisco, which Committee appears herein  
as amicus curiae by prior order of the Court, is hereby authorized



1 and directed as follows:

2 To submit to the Court, as soon as Committee may reason-  
3 ably do so but not later than 30 days from this order, a plan for  
4 the transport and interment, or other suitable disposition, of the  
5 bodies of those who died at Jonestown, Guyana including the  
6 unidentified bodies, the said plan to include an estimate of the  
7 costs and expenses thereof and to recommend whether, and if so  
8 in what proportion, the said costs and expenses should be reim-  
9 bursed from assets of Peoples Temple, upon proper proof of indebt-  
10 ness for or payment of the said costs and expenses. The said  
11 plan may be brought on for consideration, hearing and possible  
12 approval by the Court, if the plan be deemed reasonable by the  
13 Court, upon 10 days notice in writing to the parties to the pro-  
14 ceeding, and to all attorneys who have entered appearance in this  
15 proceeding, and by posting notice in the manner required of  
16 ordinary notices by the Probate Code.

17 6. Any and all charitable organizations, exempt from  
18 taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which  
19 desire to be named as the distributee of the assets of Peoples  
20 Temple, pursuant to the winding up and dissolution of Peoples  
21 Temple under Corporations Code § 9801, shall file with the Court  
22 and with the Office of the California Attorney General--Charitable  
23 Trust Unit, on or before September 30, 1979, a written proposal  
24 for maintenance, operation and utilization of the Peoples Temple  
25 assets in a manner consistent with the terms of the trust. All  
26 said organizations shall, in addition, file a current financial

1 ~~statement~~ signed and verified by an officer, director, or trustee  
2 of the ~~organization~~ under penalty of perjury, demonstrating the  
3 financial ~~ability~~ of said organization to carry out its proposed  
4 plan ~~of~~ ~~operation~~. Failure of any organization to hold a 501(c)(3)  
5 exemption ~~and/or~~ to file the above-required proposal and financial  
6 ~~statement~~ shall preclude any distribution of Peoples Temple assets  
7 to ~~said~~ ~~organization~~.

8       **1.** The Office of the California Attorney General is  
9 instructed to investigate and audit, to the full extent deemed  
10 necessary, the Office of the California Attorney General, all  
11 organizations, including the directors, officers and members  
12 thereof, ~~relating~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~distribution~~ for distribution of any Peoples Temple assets  
13 ~~attending~~ ~~to~~ this proceeding. The Office of the California  
14 Attorney General shall submit to the Court, on or before  
15 December 1, 1979, its recommendations for distribution of the  
16 Peoples Temple assets in a manner consistent with the terms of  
17 the ~~act~~. Nothing herein shall preclude the Attorney General  
18 from ~~adding~~ to, deleting from or modifying the list of potential  
19 ~~distributors~~ of Peoples Temple assets until five (5) days prior  
20 to ~~the~~ ~~Court's~~ order designating such distributees.

21       **2.** This Court shall, upon motion by petitioner or its  
22 duly ~~authorized~~ representative, and after receipt of the afore-  
23 mentioned proposals, reports, statements, and recommendations, set  
24 for ~~the~~ ~~hearing~~ this petition for dissolution of petitioner and  
25 for ~~the~~ ~~distribution~~ of the charitable assets of Peoples Temple,  
26 pursuant to Corporations Code § 9801, and shall order the said

1 dissolution and distribution of said assets of Peoples Temple in  
2 a manner consistent with the terms of the trust thereon.

3 9. The surviving directors of Peoples Temple shall file  
4 with this Court within ten days of the filing of this order, a  
5 complete inventory of the assets and liabilities of Peoples Temple.  
6 Thereafter the directors are ordered to file intermediate accounts  
7 as the Court or the Attorney General may require.

8 10. Subject to Court approval, all of the assets of the  
9 corporation shall be sold at public or private sale, for cash or  
10 upon terms satisfactory to the Court.

11 Done in open court the 23d day of January , 1979, and  
12 signed the 26<sup>K</sup> day of January, 1979.

13  
14  
15 IRA A. BROWN, JR.

16 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
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26

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF PEOPLES TEMPLE  
OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

creditors and claimants of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a California non-profit corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that voluntary proceedings have been commenced for winding up and dissolution of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a California non-profit corporation, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Francisco, and the said Court has assumed jurisdiction over such proceedings as authorized by §§ 1904 and 9801 of the Corporations Code.

Pursuant to an order by the Court dated as of January 23, 1979, all claims and demands against the aforementioned corporation, whether due or not yet due, contingent, unliquidated, or sounding wholly in damages must be filed with proof thereof with Robert H. Abian, Esq., the duly appointed Receiver for Peoples Temple, at 20 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94104 within four months after the date of first publication of this notice. All such persons having claims against said corporation will be barred from participation in any distribution of the general assets of said corporation if they fail to file or present claims and proofs within the time and at the place specified in this notice. The first publication of the Notice is January 31, 1979. The four-month period expires at 11:59 p.m. (Midnight) on May 31, 1979.

CLAIM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Include business or corporate name if appropriate.]

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Please include Zip Code.]

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Area Code] [Number]

Individual to be contacted regarding this claim (if different  
from above): \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Claim: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Basis of Claim: (If more space is needed, please attach  
additional pages.)

1 CHARLES R. GARRY

2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INCORPORATED  
1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
4 TEL: 864-3131

5 ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

FILED
DEC 7 - 1973
CARL M. OLSEN
BY

6 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

7 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

8 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
9 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
13 CALIFORNIA,

14 Respondent.

15 NO.

16 PETITION FOR COURT DECREE  
17 UPON WINDING UP AND  
18 DISSOLUTION

19 (Corp. Code, Sec. 9801)

20 I

21 Petitioner is a California Corporation formed under  
22 Section 9000-9802 of the California Corporations Code, with  
23 its principal place of business in San Francisco. The articles  
24 of incorporation, with amendments, are attached as Exhibit A,  
25 and incorporated herein by this reference.

26 II

/// This petition is filed to obtain a court decree directing  
the disposition of its assets.

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III

On December 4, 1978, the corporation voluntarily elected to wind up and dissolve, and to petition this Court for a decree, as authorized by Article IX(d) of the Articles of Incorporation.

IV

This voluntary election to wind up and dissolve was made by the unanimous vote of the surviving Directors in San Francisco.

V

The election to wind up and dissolve was made in light of the tragedies that occurred in Jonestown, Guyana. It is practically and morally impossible for the corporation to continue its existence. It is the desire of the corporation to devote its assets to recompense the families of the victims of the events in Guyana and to pay claims against the corporation that may be established to the satisfaction of the court.

VI

The corporation holds various assets, a complete inventory of which shall be deposited with the Court as soon as possible.

VII

The corporation has been served with summons in several pending lawsuits, to wit:

Katsaris v. People's Temple, et al.  
No. 39911, Superior Court, Mendocino County

→ Cobb v. People's Temple, et al.  
No. 739 907, Superior Court, City & County of San Francisco

1 Medlock v. People's Temple, et al.  
2 No. C243 292, Superior Court, Los Angeles County

3 The corporation is also named plaintiff in:

4 People's Temple, et al. v. Stoen  
5 No. 740 531, Superior Court, City & County of San Francisco

6 VIII

7 The corporation petitions the Court to take possession  
8 of all the corporation's assets, and to direct their equitable  
9 and legal distribution in accordance with law. Until such time  
10 as the Court takes possession, the present Board of Directors  
11 will continue to receive and disburse funds, keeping an account  
12 of the same, including payment for burial expenses, in the sum  
13 of approximately one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

14 IX

15 The Attorney General of California is named as Respondent  
16 as a required party in a proceeding authorized by Section 9801  
17 of the California Corporations Code.

18 WHEREFORE, petitioner prays for:

19 1. An order decreeing that the People's Temple of the  
20 Disciples of Christ is dissolved.

21 2. An order by which the Court takes possession of the  
22 corporation's assets.

23 3. An order decreeing that all those with monetary or  
24 other claims against the corporation be afforded some length of  
25 time in which to file their claims against the corporation.

26 4. An order directing the distribution of the corpora-  
tion's assets to the claimants, and otherwise as the Court may



1 order.

2 5. An order directing the corporation and its Attorney  
3 of Record how to proceed in those legal proceedings in which the  
4 corporation is named defendant or plaintiff.

5 6. Such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

7 DATED: December 4, 1978

8 CHARLES R. GARRY  
GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

9  
10 BY

*Charles R. Garry*  
Charles R. Garry  
Attorneys for Petitioner

1 CHARLES R. GARRY

2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INCORPORATED  
1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
4 TEL: 864-3131

5 ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

REGISTERED
ASSIGNED
FILED
CLERK
DEPT. OF COURT
SAN FRANCISCO

FILED  
DEC 2 - 1973  
CARL H. CLARK, CLERK  
BY

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
11 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

12 Petitioner,

13 v.

14 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
15 CALIFORNIA,

16 Respondent.

NO.

746531

PETITION FOR COURT DECREE  
UPON WINDING UP AND  
DISSOLUTION

(Corp. Code, Sec. 9801)

17 I

18 petitioner is a California Corporation formed under  
19 section 9000-9802 of the California Corporations Code, with  
20 its principal place of business in San Francisco. The articles  
21 of incorporation, with amendments, are attached as Exhibit A,  
22 and incorporated herein by this reference.

23 II

24 This petition is filed to obtain a court decree directing  
25 the disposition of its assets.

26 ///

III

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IV

This voluntary election to wind up and dissolve was made by the unanimous vote of the surviving Directors in San Francisco.

V

The election to wind up and dissolve was made in light of the tragedies that occurred in Jonestown, Guyana. It is practically and morally impossible for the corporation to continue its existence. It is the desire of the corporation to devote its assets to recompense the families of the victims of the events in Guyana and to pay claims against the corporation that may be established to the satisfaction of the court.

VI

The corporation holds various assets, a complete inventory of which shall be deposited with the Court as soon as possible.

VII

The corporation has been served with summons in several pending lawsuits, to wit:

Katsaris v. People's Temple, et al.  
No. 39911, Superior Court, Mendocino County

→ Cobbe v. People's Temple, et al.  
No. 99 907, Superior Court, City & County of San Francisco

1 Medlock v. People's Temple, et al.  
2 No. C243 292, Superior Court, Los Angeles County

3 The corporation is also named plaintiff in:

4 People's Temple, et al. v. Stoen  
5 No. 740 531, Superior Court, City & County of San Francisco

6 VIII

7 The corporation petitions the Court to take possession  
8 of all the corporation's assets, and to direct their equitable  
9 and legal distribution in accordance with law. Until such time  
10 as the Court takes possession, the present Board of Directors  
11 will continue to receive and disburse funds, keeping an account  
12 of the same, including payment for burial expenses, in the sum  
13 of approximately one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

14 IX

15 The Attorney General of California is named as Respondent  
16 as a required party in a proceeding authorized by Section 9801  
17 of the California Corporations Code.

18 WHEREFORE, petitioner prays for:

- 19 1. An order decreeing that the People's Temple of the  
20 Disciples of Christ is dissolved.
- 21 2. An order by which the Court takes possession of the  
22 corporation's assets.
- 23 3. An order decreeing that all those with monetary or  
24 other claims against the corporation be afforded some length of  
25 time in which to file their claims against the corporation.
- 26 4. An order directing the distribution of the corpora-  
tion's assets to the claimants, and otherwise as the Court may

1 order.

2 5. An order directing the corporation and its Attorney  
3 of Record how to proceed in those legal proceedings in which the  
4 corporation is named defendant or plaintiff.

5 6. Such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

7 DATED: December 4, 1978

8 CHARLES R. GARRY  
GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

9 By

*Charles R. Garry*

Charles R. Garry

Attorneys for Petitioner

RECORDED 1711

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 557-2544

(415) 557-1732

January 10, 1979

Mr. Mike White  
C.A. / O.C.S.  
Room 4817  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED  
SPECIAL  
SERVICES

1979 JAN 16 PM 3 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Re: People's Temple v. The Attorney General of  
the State of California

Dear Mr. White:

Pursuant to your telephonic request of January 10, 1979,  
I enclose the following documents:

(1) Amended Petition For Judicial Supervision  
Of Winding Up The Affairs Of People's Temple, A  
California Non-Profit Charitable Corporation, And  
The Distribution Of Its Assets.

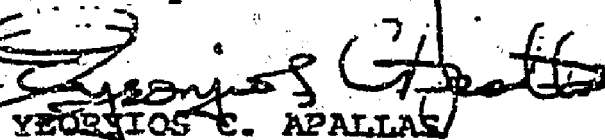
(2) Petition For Instructions.

(3) Amended Order To Show Cause.

Please call me if I can be of any further assistance.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEUKIEJIAN  
Attorney General

  
GEORGIOS C. APALLAS  
Deputy Attorney General

YCA:ccb

Enclosures

1 CHARLES R. GARRY, Attorney at Law  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
4 1238 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner

ENDORSED  
FILED  
San Francisco County Superior Court  
DEC 20 1978  
CARL M. OLSEN, Clerk  
BY D. FLANAGAN

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10  
11 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES  
12 OF CHRIST,

13 Petitioner,

14 v.

15 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
16 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

17 Respondent.

) NO. 746571

) AMENDED PETITION FOR JUDICIAL  
) SUPERVISION OF WINDING UP  
) THE AFFAIRS OF PEOPLE'S  
) TEMPLE, A CALIFORNIA NON-  
) PROFIT CHARITABLE CORPORATION,  
) AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITS  
) ASSETS. [CORPORATIONS CODE  
) SS 1904 and 9601 AND FORMER  
) S 4607]

18 COMES NOW PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,  
19 a California non-profit charitable corporation (hereinafter called  
20 the "petitioner"), and hereby petitions the above-entitled Court  
21 to take supervision over the voluntary winding up and dissolution  
22 of People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a California non-  
23 profit charitable corporation, and to make such orders and adjudge  
24 such matters concerning the winding up of the affairs of said  
25 corporation as may appear to the court necessary or desirable.  
26 In support of this petition, the petitioner alleges as follows:

1           1. This petition is pursuant to the provisions of sections  
2 1904 and 9801 and former § 4607 of the Corporations Code.

3           2. EVELLE J. YOUNGER is the legally constituted Attorney  
4 General of the State of California and as such is charged with  
5 the general supervision of all charitable organizations within  
6 this State and with trust enforcement supervision over trustees  
7 and fiduciaries who hold or control property in trust for chari-  
8 table and eleemosynary purposes. The Attorney General is a re-  
9 quired party in any proceeding authorized pursuant to section  
10 9801 of the California Corporations Code.

11           3. PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST ("People's  
12 Temple" or "Corporation") is a California non-profit corporation  
13 created and existing under the California general non-profit  
14 corporation law, and has its principal place of business in the  
15 City and County of San Francisco.

16           4. People's Temple holds all of its assets and funds  
17 in trust for charitable purposes, its primary purpose being  
18 "to further the Kingdom of God by spreading the Word" and is  
19 exempt from taxation under section 23701(d) of the California  
20 Revenue and Taxation Code and section 501(c)(3) of the Internal  
21 Revenue Code of the United States. Copies of the Articles of  
22 Incorporation and all amendments thereto have been attached as  
23 Exhibit A to the original petition filed on December 4, 1978, in  
24 this proceeding.

25           5. PEOPLE'S TEMPLE is in the process of voluntarily  
26 winding up its affairs as evidence by the fact that on December



1330 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 864-3331

1 19, 1978 there was filed with the Office of the Secretary of  
2 State of California, a certificate stating that said corporation  
3 has elected to wind up its affairs and voluntarily dissolve. A  
4 copy of said certificate, certified by the Secretary of State of  
5 California, is attached to this petition as "Exhibit B" and by  
6 this reference is made a part hereof.

7 6. Court supervision over the process of the winding up  
8 and dissolution of said corporation is necessary and desirable  
9 by reason of the following facts:

10 (a) A substantial number of the Corporation's  
11 members died in the Jonestown tragedy on or about  
12 November 18, 1978. Because of these deaths, it is  
13 impossible for the Corporation to continue to operate  
14 as a church.

15 (b) The process of winding up and dissolving the  
16 Corporation will likely be long, procedurally complex  
17 and contentious. The assets of the Corporation are  
18 largely unknown to the existing directors. Statements  
19 in the press indicate that substantial corporate  
20 assets exist in the form of bank accounts in at least  
21 Panama, Switzerland and Rumania. The Corporation's  
22 potential liability from the potential claims of known

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and contingent creditors may be substantial.

(c) In addition the Corporation as of the date of the filing of this Amended Petition is a named party in four lawsuits, a list and description of which is given in "Exhibit C" which is attached to this petition. The Corporation's potential liability from three of the four pending lawsuits, if they proceed to judgment against the Corporation, could be substantial. Furthermore, one of the directors, Jean Brown, is named co-defendant in a suit (action #739907 in this Court) against the Corporation. Another co-defendant appears to be related to a director, and a director is a co-plaintiff with the Corporation in action no. 740531 in this Court. The fact that directors are named may create irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

(d) The Corporation's directors and Charles R. Garry of Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc., which has represented the Corporation as well as a number of its directors, officers, and members, may be called as witnesses in pending grand jury investigations into the death of Congressman Leo Ryan and into the deaths at Jonestown. They may also be called as witnesses in criminal proceedings, if any, arising out of the said investigations and as witnesses in pending and future, if any, civil actions by and against the Corporation.

1 (e) Substantial disputes will arise as to who  
2 is entitled to the distribution of the Corporation's  
3 assets remaining on dissolution.

4 7. The facts alleged in paragraph 6 make it impractical  
5 for the Corporation to proceed to an orderly and expeditious  
6 winding up and dissolution of its affairs absent court supervision  
7 thereof. In addition, it appears from these allegations that  
8 the court should take jurisdiction over the winding up and disso-  
9 lution of People's Temple in order to protect the interests of  
10 the People of the State of California as the ultimate charitable  
11 beneficiaries of the assets of People's Temple.

12 WHEREFORE, petitioners pray as follows:

13 1. That the Court give and make its order to persons  
14 interested in People's Temple, as creditors, trustees, construc-  
15 tive trustees or any other manner, as the Court deems proper,  
16 requiring them to appear before the Court at the time and place  
17 appointed, then and there to show cause why the Court should not  
18 make orders, and adjudge as to any and all matters concerning  
19 the winding up and dissolution of People's Temple including all  
20 matters set forth and permitted in section 1904 and former sec-  
21 tion 4607 of the Corporations Code.

22 2. That the Court give and make its order prescribing  
23 what notice shall be given to such persons interested in People's  
24 Temple as creditors, trustees, constructive trustees or in any  
25 other manner.

26 ///

1           3. That on the hearing of the order to show cause this  
2 Court give and make its order and decree that it has assumed  
3 jurisdiction over the winding up of the affairs of People's  
4 Temple, including all matters contained in section 1904<sup>and for-</sup> of the  
mer section 4607  
5 Corporations Code; including an order for the filing of claims  
6 by creditors within such time and at such place and in such  
7 manner as the Court shall direct.

8           4. That the Court order that any and all charitable  
9 organizations, exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of  
10 the Internal Revenue Code, which desire to be named as distribu-  
11 tees of the assets of People's Temple, pursuant to the winding up  
12 and dissolution of People's Temple under Corporations Code §§ 1904  
and former § 4608  
13 1807, /shall file with the Court and with the Office of the  
14 California Attorney General - Charitable Trust Unit, on or before  
15 April 30, 1979 a written proposal for maintenance,  
16 operation and utilization of People's Temple assets as in a  
17 manner consistent with the terms of the trust. That all said or-  
18 ganizations shall, in addition, file a current financial state-  
19 ment, signed and verified by an officer, director, or trustee  
20 of the organization under penalty of perjury, demonstrating  
21 the financial ability of said organization to carry out its  
22 proposed plan of operation. Failure of any organization to hold  
23 a 501(c)(3) exemption and/or to file the above-required proposal  
24 and financial statement shall preclude any distribution of  
25 People's Temple assets to said organization.

26     ///

1           5. That the Court authorize the Office of the California  
2 Attorney General to investigate and audit, to the full extent  
3 deemed necessary by the Office of the California Attorney General,  
4 all organizations, including the directors, officers and members  
5 thereof, applying for distribution of any People's Temple assets  
6 attendant to this proceeding. That the Office of the California  
7 Attorney General shall submit to the Court, on or before June 30,  
8 1979 its recommendation(s) for distribution of the People's  
9 Temple assets in a manner consistent with the terms of the trust.

10           6. That the Court set for hearing, upon receipt of the  
11 aforementioned proposals, reports, statements and recommendations,  
12 this petition for distribution of the charitable assets of  
13 People's Temple, pursuant to Corporations Code section 1904 and 1806  
14 and former § 4609.  
15 / order the distribution of said assets of People's Temple in a  
16 manner consistent with the terms of the trust thereon.

17           7. That the Court stay the prosecution of any and all  
18 lawsuits presently pending to which People's Temple is a named  
19 party including those listed in Exhibit C, and require all parties  
20 to those actions to present and prove their claims in the manner  
21 required of other creditors.

22           8. That the surviving directors of the Corporation file  
23 with this court within ten days of this order an inventory of  
24 the assets and liabilities of People's Temple and thereafter  
25 to file intermediate and final accounts as the Court or the  
26 Attorney General may require.

///

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 854-3131

1 9. That the surviving directors be ordered to sell at  
2 public or private sale all the assets of the Corporation for  
3 cash in an amount deemed reasonable by the board and subject to  
4 court approval.

5 10. For such further relief as the Court deems proper.

6 DATED: December 70 1978

8 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
9 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

10 By Charles R. Garry  
11 CHARLES R. GARRY  
12 Attorneys for Petitioner  
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MEMORANDUM OF DECISION  
1286 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 864-3131

VERIFICATION

I, JEAN BROWN am  
a Director and Assistant Secretary of the petitioner in the  
above entitled action.

I have read the foregoing AMENDED PETITION FOR JUDICIAL  
SUPERVISION OF WINDING UP THE AFFAIRS OF PEOPLE'S TEMPLE  
and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my own  
knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated  
upon my information or belief, and as to those matters I believe  
it to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true  
and correct. Executed on December 20, 1978 at  
San Francisco, California

Jean F. Brown  
JEAN BROWN

EXHIBIT C

These are the lawsuits to which Petitioner is a party.

An asterisk by the name of a party indicates that the person is believed to be dead:

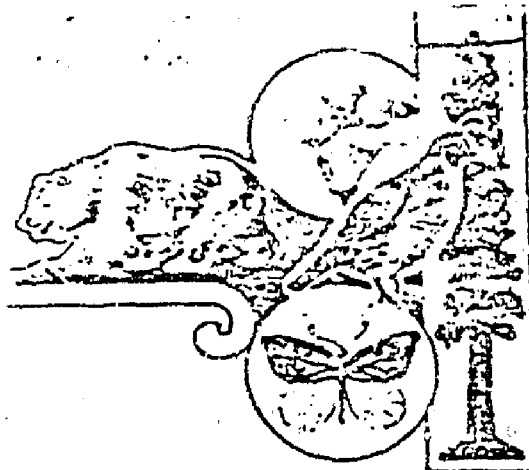
Cobb v. People's Temple, Jones\*, Buford, Brown, Maton\*, and Does 1-50--San Francisco Superior Court No. 739 907. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for intentional infliction of emotional distress and libel. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner has been served or has appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the overruling of a demurrer.

Medlock v. Jones\*, People's Temple, Nelson\*, Enola Nelson Realty, Fortsyn, McElvane\*, and Does 1-50--Los Angeles Superior Court No. C243292. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for conversion and intentional infliction of emotional distress. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner and McElvane have been served or have appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the denial of a petition for writ of mandate (for change of venue) by the Court of Appeal on November 6, 1978.

Katsaris v. Jones\*, Bradshaw, People's Temple, Adams, Beck, Stahl\*, and Does 1-48--Mendocino Superior Court No. 39911. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages for libel and slander. To the best of Petitioner's knowledge, only Petitioner has been served or has appeared. An answer has not been filed. The last activity in the case was the denial of a petition for writ of mandate (for change of venue) by the Court of Appeal on Nov. 6, 1978.

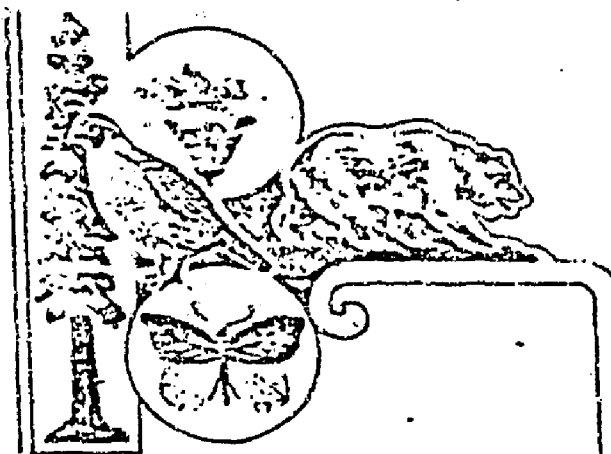
People's Temple, Brown\*, McElvane\*, Stoen--San Francisco Superior Court No. 531. This is an action for multi-million dollar damages and for an injunction restraining the defendant from representing plaintiffs in actions against the Petitioner. The complaint has been answered. The last activity in the case was the denial of a motion for preliminary injunction.





State  
of  
California

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



I, MARCH FONG EU, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify:

That the annexed transcript has been compared with the record on file in this office, of which it purports to be a copy, and that same is full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I execute  
this certificate and affix the Great  
Seal of the State of California this

DEC 19 1978



*March Fong Eu*

Secretary of State

ENDORSED  
FILED

In the office of the Secretary of State  
of the State of California

DEC 19 1978

CERTIFICATE-OF ELECTION TO MARCH FONG EU, Secretary of State

WIND UP AND DISSOLVE

By BILL HOLDEN  
Deputy

We, Jean Brown, June Crym, Don Beck, Vera Young and  
Dennis Allen, declare:

1. Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ is  
a California nonprofit corporation.

2. The present voting members of the corporation,  
constituting six of the seven voting members authorized by the  
By-Laws of the corporation, are: Jean Brown, June Crym, Don  
Beck, Lee Inghram, Vera Young and Dennis Allen. They are also  
the directors of the corporation.

3. Five of the six voting members and directors were  
present at a special meeting held at San Francisco December 4,  
1978.

4. The corporation has elected to wind up and dissolve.

5. The election was made by vote of the voting members,  
who also consented thereto in writing. Five of the six voting  
members entitled to vote on or consent to the election voted in  
favor of the election and have consented in writing thereto.

6. This certificate is executed by five of the six voting  
members of the corporation, constituting more than 50 per cent  
of the voting power.

We declare the foregoing to be true and correct, under  
penalty of perjury.

Executed at San Francisco, California, December 15, 1978.

Jean Brown  
JEAN BROWN

Jane Crym  
JANE CRYM

Don Beck (G. Donald Beck Jr.)  
DON BECK (G. DONALD BECK)

Vera L. Young  
VERA YOUNG

Dennis K. Allen  
DENNIS ALLEN

1 CHARLES R. GARRY  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
4 1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner

ENDORSED  
FILED  
San Francisco County Superior Court  
DEC 20 1978

CARL M. OLSEN, Clerk  
J. VAGAN, Deputy Clerk

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
11 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

NO. 746 571

12 Petitioner,

13 vs.

PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS

14 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
15 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

16 Respondent.

17 Petitioner, in view of the difficulties outlines in  
18 Paragraph 6 of the Amended Petition for Judicial Supervision,  
19 respectfully requests instructions on the following matters:

20 1. Whether Petitioner or an independent receiver to be  
21 appointed by the Court should conduct the proceedings necessary  
22 to wind up, settle the affairs of, and dissolve Petitioner.

23 2. Whether Petitioner should retain the law firm of  
24 Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc. as  
25 its counsel in this proceeding at reasonable compensation to be

26 /////

1 fixed by the Court.

2 Dated: December 19, 1978

GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

BY

*Charles R Garry*

CHARLES R. GARRY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 864-3131

VERIFICATION

I, JEAN BROWN am  
petitioner in the  
above entitled action.

I have read the foregoing Petition For Instructions  
and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my own  
knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated  
upon my information or belief, and as to those matters I believe  
it to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true  
and correct. Executed on December 20., 1978 at  
San Francisco, California 94102.

Jean F. Brown  
JEAN BROWN

ENDORSED  
**FILED**  
San Francisco County Superior Court

DEC 20 1979

CARL M. OLSEN, CLERK  
BY \_\_\_\_\_ THOMAS C. \_\_\_\_\_

1 CHARLES R. GARRY  
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,  
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.  
4 1236 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
5 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
6 TEL: 864-3131

7 Attorneys for Petitioner

8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10 PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE  
11 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

12 Petitioner,

13 vs.

14 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
15 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

16 Respondent.

NO. 746 571

AMENDED  
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

17 TO ALL MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CLAIMANTS, TRUSTEES, CONSTRUCTIVE  
18 TRUSTEES and OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS:

19 YOU ARE ORDERED to appear in Department Nine of this  
20 Court, located at City Hall, San Francisco, California, on  
21 January 23, 1979, at 2:00 P.m., then and there to show  
22 cause why the petition for supervision by this court over the  
23 voluntary winding up of People's Temple of the Disciples of  
24 Christ, a California non-profit corporation, filed herein by said  
25 corporation, should not be granted.  
26

1200 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 864-3131

1 This order, together with copies of the Amended Petition  
2 for Judicial Supervision Upon Winding Up and Dissolution, shall be  
3 served on each member, trustee and constructive trustee, and each  
4 known creditor and claimant of said corporation by placing true  
5 copies thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon  
6 fully prepaid, in a United States Post Office mail box, addressed  
7 to the last known address of each such person, as shown on the  
8 records of the corporation, at least seven days prior to the date  
9 set for the above hearing. Said notice so served on the above-  
10 named persons shall be deemed to be the notice required pursuant to  
11 Section 1903 and former Section 4605 of the California Corporations  
12 Code.

13 It is further ordered that further notice of the said hear-  
14 ing be given by publication as hereinafter set forth once in the  
15 San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner, the Oakland  
16 Tribune, the Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles Herald Examiner,  
17 the Washington Post, the Sacramento Bee, the Ukiah Daily Journal,  
18 the San Diego Union and the New York Times, and by publication  
19 once a week for three weeks in the San Francisco Recorder, the  
20 San Francisco Sun Reporter, the Los Angeles Daily Journal and the  
21 Los Angeles Sentinel, all of said publications to be made prior to  
22 the date of the said hearing. The material to be published as  
23 aforesaid to constitute the said further notice shall read as  
24 follows:

25 ///

26 ///



HERNDON & FLORENCE, INC.  
1206 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TEL: 866-3131

1 "SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

2 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

3 PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE  
4 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,

5 Petitioner,

NO. 764571

6 v.

AMENDED ORDER  
TO SHOW CAUSE

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
8 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

9 Respondant.

10 TO ALL MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CLAIMANTS, TRUSTEES, CONSTRUCTIVE  
11 TRUSTEES AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS:

12 YOU ARE ORDERED to appear in Department Nine of this  
13 Court, located at City Hall, San Francisco, California, on  
14 January 23, 1979, at 2:00 p.m., then and there to show cause  
15 why the petition for supervision by this Court over the  
16 voluntary winding up of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of  
17 Christ, a California non-profit corporation, filed herein by  
18 said corporation, should not be granted.

19 DATED: December 26, 1978.

20 FRANCIS W. MAYER

21 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT "

22  
23 It is further ordered that the Order to Show Cause dated  
24 December 20, 1978, and filed herein December 21, 1978, is hereby  
25 vacated, on the Court's own motion.

26 DATED: December 26, 1978.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

OCS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/WR  
REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
GUYANA REPORT BY \_\_\_\_\_  
1/11/79 For XDS EXT. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TS AUTH. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKING \_\_\_\_\_  
DECLASSIFIED \_\_\_\_\_  
RELEASE \_\_\_\_\_  
RA-615

2050

1. Identified bodies
2. Notification of next-of-kin/interested parties concerning deceased individuals.
3. Released bodies - 325 deceased have been released; 316 identified remain to be released.

4. Burial and/or Cremation in Neighboring States -

A. On Wednesday, January 24, 1979, Mike White, CA, Colonel William Mall, Commander, Dover Air Force Base, Lt. Col. William MacDonald and Staff Judge Advocate, Major Bob Giovagnoni, met with State Senator Herman Holloway to discuss Delaware House Joint Resolution No. 4, proposed by Representative Michael Harrington of Dover which requests that Delaware's Congressional delegation make known to the State Department that the people of Delaware do not want any bodies of the Jonestown deceased buried in that state. Senator Holloway said that he felt he could get the resolution tabled but that he would like government representatives to present their point of view to the Senate. Written invitations to this end had been sent by him to Colonel Mall and to Barbara Watson.

Accordingly, the following day Colonel Mall and Mr. White delivered speeches on the floor of the Senate at a public hearing. Mr. White fielded a number of questions from the Senators. In his speech he stressed that no decision had been reached regarding the ultimate disposition of the Jonestown deceased. He added that none would be reached until all responsible state officials from the Governors' offices of the state (s) where the deceased would be buried or cremated had been contacted and input provided by them. He added that Delaware officials had been constantly contacted and cited the dates of such contacts. Mr. White said that the Department's emphasis to date however, had been simply upon the less controversial issue, whether next of kin could bury in Delaware on an individual basis.

B. Pennsylvania - The State Registrar of vital statistics is forwarding a letter stating that our documentation for the victims satisfies state law regarding burial/cremation in Pennsylvania.